BHIR DISTRICT GAZETTEER

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Government of Maharashtra

BHIR DISTRICT

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1969

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PREFACE

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT A SEPARATE GAZETTEER OF THE BHIR DISTRICT HAS BEEN COMPILED. The Volume has been prepared by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra, under the guidance of an Editorial Board. The following are the present members of the Editorial Board:—

My thanks are due to Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), Ph.D. (History), Joint Editor, for his thorough assistance throughout the work and who besides has contributed the chapter on History. My thanks are also due to Shri K. V. Yohannan, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Shri V. N. Gurav, M.A., Shri M. H. Ranade, B.A., Shri S. K. Purohit, B.A., and Shri D. L. Naik, M.A., Research Assistants, Shri R. K. Bhojwani, Senior Assistant and other members of the staff for their valuable assistance in the preparation and publication of this Volume.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gagetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinized the draft of this volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a portion of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

Shri J. W. D'Souza, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay and Shri B. K. Rao, Manager, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur, also deserve my thanks for the execution of the printing work of this Volume.

Many are the officials and non-officials who helped by supplying information on various points without whose help the work would have been difficult. To them all my thanks are due.

BOMBAY:
January 14, 1969.

P. SETU MADHAVA RAO,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Bhir District, along with the other four districts of the Marathwada region was formerly a part of the Nizam's State. After the reorganisation of the States in 1956 the region was included in the then Bombay State. Since the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960, Bhir along with the other districts of Marathwada has become an integral part of Maharashtra.

In 1880 A.D. the Hyderabad State proposed to compile Gazetteers for all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions. However, only the Aurangabad District Gazetteer was completed in 1884. It was edited by Munir Nawaz Jang (Maulvi Said Mahdi Ali) who in his prefatory note wrote:

"It will be observed that the present work embodies much information of a general character, which carries it beyond the scope usually assigned to local Gazetteers. The district is one of more than ordinary interest, and supplies the best materials for tracing out the institutions of the country. The caves of Ajanta, Elura and Aurangabad illustrate better, than anything else, the habits and customs of the early inhabitants and the great revolutions of religious life and thought which pervaded the whole of India".*

In 1909 was compiled the Gazetteer of the Hyderabad State by Mirza Mehdy Khan in which a brief sketch about Bhir district was given.

In Bombay Presidency as early as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the different districts. The following extracts[1] will be found interesting as giving an idea of the intention of those who desired to have such Accounts compiled:—

"Government called on the Revenue Commissioners to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report, the fullest available information regarding their districts .... Government remarked that, as Collectors and their Assistants during the large portion of the year moved about the district in constant and intimate communication with all classes, they possessed advantages which no other public officers enjoyed of acquiring a full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retrogradation, the good measures which require to be fostered and extended, the evil measures which call for abandonment, the defects in existing institutions which require to be remedied, and the nature of the remedies to be applied. Collectors also, it was observed, have an opportunity of judging of the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, on their caste prejudices, and on their superstitious observances. They can trace any alteration for the better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, and can observe, the use of improved implements of husbandry or other crafts, the habits of locomotion, the state of education, particularly among the higher classes whose decaying means and energy under our most levelling system compared with that of preceding Governments will attract their attention. Finally they can learn how far existing village institutions are effectual to their end and may be made available for self government and in the management of local taxation for local purposes."

* Aurangabad District Gazetteer, 1884, p. ii.

[1] Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. I. Part I (History of Gujarat), pp. iii and iv.

"In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1843."

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State, and in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organisational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904 in which year the last General Index Volume was published.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical index or a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871. He said:—

"My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days' reading, the Account should give a new Collector, a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succinct and well conceived district account is capable of antedating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a Collector's personal enquiries ... . But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person and the other charges of Civil Government." *

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the district to men who were entire strangers to India and its people but who as members of the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting its administration.

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency had 27 Volumes, some split up into two or three parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index which was published in 1904. Some of the volumes were of a general nature and were not confined

* *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), p. vii.*

to the limits of a particular district. For example Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two parts, one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha country; Volume IX was devoted to the population of Gujarat and contained two parts, one describing Hindus and the other Musalmans and Parsis; but there was no corresponding volume devoted to the population of Maharashtra or Karnatak; Volume XXV gave an account of the Botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kanara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined volume for some districts as for example, Surat and Broach and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts of particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government offices and, in respect of social and religious practices, from responsible citizens. Eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

This Gazetteer compiled over many decades ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be of great value to the administrator, the scholar and the general reader. There was a general desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and republished and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This volume has been prepared under the guidance of that Editorial Board by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra. In view of the Reorganisation of States in 1956 and the coming into existence of the State of Maharashtra in 1960, areas for which no District Gazetteers had previously been compiled are taken up and new District Gazetteers are being compiled in accordance with the common pattern.

In this volume an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set-up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. Every effort has been made to bring the information as up-to-date as possible. However, in a work like the Gazetteer where information on a large variety of subjects is included, some time-lag between the collection of information and the publication is inevitable.

In this dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change, and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries

during the last half-a-century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of the Gazetteers have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration.

An important addition to the District Volume is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also fairly large and up-to-date.

The revised Gazetteers are published in two Series:

1. *The General Series*: This comprises volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Physical Features, Fauna, People and their Culture, History, Language and Literature, Botany and Public Administration.

2. *The District Series*: This contains one volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all the volumes will follow the same pattern, and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all the districts.

Diacritical marks to explain the pronunciation of names of places and of words in Indian languages have been used only in three chapters, namely, Chapter 2-History, Chapter 3-People and Chapter 19-Places and also in the Directory of Villages and Towns. In other chapters the current spellings have been retained. A key to the diacritical marks used is given at page 669.

BOMBAY: P. SETU MADHAVA RAO,

January 14, 1969. *Executive Editor and Secretary.*

BHIR

CHAPTER 1 — GENERAL*

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Situation.

BHIR DISTRICT IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE AURANGABAD DIVISION OF THE STATE between 18° 27′ and 19° 27′ north latitude and 74° 49′ and 76° 44′ east longitude. It has an area of 10,921.8 square kilometres and a population of 1,001,466 with 7 towns and 1,043 villages of which 12 are uninhabited. But for the westward part of the Ashti tahsil of the district that projects into the Ahmadnagar district, the shape of the district is broadly that of a trapezium, the northern and the southern sides of which are nearly parallel. It is bounded by Aurangabad and Parbhani districts on the north, Parbhani and Osmanabad districts on the east, Osmanabad district on the south and Ahmadnagar district on the west.

The district derives its name from that of its headquarters town of Bhir, for the origin of which two explanations are given. The town is set in a hollow or a *Beel* into the scarp of the Balaghat plateau trenched by the Bendsura river, and hence the name of Bhir, the term *Beel* having undergone this transformation in course of time. As, such a piedmont location provides an abundance of sub-terranean water supplies tapped by unfailing wells, the Persian word *Bhir* meaning water might also explain the origin of the name. The area included in the district is for administrative purposes distributed over the two sub-divisions. The details of the total area, the density of population and towns and villages are as under :—

* This section on Geography is contributed by Prof. K. Rammurthy, M.A., M.Litt., L.T., University of Poona.

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GEOGRAPHY.
Situation.

TOTAL AREA, DENSITY OF POPULATION, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, BHIR DISTRICT, 1961.

Prant	Name of Tahsil	Area in km².	Number of villages		Number of Towns	Population	Density of population per km².
			Inhabited	Uninhabited			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bhir	Bhir	1,508·4	169	2	1	159,622	710
	Ashti	1,505·1	121	2	1	108,123	482
	Patoda	1,321·2	91	..	..	90.949	461
	Georai	1,601·1	155	3	1	135,519	567
Ambejogai	Ambejogai (Mominabad)	1,654·2	168	2	2	199,535	808
	Kaij	1,791·8	164	1	1	164,331	616
	Manjlegaon	1,540·0	163	2	1	143,487	644
	Total ..	10,921·8	1,031	12	7	1,001,466	614

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.

The Godavari forms the boundary of the district from the village of Kuranpimpri to Borkhed throughout the northern border. The southern boundary mostly coincides with the course of the Manjra but makes a considerable number of deviations from it, some to the north and others to the south. The south-eastern boundary similarly follows the course of the Sina with three deviations away from the river and one only beyond it to include a small stretch to the south of the river in Aurangpur village. Leaving aside the boundaries formed by these rivers the district boundary elsewhere is the result of historic accidents and administrative convenience.

Hills.

The district can be divided into three broad physiographic divisions *viz*., the low lying northern division forming a part of the Godavari valley which may be described as lowland Bhir, the higher part in the south forming part of the Balaghat plateau which may be described as the highland Bhir and a third low lying undulating area south-west and west of the highland Bhir comprising almost the whole of the Ashti tahsil lying mostly in the Sina basin.

Lowland Bhir.

The northern low land Bhir has a general elevation from 550 metres in the west to a little under 400 metres in the east, interspersed with a number of residual hills of summits over 600 metres. A discontinuous series of such a low residual hills in the north comprise the water shed between the Godavari and the Sindphana rivers. In the western part of these, are the Gonoba hill (1,960 ft. or 606.6 metres) and the Chitora hill (2,226 ft. or 678.5 metres) south of Chakalamba. Eastwards they become lower in elevation, just over 1,900 ft. or 580 metres south of Georai and further east to about 1,500 ft. or 450 metres terminating at Manjlegaon. A more discontinuous southern series of residual hills is found south of the Sindphana river, the most remarkable of this being the Narayangad hill comprising a flat topped plateau surface at a level of about 1,900 ft. or 580 metres. This second series is scarcely distinguishable as hills since many of them happen to be interfluent spurs extending northwards between the northward trending streams from the Balaghat plateau.

Highland Bhir.

The northern lowlands rise towards the south by a steep scarp to the next division, the highland Bhir. The dissected scarp of this plateau on the north appears as a series of hills which are often described as the Balaghat ranges. Southwards, this plateau slopes more gently towards the Manjra river except where the crestline has receded south by the back cutting of the northern trending streams down the scarp. The prominent heights on this range in order from west to east are 2,917 ft. or 889 metres near Chincholi, 2,775 ft. or 846 metres near Supe, 2,596 ft. or 791 metres west of Limba Ganesh, 2,509 ft. or 765 metres west of Yevta, 2,406 ft. or 733 metres west of Eda and 2,287 ft. or 697 metres west of Ghatnandur near Ambejogai.

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Highland Bhir.

The southern bounding scarp of this plateau division of Bhir starts from Chincholi appex and runs first southwards and then in a south-easterly direction forming the boundary between Ashti and Patoda tahsils of the district. South of Sautada it becomes the southern boundary of the district and continues to be so as far as south of Pargaon, but for a deviation northwards of the district boundary away from the scarp so as to exclude the villages of Kelewadi, Pimpalwadi and Sakat on this plateau from this district. Further eastwards the southern scarp passes to the south of the district into Osmanabad. The crest line of the southern scarp is lower than in the northern counterpart and includes features such as those west of Chikhali with a height of 2,801 ft. or 853.7 metres, south-west of Jogdand with a height of 2,808 ft. or 855.8 metres, west of Dukarwadi with a height of 2,567 ft. or 782.5 metres. and Sautada peak 2,599 ft. or 792.4 metres, 4 kilometres south-east of Sautada village.

Thus the triangular Balaghat plateau comprising the southern part of Bhir district and most of Osmanabad district begins at the appex of Chincholi in the north-west which is the highest part of the plateau and gradually widens south-eastwards lowering also in elevation in that direction. The northern scarp faces the Godavari basin and the southern one the basin of the Sina—Bhima system. North of the Chincholi appex there is a lowering of the northward continuing ridge with two passes both about 750 metres high, one on the route leading to Amalner and the other on the route leading to Manur from Ashti. This ridge at first runs northwards and then north-eastwards generally increasing in elevation towards Ahmadnagar district with steep scarps facing the Godavari valley. In fact the highest elevations of the district are to be found in the north-western end of this range and in a southern spur from it forming the dividing boundary between the districts of Bhir and Ahmadnagar. Here are the three highest peaks of the district, 2.932 ft. or 893.6 metres, 2,945 ft. or 897.6 metres and 2,964 ft. or 903.4 metres.

The scarps of the triangular Balaghat plateau are being continuously wasted away by the headward erosion of the streams of the Godavari system on the north and those of the Bhima system on the south resulting in their retreat and reduction in the width of the plateau. This phenomenon has already taken place west of the Chincholi plateau so that there remains now only the dissected remnants of the old plateau gradually losing in elevation towards the south. This process is now actively at work even on the Chincholi plateau by the activity of the Inchana (Vincharna) river flowing by Jamkhed in Ahmadnagar district. The Jamkhed stream must have worked backwards across the scarp by its powerful headward erosion and captured the former upper course of the Manjra river just above the Rameshwar falls at Sautada and in this way it is trying to integrate the drainage of the western portion of the plateau into the Sina basin. For this assumption, the retreating of the scarp face as well as the waterfall site as indicated by the steep gorge below, cut into the plateau, the

Highland Bhir.

general slope eastwards of the plateau surface above the falls, the entrenched obsequent river flowing in the opposite direction across this towards the west flowing into the gorge below the falls, the diminished misfit continuation river east of the wind gap flowing by Sakat whose continuation is the present Manjra, are clear evidence along with the remarkable elbow of capture observable above the falls. A similar phenomenon of river capture is noticeable in the north-western part of the plateau where the upper course of the proto-Rena river has been similarly beheaded and diverted northwards with a distinct elbow of capture to the west of Ambejogai to form the present Wan river.

Sina Basin.

The third physical division comprising practically the whole of Ashti tahsil is in the Sina basin draining into that river. Though of lower elevation this region is interspersed with innumerable low residual hills between the valleys of streams, rising from about 600 metres in the south to about 750 metres in the north. These dissected and scattered interfluent uplands sloping generally towards the soutn are the result of the wasting away of the old plateau by the powerful streams of the Sina system as already described.

Rivers.

All the streams of the district drain into one of the three principal rivers *viz.*, the Godavari, the Manjra and the Sina which run along the northern, southern and south-eastern boundaries of the district. But for the beheaded portions of the proto-Manjra and the proto-Rena mentioned above, these drainage areas correspond exactly to the three physiographic divisions outlined above.

Godavari Tributaries : The tributaries of the Godavari in order the district from Kuran Pimpri below Paithan to Borkhed above Wansangaon. The river flows in a deep bed with high banks which rise sometimes even as much as 15 metres but on an average 10 metres above the bed of the river in the district so that the waters of the river are not easily available for irrigation of the tanks. The river flows in a winding course with a general trend from west-north-west to east-south-east but with some stretches in a perpendicular direction and these together with those of the tributaries exhibit a distinct trellis pattern drainage following in general two trends west-north-west to east-south-east and south-south-west to north north-east following the pattern of the jointing in the rocks.

Godavari Tributaries: The tributaries of the Godavari in order from west to east of their confluences with that river are the Lendi, the Amrita, the Sindphana, the Saraswati, the Gunwati and the Wan.

Lendi: The Lendi rises in the low hills to the south-west of Chakalamba village and flows northwards passing by that village on its east and after a further flow of 2 kilometres forms the district boundary for a kreater part of its course. In its lowermost reach it again flows within the district to join the Godavari.

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Rivers.

Amrita : The Amrita rising further east from the same hills, flows in a general north-easterly course leaving Umapur a kilometre to the north-west of it and flowing by Dhondrai joins the Godavari at Sawleshwar.

Sindphana : The Sindphana rises in the Chincholi hill at the north-western appex of the Balaghat plateau and flows in a north-easterly course past Amalner. About a kilometre below Chavarwadi it makes a right-angular turn to follow the trend of a small tributary, the Gana in a north-westerly direction flowing by Hingalwadi and resumes again its north-easterly course, the trend of another tributary, the Belpar below the confluence. After the confluence of another tributary, the Kinha, the Sindphana has a fairly long easterly course up to about Manjlegaon, whereafter it flows north-eastwards and northwards to join the Godavari at *Kshetra* Manjrath.

Sindphana Tributaries : The only important tributaries of the Sindphana on its left bank are the Ad, the Belpar and the Kinha in the western part. In the eastern part the tributaries on the left flank flowing from the north are very small sized streams. The Ad rising on the southern slopes of the Chincholi hills flows by Kotan in a north-easterly direction to join the Sindphana below Hingalwadi. The Belpar also rises on the northern slopes of the Chincholi hills to the west of the Ad. After flowing past Hatola, it makes a short sojourn outside into Ahmadnagar district and after re-entering the district flows by Pimpalner to join the Sindphana at Gomalwadi.

The Kinha river rising in the hills to the west of Pangri village, flows in an easterly and north-easterly course sometimes within and sometimes outside the district and joins the Sindphana just above Nimbgaon. The Kinha has several small tributaries such as the Manikarni flowing by Manur, and the Nandidara flowing by Ukirda.

There are innumerable right flank tributaries of Sindphana flowing from the Balaghat slopes, the more important of which, in order from west to east are the Uthola flowing by Raimoha, the Utawali flowing by Khokarmoha and Khalapuri, the Dombri flowing by Dombri and Rajuri and joining the Sindphana opposite to Sirasmarga, the Bendsura, the Takur rising on the eastern slopes of Pimpalgaon Ghat, the Pimpalner river and the Kundalika. Of these the Bendsura and the Kundalika are of considerable size and length and require some detailed consideration.

Bendsura: The Bendsura rises near Waghera, 2 kilometres north-west of Limba Ganesh and has a fairly long course on the northern slopes of the Balaghat plateau first flowing northwards and after Kadamwadi eastwards to Pali village, receiving a number of tributaries on both banks comprising a fairly large catchment area of 70.75 sq. miles or 183 square kilometres on the slopes of the plateau. This has been taken advantage of for the Bendsura project. About 8 kilometres below Pali the river flows

through Bhir town with a north-north-east course to join the Sindphana. The headward erosion of this comparatively large sized stream must have been so considerable that the watershed to the south has migrated farther south here than at other places.

The Kundalika, called very often by the shortened form Kundka, rises to the north-east of Neknur and flows first in a north-easterly direction and then in an easterly direction up to Nagjheri after which it has a general northerly course to join the Sindphana a few kilometres upstream of Manjlegaon.

Saraswati : After the Sindphana there are three tributaries of the Godavari of considerable size, the Saraswati, the Gunwati and the Wanganga. The Saraswati and the Gunwati rise very near each other. The Saraswati flows northwards passing by Hingni, Dindrur and after Belur turns eastwards to join the Godavari.

Gunwati : The Gunwati flows in a northeasterly course passing by Hiwra to join the Godavari, a kilometre and a half below the Saraswati sangam.

Wan : The Wan or the Wanganga as it is often called, has its source to the south of Dharur and has a fairly long deeply incised easterly and south-easterly course on the Balaghat plateau itself. It makes an abrupt turn northwards to the north-west of Ambejogai cutting through the scarp and then flows in a north-easterly direction towards the Godavari. Flowing through Ambejogai there is a small tributary of this river *viz*., the Jayanti *nala* that meets the river in the opposite direction in the same valley axis. The Rena after a gap continues to run through the valley of the Jayanti river but flows eastwards and then southwards to join the Manjra. The soils of the Rena valley are exceptionally fertile considering the small length and size of the river. It must have been due to the fact that the Rena was a much larger and longer river, which must have been captured by an active stream working backwards at the scarp to form the present Wan river. The deeply cut upper Wan valley, the distinct elbow of capture, the obsequent Jayanti *nala* and the highly fertile soils of the Rena all provide evidence for such a capture having taken place.

The large catchment area of 143.60 sq. miles or 372 square kilometres in the upper Wan and its tributaries as a consequence of this drainage evolution has been availed of in the construction of the Wan project.

Manjra: The Manjra, sometimes called the Wanjra river, rises in the northern edge of the Balaghat plateau a little above Gaurvadi flows first southwards and then south-eastwards right across the plateau towards the opposite side and makes an abrupt right-angular turn to follow the course of a tributary from Sakat (which must have been the original Manjra course as discussed earlier). After flowing past Patoda it once again resumes the south-easterly course. After Pimpalgaon Ghat,* the course becomes zigzag but

* This should not be confused with two others of the same name one near the north-western boundary and the other near the northern slope forming the source of the Tukur river.

CHAPTER 1. General. GEOGRAPHY. Rivers.

with a general easterly trend up to near Bhatangli in Osmanabad, where it is joined by the Rena. Throughout a greater part of its course this river forms the southern boundary of the district. The river flows in a deep bed with high banks which rise sometimes as much as 9 metres but on an average 5·5 metres above the bed of the river in the district so that the waters are not easily available for irrigation of the banks.

However, on this river recently an irrigation project known as Mohasangavi project has been executed.

But for two important exceptions, the Inchana and the Wan, practically all the streams of the plateau drain into the Manjra. There are two directions in the flow of these rivers, one from north-west to south-east and the other from north to south corresponding to structural lines of weakness. Among these streams are the Chausala, the Limba, the Waghi, the Babhti, the Yelambchi, the Kaij, the Chandan Savargaon, the Hol and the Rena.

Chausala : The Chausala stream rises in the high ground to the west of Limba Ganesh and flows in a general south-easterly direction passing by Borkhed, Chausala and Hingni. Just below the last of these, it joins the Manjra. The soils on its banks have a high lime content and therefore are not suitable for the making of bricks and tiles. The river is having a big bend just up stream of the bridge across this stream south of Chausala on the road from Osmanabad to Bhir. There is so much erosion on the south bank that there is the danger of the river migrating to the south of the bridge making the bridge useless and necessitating the construction of another further south. In order to obviate this danger, three cement concrete guide walls have been constructed in the bed of the river for arresting this development and confining the stream to the present course under the bridge.

Limba : The Limba or the Ganesh rises as the name indicates, near Limba Ganesh and flows in a south-easterly direction receiving a few tributary streams from the north flowing due southwards, the last of which is a fairly large sized stream, the Nimgur (Naiknur) river.

Yelambchi: The Yelamb or Waghi flowing by Yelamb, Wagha Babulgaon and Nandur has almost a due southerly course throughout.

Babhti: The Babhti or the Sanvi flowing by Eda, Arangaon and Warapgaon, has a south-easterly course and receives two southerly flowing streams, the first flowing by Sindi and Mhasa Jogi, and the other flowing by Yevta and Jaola.

Kaij : The Kaij stream, rising to the south-west of Dharur, flows southwards passing by Kaij and joins the Manjra below Sona Sangavi.

Hol : The Hol stream passing by Hol is having southerly and south-westerly course and joins the Manjra at Deola.

Rena : The present Rena river, having its source south of Ambejogai, must have once been a much longer and larger river, the continuation of the upper Wan, as is well testified by the high fertility of the soils of the valley too big for the present river. At first this flows due eastwards and then south-eastwards and finally almost due southwards passing by Renapur to join the Manjra near Batangli in Osmanabad district.

Sina system: *Mehekri*—The name Sina is attributed to three small head-streams one of which rises to the west of Ahmednagar in Jamgaon and the other two in the hills east of Ahmadnagar below Jeur and Pimpalgaon Ujjani in Ahmadnagar district. The united river Sina formed by these head-streams flows first southwards, west of Ahmadnagar and then pursues a general south-easterly course parallel to the edge of the Balaghat plateau and forms the district boundary with a few small deviations along the entire south-eastern border. This important tributary of the Bhima has itself a large tributary, the Mehekri, in the district rising in the southern slopes of the same hills forming the source regions of the two easterly head-streams of the Sina. The Mehekri after having a fairly long course in Ahmadnagar district enters the Bhir district some two kilometres above Nandur. In Bhir district it has a long and winding course in a flood plain south-south-eastwards to join the Sina at Sangavi.

The Mehekri receives very small insignificant streams on its right or west bank but fairly large sized streams on its left or east bank. Of these latter, the Keli, the Kambli, the Keri, the Kari and the Bokdi are relatively more important streams.

Keli: The Keli rises in the north-western corner of Ashti tahsil draining the slopes of the highest peaks of the district and flows southwards by Pimpalgaon Ghat, Kheil and Vadgaon to join the Mehekri just outside the district.

Kambli . The Kambli rises on the gently sloping south face of the Balaghat Dongar above Sawargaon in the district and flows in a general south-south-west direction passing by Gahukhel, Hivra, Pimparkhed, Dhanora and Takli and joins the Mehekri opposite the Nanda.

Keri: The Keri rises to the east of the Kambli in the same hills but outside the limits of the district and flows southwards to join the Kari. Another tributary, the Wanmara also from the north flows in the Kari. The latter drains the slopes north-west of Chincholi plateau, flows by Devi Nimbgaon and Kada in a south-easterly course. After Kada it flows southwards receiving another tributary, the Bandola Nala, at Nimbgaon and joins the Mehekri at Dhirdi.

Bokdi : The Bokdi drains the western slopes of the Chincholi plateau and flows in a south-westerly course as far as Jalgaon and thereafter in a nearly southerly course joins the Mehekri a few kilometres upstream of its confluence with the Sina.

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Talwar : The Talwar rises on the western slopes of the Bhir plateau and passes by Brahmangaon and Ashti to join the Sina above Kharkat.

Inchana : The Inchana or the Vincharna has its source in the western end of the Bhir plateau south of the Chincholi village and drains the western portion of this plateau passing by Chikhli, Antapur and Lambarwadi. West of Sautada it turns due southwards around an elbow of capture and flows down the scarp giving rise to a beautiful waterfall and a gorge below formed in the retreating scarp face. On the side walls of this gorge are exposed vertical faces of the different layers of lava flows of bare resistant rocks, one of which is made of columnar basalts separated by inter-trappean weathered beds which support green patches of vegetation. The river down below enters the Ahmadnagar district and joins the Sina after flowing past Jamkhed.

Small Tributaries : Besides the Mehekri, the Talwar and the Inchana, there are a number of small tributaries flowing into the Sina within the limits of the Bhir district, all draining the western slopes of the low hills bordering the Mehekri on its west in a south-westerly direction into the Sina of which the Khalki and the Loni *Nala* alone are of some size.

Geographical Aspects.

As already described, the district is broadly divisible into the following three geographical regions, the lowland Bhir, the plateau Bhir, and the Sina basin of Ashti tahsil.

Lowland Bhir : The lowland Bhir consists of the Godavari valley proper or the Gangathadi on the north, the Sindphana valley along with its tributary valleys and the interfluent between these.

The Gangathadi consists of a strip of low lying land about 5 to 10 kilometres wide adjoining the Godavari and extending for some distance upwards of the valleys of the tributary streams. Here the soils are extremely fertile and of considerable depth. This area includes the northern parts of the Georai and Manjlegaon tahsils. Here, well sinking is arduous in the deep soils and even if accomplished may not last long. Irrigation is rare and the crops depend solely on rainfall. However, the extreme fertility of the soils enable heavy crops of jowar, cotton and pulses to be grown. Near the Godavari as at Khamgaon sometimes no crop is raised in the *kharif* season, but jowar, wheat and gram are grown heavily in the *rabi* season. The villages of the district on the southern bank of the Godavari are at least a kilometre and a half apart from one another, and they depend for their drinking-water supplies solely on the river whose bed is some 10 metres below the banks. The wells appear away from the Godavari and increase in number especially in the valleys of the tributary streams. Therefore, the larger villages in this region are found

invariably at some distance away from the Godavari on or near the banks of the tributary streams *e.g.* Chakalamba, Umapur, Dhondrai, Georai, Jategaon and Manjlegaon.

Both Chakalamba and Umapur are situated in a depression surrounded by high ground, the drainage of which provides plentiful supplies of ground water in wells. Dhondrai on the eastern bank of the Amrita has wells which support garden crops such as sugarcane and papaya. Georai town (pop. 7,129), the tahsil headquarters, is situated on the eastern bank of a small stream.

Away from the Godavari banks, the *kharif* bajri becomes important along with groundnut, *tur* and *til* though the *rabi* jowar, wheat and gram are still grown. Being nearer the rocky interfluent, there is a greater proportion of stones used in walls than mud. The Sindphana valley, which is nearly parallel to the Godavari valley through a greater part of this sub-region, is having nearly as fertile soils as those of the Gangathadi, and is therefore, a heavily cropped zone. But as the soils are not as deep as in Gangathadi, well sinking is not difficult and in fact numerous wells are found here and this accounts for a relatively greater frequency of villages on its banks at somewhat closer intervals.

Manjlegaon is situated at the south-eastern end of the interfluent ridge, which has forced the Sindphana river into a southerly bend surrounding the town.

The road from Georai to Manjlegaon deviates eastwards from the Bhir road near Ranjanai and follows as closely as possible the flat topped interfluent ridge between the Godavari and the Sindphana. Here the depth of the soil rarely exceeds 6 inches as seen in the roadside cuttings, the *kharif* bajri, jowar, groundnut, *tur* and *ambadi* being the usual crops. Villages are usually located away from this road either to the north or south of the ridge on the banks of streams *e.g.* Jategaon, Talkhed, Rajegaon and Kesapuri.

South of the Sindphana river, the land rises at first gradually and then more steeply southwards to the Balaghat plateau and is drained by a number of nearly parallel streams from the plateau slopes.

The town of Bhir, the Champavatinagar of pre-Muslim days, owes its importance to its situation on the banks of the Bendsura in a hollow cut into the Balaghat scarp by that river. Beyond the limits of the town both eastwards and westwards the land rises by steep slopes to plateau levels some 30 metres higher in relation to the town level. It has developed on both the banks of the river, the *Kasba* or the old town lying on the western bank and the *Peth* or the commercial quarter on the eastern bank.

The sacred temple of Parali Vaijanath is situated on the rising slopes of a hill situated to the south of the town. Climbing on the top of this hill, it is possible to have a view of the entire town.

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The second geographical region, the plateau of Bhir, rises from the lowland Bhir by fairly steep slopes highly dissected by the headward erosion of streams into a confused system of hills on its northern border. The surface rocks of the plateau are chiefly composed of solid massive basalts, while there are clear indications of a horizontal layer below of columnar basalts as seen in the exposures on the sides of the streams which have cut down deep into the plateau. In the eastern margins on the slopes are found volcanic ashes which point to an ash bed also below the surface rocks.

On the northern slopes the soils are highly eroded and thin and wherever possible hardy crops of bajri, *pivali* jowar, with some *tur* are grown in the *kharif* season. Above the slopes, the land is generally gently sloping southwards down, with innumerable streams flowing either southwards or south-eastwards towards the Manjra river. The valleys of these streams contain fairly fertile soils and they have better ground water conditions so that there is considerable cultivation of crops in the *rabi* season besides the *kharif*, the jowar being the most important in both the seasons. On the interfluent, the soils are thin and sometimes bare rock is exposed at the surface. This is given to rough grazing or to the cultivation of crops only in the *kharif* season, bajri, *pivali* jowar or Warhadi jowar depending upon the varying nature of the soil depth. *Tur* and a little *ambadi* are sown in lines in the jowar fields. Groundnut is an important crop in the eastern part of the plateau particularly in Kaij and Ambejogai tahsils.

Near the southern border of the district on the banks of the Manjra, the soils are of great depth and fertility and this combined with the coolness of the high elevation of the plateau on which the river flows, has enabled rich crops of *rabi* wheat being grown. In the eastern parts of the Manjra valley in the district as also in the Rena valley, the soils are so fertile that there is a great variety of crops such as coriander, wheat, gram, jowar, *udid*, *mung* etc., grown.

The villages in this region are situated on the banks of streams, the larger ones at the crossing places of these streams by the main roads. There are several such large sized stream bank villages located to the east of the prominent hills of the area with the advantage of the protection afforded by them from the strong westerly winds on the plateau surface. They are Chikhli, Supe, Kusalamb, Limba Ganesh, Yevta and Chenai.

There are a number of large settlements located near the northern edge of the Bhir plateau commanding the routes down the scarp, *e.g.* Manjarsumbha, Dharur, Ambejogai and Ghat Nandur. Manjarsumbha is now a road junction being the meeting place of the east-west route on the plateau and the north-south route from Bhir up the scarp. The waterfalls of Kapildhar nearby, where Kapilamuni is believed to have performed penance, is a scenic attraction of the place.

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Geographical Aspects.

The third geographical region forms the Sina basin portion of the Bhir district, which includes practically the whole of the Ashti tahsil. Only a small portion in the extreme eastern part of the northern border of the tahsil extending as a salient into the Ahmadnagar district consisting of the three villages of Mahinda, Pangra, and Morala (Nagjhari) drained by the Kinha and its tributaries into the Sindphana does not belong to the Sina basin.

There is a remarkable similarity between the course of the Sina river and the south-western edge of the Bhir plateau being the result of the structural features of the same origin. In the different windings of the Sina river and in those of the tributaries, two dominant trends are noticeable; the north-west to south-east trend and the north-east to south-west trend in accordance with the pattern of joints in this area.

This third geographical region is made up of the valleys of several small tributary streams draining southwards and south-eastwards into the Sina consisting of relatively more fertile soils separated by intensely dissected flat topped interfluent hills generally sloping downwards away from the Balaghat scarp with poorer soils. It is due to the prevalence of the sloping ground, rather level ground in this region to a greater extent than even on the Bhir plateau that the soils of Ashti tahsil are poor and stony. This combined with raintall averaging between 509 mm. and 638 mm., the lowest in the district, accounts for this area being the poorest region in the district causing thousands to migrate annually to the sugar factories and farms in the irrigated areas of nearby Ahmadnagar district.

However, of all the regions of the Bhir district. it is this region which has the maximum number of small sized irrigation projects recently executed. The lighter soils of the district generally respond well to irrigation. In this tahsil jowar occupies half the gross cropped area and *bajri* about one-eighth. The proportion of the area under food crops is the highest (88 per cent) here, of all the tahsils of the district.

In this region, all the villages are invariably located on the banks of streams where alone adequate water-supplies are available either from the streams or nearby wells. The larger settlements are located at the crossing points of the main roads from Jamkhed to Ahmadnagar and the bigger streams *e.g.* Ashti, Kada and Dhanora.

GEOLOGY.*

The district is divided into the Balaghat or high lands forming the southern and eastern parts and the Payinghat or lowlands. A low spur of the Western Ghats traverses the district from Ahmadnagar to Amba.

The district is underlain by the Deccan traps of Cretaceous-Eocene age. The trap rocks belong to the type called 'Plateau Basalt' and are uniform in composition corresponding to that of dolerite or basalt with an average specific gravity of 2.9. They

*The section on Geology has been contributed by the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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are dark grey or dark greenish grey in colour. The traps have been distinguished into the vesicular and non-vesicular types. The non-vesicular traps are hard, tough, compact and medium to fine grained and break with a conchoidal fracture. The vesicular types are soft and tend to break with more ease. Ash-beds are common.

The Deccan traps by decomposition under tropical conditions, give rise to a porous rock, laterite (of Pleistocene age). The laterites form a thin cap over the Deccan traps at many places, and is at places rich in iron-ore which was used by the primitive smelters.

Beds of gravel and clays of upper Pliocene to Pleistocene age containing fossil bones of extinct mammalia, overlie the traps in the valleys of the Godavari and some of its tributaries.

The traps more often wither into a rich and fertile black cotton soil which forms vast spreads in different places in the district. Nodules of *kankar* are of frequent occurrences in the layer of black cotton soil.

Minerals.

No minerals of any economic value are found in the district. The basalts which occur everywhere form a source of excellent and durable building stones and material for road metal and ballast. *Kankar* is found usually in the stream courses and these are burnt locally for lime. Deposits of red lithomargic clays were noted in the southern parts of Ashti tahsil. The ferruginous type of laterite formed a useful source of iron-ores for the smelting in the past. Agate and chalcedony may be found in the geodes of the basalts; and sands suitable for plaster, mortar and concrete may be obtained from the bed of the Godavari river and other streams.

Irrigation is chiefly from wells in which the water level is found to be variable. The yield of water is considerable; but the ground-water reservoirs in the traps are small and ground-water level varies within short distances. The traps with close horizontal joints are found to yield more water and that with columnar joints come next in importance. Occurrence of red boles in a well in general indicates poor yield. Wide shallow depressions bounded by trap ridges are excellent sites for wells.

CLIMATE.*

Seasons.

The climate of this district is on the whole dry except in the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September is the south-west monsoon season while October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall.

The district has eight rain-gauge stations. While the rainfall records at Bhir extend to about 85 years, those at the other seven stations are available for a short period only, ranging from 8 to 17

* The section on 'Climate' is contributed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, Poona.

years. Table 1 gives the rainfall at these stations and the average for the district. The average annual rainfall for the district is 750.1 mm. (29.53"). The rainfall in the district increases from the west to the east, varying from 665.3 mm. (26.19") at Ashti near the western border to 850.6 mm (33.49") at Mominabad near the eastern border. About 80 per cent of the annual rainfall is received in the south-west monsoon period. September is the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is fairly large. Taking the rainfall at Bhir, for example, in the fifty-year period from 1901—1950, the highest annual rainfall which was 182 per cent of the normal occurred in 1916. The lowest annual rainfall was in 1912 when it amounted to only 28 per cent of the normal. In the same fifty-year period there were as many as 17 years when the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. Of these, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred on five occasions and three consecutive years once.

On an average there are 41 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 39 at Roti to 45 at Chausala.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 250.0 mm (10.00") at Mominabad on 24th June, 1951.

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Rainfall.

TABLE

NORMALS AND EXTREMES

Station (1)	Number of years of data (2)		January (3)	February (4)	March (5)
Bhir	59	a	5·8	4·8	5·6
		b	0·2	0·2	0·4
Chausala	17	a	1·3	3·8	5·6
		b	0·2	0·2	0·6
Mominabad	9	a	0·0	2·8	4·1
		b	0·0	0·2	0·4
Roti	12	a	5·1	2·0	0·5
		b	0·3	0·3	0·1
Georai	10	a	0·5	0·0	0·0
		b	0·1	0·0	0·0
Patoda	10	a	0·0	2·8	6·9
		b	0·0	0·1	0·7
Manjlegaon	10	a	3·3	1·3	1·5
		b	0·2	0·1	0·3
Ashti	8	a	0·0	1·8	2·8
		b	0·0	0·1	0·4
Bhir (District)	..	a	2·0	2·4	3·4
		b	0·1	0·1	0·4

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

*Based on all available data up to 1959.

No. 1

OF RAINFALL

April (6)	May (7)	June (8)	July (9)	August (10)
8·1	16·0	114·8	132·6	114·8
0·6	1·4	6·9	9·6	8·7
5·1	26·4	109·5	148·6	115·6
0·6	1·9	8·1	9·4	8·0
15·7	21·1	127·5	212·3	195 8
0·9	1·0	5·6	11·3	10·9
5·8	18·3	115·8	135·6	118·4
0·5	1·5	6·7	7·7	6·8
5 6	23·1	145·3	222·5	170 4
0·4	1·0	7 0	10 7	8·8
4·8	34·5	100·3	175 3	131 3
0·5	1·7	7·0	9·9	8 4
10·2	12·7	118·4	222·6	201·9
0·6	0·9	6·5	11·2	10 7
5·1	27·2	112·5	143·5	97·0
0·6	1·9	7·5	8·4	8·6
7·5	22·4	118·0	174·1	143·1
0·6	1·4	6·9	9·8	8·9

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm or more).

** Years given in brackets.

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CLIMATE.

Rainfall.

TABLE

NORMALS AND EXTREMES

Station	Number of years of data	September		October	November	December
(1)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)	(15)
Bhir	59	a	199·9	53·6	32·5	7·6
		b	8·5	3·6	1·4	0·2
Chausala	17	a	178·3	70·4	29·5	5·8
		b	8·9	4·5	2·1	0·2
Mominabad	9	a	208·8	50·3	12·2	0·0
		b	10·1	3·2	1·0	0·0
Roti	12	a	204·2	89·1	25·4	3·6
		b	9·0	4·3	1·4	0·2
Georai	10	a	158·0	56·1	22·9	2·3
		b	7·3	3·0	1·0	0·2
Patoda	10	a	176·0	74·7	19·6	5·1
		b	7·7	3·6	0·8	0·2
Manjlegaon	10	a	191·3	46·2	18·3	0·0
		b	8·7	3·0	1·0	0·1
Ashti	8	a	165·9	87·4	14·2	7·9
		b	7·4	4·0	1·9	0·3
Bhir (District) ..	..	a	185·3	66·0	21·8	4·1
		b	8·5	3·7	1·3	0·2

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

*Based on all available data up to 1959.

No. 1—*contd.*

OF RAINFALL

Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal year**	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours	
			Amount (mm)	Date
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
696·1	179 (1916)	28 (1912)	191·8	1887 August 17
41·7				
699·9	149 (1956)	67 (1952)	134·6	1951 July 16
44·7				
850·6	140 (1956)	60 (1952)	254·0	1951 June 24
44·5				
723·8	122 (1949)	63 (1952)	173·5	1947 August 13
38·8				
806·7	127 (1956)	64 (1952)	105·4	1950 September 8
39·5				
731·3	142 (1956)	59 (1951)	116·8	1954 September 1
40·6				
828·7	113 (1957)	53 (1952)	146·8	1957 July 28
43·3				
665·3	134 (1956)	65 (1952)	100·3	1956 July 19
41·1				
750·1	167 (1916)	26 (1912)		
41·9				

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm. or more).
**Years given in brackets.

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CLIMATE.

Temperature.

The only meteorological observatory in the district which is at Bhir began functioning only recently. The description of the temperature and other meteorological conditions in the district which follows is based on the records at the meteorological observatories in the neighbouring districts and the meagre records for Bhir. The cold weather commences towards the end of November when temperatures begin to fall. December is the coldest month, with the mean daily minimum temperature at about 12°C (53.6°F) and the mean daily maximum at about 29°C (84.2°F). In the cold season the district is sometimes affected by cold waves in association with the passage eastwards of western disturbances across north India. On such occasions the minimum temperatures may drop to about 3°C or 4°C (37.4° or 39.2°F). Although on an average the temperatures in January and February are slightly higher than in December, the rapid rise in temperatures starts only by about the beginning of March. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 42°C (107.6°F). On individual days the day temperature may be as high as 46°C (114.8°F). With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district by about the second week of June the temperatures fall appreciably and the weather is pleasant throughout the south-west monsoon season. By about the first week of October the monsoon withdraws and the day temperatures increase slightly and a secondary maximum is reached in October. Thereafter the temperatures begin to decrease gradually.

Humidity.

The relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season. After September the humidities decrease gradually and in the cold and summer seasons the air is dry, particularly in the afternoons when relative humidity may be less than 30 per cent.

Cloudiness.

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the south-west monsoon season. There is a rapid decrease of cloudiness in the post-monsoon months. In the rest of the year the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.

Winds are moderate in strength in the latter half of summer and in the south-west monsoon period and light in the rest of the year. During the south-west monsoon season winds blow predominantly from directions between south-west and north-west. In the post-monsoon and winter months winds are from directions between east and north. From about the beginning of summer winds from directions between south-west and north-west appear and these predominate by May and continue till the on-set of the monsoon.

Special Weather Phenomena.

Thunder showers occur in the summer and monsoon months, their frequency being higher in June and September. Dust raising winds are common in the summer afternoons.

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FORESTS.

The forests are the natural resources and its major products are utilised as timber for building purposes and in the manufacture of various types of furniture etc. Its minor produce is utilised as fuel.

The forests in the district correspond to group 4 A—Southern tropical Dry Deciduous Forests*. Within this type, local variations are met with, due to variations in the nature of the soil, topography, past treatment, and accessibility. Although the altitudinal variations are very limited, they play an important part in influencing the character of vegetation. Better stocked patches occur in cooler and protected depressions on the Northern and Eastern slopes.

Scrub Forests.

Owing to the pressure of the increasing population and the ever-increasing demand for land for tillage, the forest areas have receded to distant hilly tracts with poor and shallow soil with the result that the forests are of very poor and open type. In addition to this other biotic influences such as heavy illicit cuttings, uncontrolled grazing and fires in the past have been responsible for further retrogression of the forests. Actually majority of the forest blocks in this district carry shrubby growth of *bharatti (gymnosporia montana)*, *dhawai (woodfordia floribunda)*, *dhal (cajanus indica)*, *ghela (randia dumatorum)*, *ghaneri (lantana camara, lantana indica)*, *karonda (carissa spinarum)*, *madar rui (calotropis gigantea)*, *nirgudi (vitesnegunda)*, *parijatak (nyctanthes arbortristis)*, *tarwad (cassia auriculata)*, *tarota (cassia tora)*, *chindh (phoemin acaulis)* and thick grass due to which most of these blocks have been declared as *ramanas* or *kurans* and are sold either on cutting or grazing terms.

Tree Forest.

This type of forest occurs only in cool sheltered pockets having Northern and Eastern aspects. These forests are of mixed-miscellaneous type and consist mostly of *salai (boswellia serrata)*, *moina (lannea grandis)*, *temru (Diospyros melanoxylon)*, *kandol (sterculia urens)*, *khair (acacia catechu)*, *bahawa (cassia fistula)*, *palas (butea frondosa)*, *bhilwa (seme-carpus anacardium)*, *lokhandi (ixora-parviflora)*. *ghat-bor (zizyphus xylopyra)*, *apta (bauhinia racemosa)*, *bhutkes (Elaeo-dendron glaucum)* with scattered *dhavda (anogeissus latifolia)*, *awala (phyllanthus emblica)* and *chandan (santalum album)* at some places.

The under-storey consists of the same species as are found in the shrub forests.

Grasses.

The main grasses found in the various forest blocks of the district are *boni (sorghum halepense, linn)*, *kusali (heteropogon contortus, beant)*, *paonya (schima sulcatum A. camus)*, *rosha (cymbopogon martini, roxb)*, *sheda (schima-nervoseum)*, *Kunda (ischaemum pilosum, hack)*, *gondal (andropogon, pumilus)*, *chirka (eragrostic tremula)* and *marvel (dichanthium annulatum, forsk)*.

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* Referred to in Champion's 'A Preliminary Survey of the forest type of India and Burma.'

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General.

FORESTS.

FOREST-AREA UNDER FOREST AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT TAHSIL-WISE

Name of the Tahsil	Area under the Forest Department (area in hectares*)	Forest area under Revenue Department (area in hectares*)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ambejogai ..	4,555·591 (11,257·10)	10,272·644 (25,399·06)	14,834·235 (36,656·16)
Bhir ..	5,243·646 (12,957·32)	15,512·533 (38,332·27)	20,756·179 (51,290·19)
Georai ..	..	10,598·832 (26,190·26)	10,598·832 (26,190·26)
Manjlegaon ..	..	16,507·299 (40,790·39)	16,507·299 (40,790·39)
Patoda ..	6,063·091 (14,982·21)	12,242·310 (30,251·38)	18,305·401 (45,234·19)
Ashti ..	2,056·214 (5,081·01)	13,482·660 (33,316·35)	15,538·874 (38,397 36)
Kaij ..	4,475·439 (11,059·04)	14,308·175 (35,356·24)	18,783·614 (46,415·28)

Major Forest Produce.

A major portion of the forest produce of this district is consumed locally. There is a great demand for teak timber and firewood, but as the forests of this district are very poor it cannot meet the local demand and hence most of the timber and fire-wood is imported from Nizamabad, Adilabad and Nirmal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The timber thus imported, is naturally costly and many people use mango (*Mangifera indica*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) and *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) for building purposes. It is for this reason that most of the mango and *neem* trees standing in the fields or *malki*-lands have been cleared and utilized.

Minor Forest Produce.

The main minor forest produce which is utilised in the district consists of (1) fodder and thatching grasses, (2) *temru* leaves for bidi manufacture, (3) *chandan* (*Santalum album*) (Sandal wood), (4) *charoli* and (5) gums.

Grasses:—There is a fair local demand for fodder grasses. Some quantity is also used for thatching. At places *rosha*-grass occurs in extensive patches but this is at present extracted for thatching and making screens. *Shindi* leaves are also used for thatching and making brooms.

Temru leaves:—This is another important marketable forest produce which is extracted on a large scale for the manufacture of *bidis*.

Chandan:—Exploitable strong trees of *chandan* (*santalum album*) (sandal wood) are at present not available anywhere in significant numbers; however, local dealers are extracting *chandan* from dead and dry trees found in the fields of the villagers.

In addition to the above, *mahua toli*, *charoli*, *biba*, *karanj* seed and gums are extracted locally for various uses.

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

FORESTS.

Road-side trees.

The shade trees that thrive best along the road-side in this district are *karanj* (*pongamia glabra*), *siras* (*albizzia-lebbeck*), *neem* (*azadirachta indica*), *bakan* (*melia azadirachta*), mango (*mangifera indica*), *akash-neem*, cork tree (*millingtonia hortensis*), *wad* (*ficus bengalensis*), *pimpri* (*ficus spp*) and *nandruk* (*ficus spp*). *Babul* (*acacia arabica*), rain-tree (*pithecolobium saman*) and *Gulmohar* (*poinciana regia*) are also met with along some of the roads maintained by the Buildings and Communications department.

Field Trees and Plants.

The main species of trees found growing naturally in the fields are; (1) mango (*mangifera indica*), *neem* (*azadirachta indica*), *chinch* (*tamerindus indica*), *jamun* (*eugenia jambolana*), *sitaphal*, custard apple (*annona squamosa*) while following species of trees are found to be planted in some of the fields by the cultivators in the district. (1) banana (*mouz*) (*musa sapientum*), *peru* or *jamb* (*psidium pomiferum*), *ramphal*, coco-palm, betel palm, (*areca catechu*), *limbu* or lemon tree (*citrus bergamia*), and at places *anar* or *dalimb* (pomegranate).

Fibre Plants.

The main fibre yielding plants are *kekti* (*agave*), *bhendi* (*kydia calicina*), *sontag* (*hemp*), and plantain (*musa sapientum*). A number of *shindi* (*phoenix acaulis*) trees are also found in some of the fields which are also fibre yielding.

Hedge Plants.

The hedge plants are *adulsa* (*adhatoda vasica*), *nagphana* (*opuntia dillenia*), *thuar* (*euphorbia geniculata*), *nirgudi* (*vitex negundo*), *pangra* (*erythrina indica*) and *erand* (castor plant) (*ricinus communis*).

Water Plants.

The chief water plants found in the tanks are lotuses or *kamals*, stellata with rose coloured scentless flowers. (*nymphoea robra*) with large brilliant red flowers and *nymphoea pubescdas* with white flowers. In addition, *shingada* (*nelutium spp*) is also found.

Weeds.

The chief weeds found in the district are *tarota* (*cassia tora*), *utarni* (*achyranthes aspera*), *lantana* (*lantana camara*) and *solonum spp*.

Climbers.

The climbers that are found in the district are *chilar* (*caesalpinia sapiaria*) *kajkhori* or *kihila* (*mucuna pruriens*), *karanta* (*cryptolepis buchanani*), *kavali* (*gymnema sylvestres*), *palasvel* (*butea superba*) and *ran-mogra* (*jasminum arborescens*).

Ferns.

As the rainfall is very scanty in the district no ferns of any importance are found to grow in the district.

Exotics.

Following ornamental exotic plants have been introduced either in the gardens or along avenues in the district. They are rain tree (*pithecellobium saman*), a native of Jamaica, the divi-divi tree (*caesalpinia coriaria*), *suru* (*casuarina equisetifolia*), *nilgiri* (*eucalyptus spp*), silver oak (*grevillea robusta*) and *chikku* (*clyricidia mentana*).

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General.
FORESTS.
Exotics.

The chief varieties of flowers found in the district are antirrhinum, aster, calliopsis, candy tuft, cornation corn-flower, clarida, dianthus, hollyhock larkspur, linum, nastrafium, pansy, phlox, poppy, salvia sweet peas, verbena, amaranthus, balsam, calendula, cannas of various varieties cock's scomb, convolulus, cosmos, dabilia, marigold and sunflowers both large and small.

The chief vegetables are beans, cabbage, capsicum, carrots, radish, cauli-flower, celery, eggplant (brinjal), lettuce, mustard, onion, peas, tomato, cucumber, lady's finger, melon, musk melon, pumpkin and different varieties of beans.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

The district was previously reported for Wild Game and it is no wonder that the hilly country with many valleys and ravines must have formed an ideal natural abode for Wild Life in the forests. However, due to indiscriminate hacking of the forests coupled with unrestricted poaching in the past, the Wild Game has dwindled to such an extent that it is difficult to come across a tiger or panther in the area where encountering a tiger was very frequent[1]. The specie is now practically extinct in the district.

Panthers (*panthera pardus*) are also very few in number, and are found in comparatively wooded and sheltered pockets. For want of adequare natural food in the forest, they often wander out of the fringes abutting on cultivations and into the bordering hamlets in search of stray goats, dogs and other possible prey.

Of the horned game small sized *chital* (*axis axis*) and some solitary *chinkaras* (*gazella bennetti*) are found, the former nowhere in sizable herds. Wild boar (*sus cristatus*) and jackals (*canis aureus*) are fairly common; the former find nourishment from the agricultural crops as well as tubers and bulbs of forest species especially the climbers and annuals and cause considerable damage to the marginal cultivated areas as well as to the root stocks of tender shoots of forest plants.

Among monkeys, the langur (*semnopithecus antellus*) is common. They live on tree-tops near the water-holes or invade nearby vegetable or fruit gardens causing extensive damage.

Owing to the poverty of habitat reflected in the open stocking of the forest and general scarcity of water, the bird population is also meagre. Even the most common game birds like pea fowl (*pave cristatus*) and grey jungle fowl (*gallus sonneratti*) are rarely encountered. The hardy squirrel (*sciurus spp*) and the prolific hares (*lepus seficandatus*) are the only common animals found practically everywhere.

The smaller bats are almost all insectivorous. They are actually useful to the forest growth as they destroy hoards of injurious insects.

[1] Colonel Nightingale has been reported to have bagged as many as thirty tigers in two seasons.

General.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

A number of rats, mice and Indian porcupines are found in the forest areas everywhere and cause considerable damage to the roots of the young plants in afforestation plantation areas taken up by the Forest department.

Scope for Development.

Fisheries in Bhir district are mostly confined to the river Godavari which flows along the northern border of the district. The small rivers in the district *viz.* Sindphana, Bendsura, Kundaka, Wan, Manjra, Ekdara, Govardhan, Balura and Gulathi seasonally dry up in summer as a result of which the scope of development of fisheries is restricted. Some of the Government tanks and those in charge of local bodies in Bhir, Ashti and Ambejogai tahsils are being stocked with major carps imported from Calcutta to augment the supply of fish and provide some employment to the local fishermen when they are leased out to them.

Construction of Bendsura project in Bhir tahsil and Rooti, Talwar and Kambli projects in Ashti tahsil have created a new field for piscicultural activities and completion of Sindphana, Mahakari, Mahasangvi, Kada and other irrigation projects in the district is expected to widen the scope of development of fisheries in the district.

Fishing Communities.

Except in a few villages of Georai and Manjlegaon tahsils along the banks of the river Godavari the population of fishermen is scattered in the district and fishing is carried on as a part-time job. The principal occupation of the fishermen is agriculture. The chief fishing communities are Kahar, Pardeshi, Koli and Phutana bhoi, who are Hindus by caste. A few Muslims, Bhils, Gosavi and Gopal also undertake fishing.

Fishing Gear.

Fishing in rivers and tanks is done by means of cast nets (*phekjal*), drag nets, drift nets and hook and lines. Drift nets are locally known as *kandala khavari*, *malegani*, *pothani* etc. The drag nets are known as *payawadi*, *chatta*, *pandy* and *udan*.

Drift nets are made of cotton twine and its mesh size varies from 25.4 mm. to 76.2 mm. (1 to 3 inches). During operation pumpkins are attached to the head rope as floats and earthen balls are used as sinkers. The *chatta* mostly used in river Godavari is of 121.92 x 4.57 metres (400′ x 15′) in length and height, having a mesh of 12.7 to 50.8 mm. (½″ to 2″) and consists of two parts. The central part is a "V" shaped bag, and other parts form the wings of the bag. The sheet of water is encircled by spreading the net from a *tarafa* and then the net is dragged to the shore. The operation requires about 25 fishermen.

The *payawadi* is a drag net of 60.96 x 1.83 metres (200′ x 6′) in length and height having a mesh ranging from 12.7 to 31.75 mm. (½ inch to 1¼ inches). Only three persons are required to operate this net.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Hooks and Lines:—This method is generally employed during rainy season. In *davan* type about 50 to 100 hooks are attached to the line and small worms are used as bait. The line is about 50 fathoms in length. Stones are tied so as to keep the hooks at the bottom.

List of Fishes.

Important fish fauna of the district comprises the following varieties:

	Scientific name	Local name
1.	*Bagarius bagarius*	*Khiroda*
2.	*Wallagonia attu*	*Ballav*
3.	*Ompak bimaculatus*	*Narsalla*
4.	*Mestacembelus armatus*	*Bam, Vambat*
5.	*Anguilla anguilla*	*Tambu*
6.	*Chana gachua*	*Dhok*
7.	*Chana leucopunctatus*	*Murrel*
8.	*Chana marulius*	*Murrel*
9.	*Notopterus notopterus*	*Patola Bhagadi.*
10	*Rasbora danieonius*	
11.	*Barbus Sarana.*	
12.	*Barbus Kolus*	
13.	*Chela bacilia*	
14.	*Mystus scenghela*	
15.	*Hateropneuestus-fossilis*	*Singhi*
*16.	*Catla catla*	
*17.	*Labeo rohita*	
*18.	*Carhina mrigala.*	
*19	*Etroplus Suratensis*	

Co-operation

The implementation of the fisheries development programme in the district under different schemes has created an incentive among the fishermen to come under the co-operative fold and avail of the benefits and facilities rendered by the department. One such Fishermen's Co-operative Society has been organised at Bhir.

SNAKES.†

This district has some forest areas. There are small hills with little green bushes near them and some of them have caves too. The hillocks at Ambejogai, Manjarsumbha and Georai have plenty of scattered rocks, a few waterfalls and greenery near about them. They indicate that in olden times these have been very green belts. The area around Ambejogai mentioned as Butinath and Kapildhar near Manjarsumbha will definitely have snakes like Python, Uropeltis and a lot more.

* These have been newly introduced by the Department of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

† The section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

SNAKES.

There have been cases of snake bites around Pali near Bhir. This region is again hilly and has sparse forests. The region between Ambejogai and Bhir has belts of red soil in cultivation and Echis snakes would be found here. The temple of Yogeshwari has a Cobra idol on a slab of stone which is worshipped indicating the persistence of snake worship here.

The snakes in the region are as listed below :—

Non-poisonous.

Family: *Typhlopiae.*

Typhlops braminius—Marathi *Dawdya*: This small blind worm is found all over the district near human habitations and decaying vegetation. It is thinner than smallest human finger and does not grow beyond 203.20 mm. (8 inches). The body is covered all over by semicircular imbricate scales, the head and tail regions are both blunt and the lower side is faint brown while dorsally the snake is chocolate brown. There are no distinctions between upper and lower scales and the snake being round is often mistaken to be an earthworm. It is absolutely harmless.

Family : *Boidae.*

Eryx conicus—Marathi *Dutondya*: This blunt tailed snake is often mistaken to have two mouths. It is an absolutely non-poisonous snake, brown with reticulate grey markings dorsally and small pale cross scales ventrally.

Lycodon sp.: This wolf snake is common in the locality. Both *Lycodon sp.* and *Oligodon sp.* have been recovered from houses in Ambejogai and Bhir areas. These snakes are harmless but are unfortunately mistaken to be Kraits, because of the white bands on the brown body. In the case of a Krait, the central row of scales in the mid-dorsal region is hexagonal and the scales beyond the vent are not divided. This is not the case with a wolf snake. These snakes stay in the gardens eating frogs, lizards and rats and are helpful to the gardeners in controlling the vermin.

It is likely that *Uropeltis sp.* may be present in the forest region round about Butinath. This purple black snake with yellow specks measures about 228.60 mm. (9"). It's tail is blunt but has a transverse ridge meant for digging. It also has rough spikes in the tail region. It is a primitive snake which often is seen at high altitudes, and moist vegetation. It is nice to look at because of brown, yellow and grey colorations on a deep pink or brown body.

Python molurus—Marathi *Ajgar*: It is met with in waterfall areas of the little forest region, particularly in the areas where rocks jut out into water as at Butinath and Kapildhar. The snake is deep brown with variegated yellow patches all over the body. The head region is pink with a faint whitish pink lancet-shaped mark on the skull. The snake has small abdominal cross scales, and near the vent has two anal spurs which

CHAPTER 1.
General.
SNAKES.
Non poisonous.

indicate the rudiments of past limbs. These spurs can cause serious injuries by scratching. The snakes grow to 4.27 m. (14') in length and may be 0.61 m. (2') in girth, when fullgrown. It has very powerful muscles by which it strangulates the prey to death before it feeds on them. It has been observed to kill quite big animals like goats, stags and even boars.

Family: *Colubridae*.

Ptyas mucosus—Marathi *Dhaman*: This rat snake is found all over the area. It is yellow with black dots more in the tail region. It has been seen to grow more than 3.05 metres (10'). It is very agile and has been observed to jump from trees. One of the curious habits of this snake is to tie a knot by its tail on whatever object it comes across. It is quite likely that the snake may be tying this knot against thin trees when lying in wait for rats. The snake is locally called *Dhaman* and is a great friend of farmers inasmuch as it reduces the number of rats by feeding on them. Many people unfortunately mistake this to be a poisonous snake and kill it.

Natrix piscator—Marathi *Diwad*: This checkered keel-black snake is found all over the district near ponds or accumulations of water. It grows to 1.37 m. (4½') in length and has, on an ash-coloured body, black squares or stripes which gives it the peculiar name of "Checkered keel-black". Sometimes a little ash colour gives it an impression of olive green, particularly during the rainy season. It feeds primarily on frogs and avoids human interference, but when cornered, it attacks fiercely and can cause serious physical injuries.

Natrix stoleta—Marathi *Naneli*: The snake is buff coloured with white spots and a number of longitudinal thin brown stripes all over the body. It is predominantly found during the rainy season all over the area. It is docile and one could handle it without any danger. These snakes are thin and do not grow beyond 0.762 m. (2½'). They are absolutely harmless.

Dryophis nasutus.—Marathi *Harantol*: In some regions, it is called "Harantol" and in some "Sarptol". This is a long parrot green snake growing to more than 1.52 m. (5') in length and having a markedly pointed long head. It has the peculiar habit of remaining twined on vegetations, keeping the head separate as if to hypnotise the prey. The triangular head often times continues to shake and many a time people have been unaware of the snake on a tree till the head has come right up to the nose. The bite of the snake is painful though it is not poisonous enough to kill a man. It feeds on sparrows and on other smaller birds but could be handled with care. It is more seen in places of dense vegetation or on top of green trees.

Poisonous.

Family: *Elapidae*.

Naja naja—Marathi *Nag, Domi*: This is a very common snake all over the district. It seems to be found more near human habitation than in the interior. The longest could be 1.52 m (5 feet six inches). This snake can never be mistaken

because of the spreading of the hood which is seen in no other snake. There are spectacle marks on the hood and three faint dark stripes on the under-surface of the hood. These two characteristics will always distinguish this snake from any other snake. Apart from this, the snake hisses before striking a prey. Though it is a poisonous snake, it avoids human approach, but if disturbed, it will attack with ferocity, even pursuing the victim to some distance. The poison of this snake is neuro-toxic. The snake is worshipped on *Nagpanchami* day during the rainy season and there are some images of the snake in the temple of Yogeshwari Goddess at Ambejogai.

Bungarus caeruleus—Marathi *Manyat*, *Karayat*: This snake is called "Dandekar" also in the district, though some people understand it by the word "Manyar". It is steel blue in colour with white cross bars all along the body. The central row of the dorsal scales is hexagonal and the scales beyond the vent are complete. It is a very timid snake growing to about 1.22 m. (4') in length. It occurs in crevices between stones and often times in the thatch. It is highly poisonous and the poison is neuro-toxic.

Family: *Viperidae.*

Vipera russelli—Marathi *Ghonas*, *Kandar*: This snake, locally known as *Ghonas*, is seen more in the scanty forest region of Ambejogai. Some people call it "Chitti", but this is a mistaken name. It grows to 1.22 m. (4') in length, is brown in colour and has three rows of deep brown elliptical spots all over the body. The head is triangular and the scales on the head are very small. It hisses very loudly and continuously. The fangs are 12.700 mm. (½") long and lie tucked on the sides of the jaw inside a sheath. It is very vicious and can strike in any direction. The venom is vaso-toxic.

Echis carinatus—Marathi *Phoorsa*: This snake, which is so common in Ratnagiri district, is found in very small numbers during the rainy season in the areas that have red soil. The local people call it *Dhul Nagin*. It does not grow to more than 18" in length and having brown spots on the body has a white arrow shaped mark on the head. It moves side-ways and can jump while striking. The poison may not kill the victim immediately, but the victim suffers from secondary reactions. The poison is vaso-toxic.

CHAPTER 2 — HISTORY

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.*

Early Times.

AS NO EXPLORATION OR EXCAVATION OF ANY SITE IN THIS DISTRICT has yet been undertaken, it is not possible to give any account of the pre-historic period of it. With the advent of the Āryans we get some light on the past history of this region. It was then covered by a thick jungle, which extended from the Central India to the Deccan. Agastya was the first Āryan who crossed the Vindhya and fixed his residence on the bank of the Godāvarī. This memorable event is commemorated in the mythological story which represents Vindhya as bending before his *guru* Agastya, when the latter approached him. The sage asked the mountain to remain in that condition until he returned from south, which he never did. Agastya was followed by several other sages who established their hermitages in different regions of the south. The cluster of hermitages on the bank of the Godāvarī was called *Janasthāna* to distinguish it from the surrounding uninhabited forest country. The sages were constantly harassed by the original inhabitants of the region who are called *Rākṣasas* in the *Rāmāyaṇa*. "These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify to their abominable character by various cruel and terrific displays. They implicate the hermits in impure practices and perform greatest outrages. Changing their shapes and hiding in the thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees. They cast away their sacrificial ladles and vessels; they pollute the cooked oblations, and utterly defile the offerings with blood. These faithless creatures inject frightful sounds into the ears of the faithful and austere hermits. At the time of the sacrifice they snatch away the jars, the flowers and the fuel and the sacred grass of these sober-minded men[1]."

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*The section on Ancient Period is contributed by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

The sections from Mediaeval Period onwards have been contributed by Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), Ph.D. (History), Joint Editor, Gazetteers Department and edited by Shri P. Setu Madhava Rao, M.A., I.A.S. Executive Editor and Secretary. A part of the material was supplied by Prof. Dr. M. S. Agaskar, Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.

[1] Muir's *Original Sanskrit Texts*, quoted in the previous edition of the "Nagpur District Gazetteer."

In course of time a large kingdom was founded north of the Godāvarī by Vidarbha, the son of Ṛṣabhadeva. His capital was Kuṇḍinapūra in the Amrāvatī district of the country which has since then become known by his name. Agastya married his daughter Lopāmudrā. Agastya is 'the *Seer*' of some hymns of the *Ṛgveda* His wife Lopamudrā is also mentioned in the *Ṛgveda* I. 179, 4. The country became well known in the age of the *Brāhmaṇas* and the *Upaniṣads* in which it is frequently mentioned. The *Rāmayaṇa* in the *Uttarakāṇḍa* states the story of king Daṇḍa[1] in whose time Vidarbha was devastated by a violent storm. Daṇḍa was a son of Ikṣvāku and grandson of Manu. He ruled over the country between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains from his capital Madhumanta. He led a voluptuous life and, once upon a time violated the daughter of the sage Bhārgava. The sage then cursed the king that his whole kingdom would be devastated by a terrible dust storm. The whole country between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains extending over a thousand *yojanas* was consequently turned into a great forest which since then came to be known as *Daṇḍakāraṇya*. It was in this forest that the *Śūdra* sage Śambuka was practising austerities. As this was an irreligious act according to the notions of those days, Rāma beheaded him and revived the life of a *Brāhmaṇa* boy who had died prematurely. The place where Śambuka was beheaded is still shown on the hill of Rāmṭek, about 27 miles from Nāgpūr[2].

The central part of the Deccan was then divided into several countries known by different names. Thus, the region to the north of the Godāvarī now included in the Auraṅgābād district was known by the name of Mūlaka. This country together with its capital Pratiṣṭhāna is mentioned in Pālī literature[3]. To the north of it lay the country of Ṛṣīka, now called Khāndeś[4]. To the east of Ṛṣīka was Vidarbha which has already been described. Along the southern bank of the Godāvarī extended the country of Aśmaka (Pālī, Assaka), which comprised the modern Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ districts. Later, this region came to be included in the country of Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It included what is now known as the Southern Marāṭhā Country as well as North Karṇāṭaka and the Śimogā and Citaḷdurga districts of the old Mysore State. In an inscriptional passage[5] the upper valley of the Kṛṣṇā is said to be included in the Kuntala country. In the *Udayasundarīkathā* of Soḍḍhala (11th cen. A.D.) Pratiṣṭhāna on the Godāvarī is said to be the capital of the Kuntala country[6]. In early times Kuntala was probably included in the larger country called Mahārāṣṭra. The Aihoḷe inscription[7] (7th cen. A.D.) speaks of three Mahārāṣṭras comprising 99,000 villages

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[1] *Ramayana, Uttarakanda cantos 80 f.*
[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 7 f.
[3] Cf. *Suttanipata, Parayanavaggo, Vatthugatha*, 5, 2.
[4] *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, pp. 123 f.
[5] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology* (*S. I.*) Vol. I, p. 9 n. 4.
[6] *Udayasundarikatha* (G. O. S.) pp. 21 and 83
[7] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 1. f.

which probably comprised Vidarbha, Western Mahārāṣṭra and Kuntala. In later times Kuntala came to denote the predominantly Kanarese country now included in the Mysore State. It is described as a seven-and-a-half-lakh province. The Early Cālukyas of Badāmī and the later Calukyas of Kalyāṇi ruling over this territory were known as *Kuntalendras* or lords of Kuntala. In earlier days, however, the districts of Kolhāpūr, Sātārā, Solāpūr, Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ, which are now Marāṭhī-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see later, the early Rāṣṭrakūṭas, who were ruling over this territory were known as *Kuntaleśvaras* (rulers of Kuntala).

Coming to historical times, we find that all this territory was included in the Empire of Aśoka. No inscription of the great Emperor has yet been found in this region as it has been discovered in Vidarbha[1], but his seventh and thirteenth rock edicts mention Rāṣṭrika-Petenikas and Bhoja-Petenikas respectively. Many scholars take Petenikas mentioned in these edicts as referring to the residents of Pratiṣṭhāna (modern Paiṭhaṇ in the Auraṅgābād district). But D. R. Bhandarkar would prefer to take the word to mean 'hereditary'. Be that as it may, Rāṣṭrikas were undoubtedly the rulers of this region, who came to be known later as Mahāraṭhis.

Sātavāhanas.

Soon after the death of Aśoka, this region declared its independence. A new dynasty which derived its name from its founder king Sātavāhana rose to power with its capital at Pratiṣṭhāna (modern Paiṭhaṇ). It received support from the local rulers called Mahārathis, with whom it formed matrimonial alliances. This dynasty is called Āndhra in the *Purāṇas*[2], but it first rose to power in Western Mahārāṣṭra. This is indicated by its earliest inscriptions which are found in the caves at Nāṇeghāṭ near Junnar and at Nāśik. Its earliest coins issued by king Sātavāhana have been found at Auraṅgābād and in Vidarbha. In later times it extended its rule to Āndhra as shown by its later inscriptions and coins found in that region. The *Purāṇas* call it Āndhra evidently because it was ruling in that country when the *Purāṇic* account was compiled in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Though king Sātavāhana was the founder of this family, he is not mentioned in the *Purāṇas*. The first king of the Āndhra, (*i.e.*, Sātavāhana) dynasty mentioned in the *Purāṇas* is Simuka[3] (Śrīmukha), who is also known from a relievo statue of his in a Nāṇeghāṭ cave. We do not know the extent of his kingdom, but it is surmised to have spread at least from Junnar to Pratiṣṭhāna (Paiṭhaṇ). When he ended his rule, his son Sātakarṇi was

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[1] Mirashi, *S. I.*, Vol. I, pp. 109 f.

[2] *D. K. A.*, pp. 38 f.

[3] The *Puranas* give his name variously as Shishuka or Sindhuka. *Ibid.*, p. 38; but the correct name in Prakrit is Simuka (Sanskrit, Shrimukha) given by a Naneghat inscription. *Ibid.*, p. 38, n. 17.

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probably a minor and so his brother Kṛṣṇa ascended the throne. He has left an inscription in a cave which he got excavated at Nāśik for the Buddhist monks[1]. The next ruler of the dynasty was Sātakarṇi I, who is also known from a relievo figure now mutilated in a Nāṇeghāṭ cave[2]. He married Nāganikā, the daughter of the Mahārathī Traṇakayira, who also was represented by a relievo statue in the same Nāṇeghāṭ cave Sātakarṇi seems to have extended his rule over the whole of the Deccan and even carried his arms north of the Narmadā. King Khâravela of Kaliṅga, who was his contemporary is said to have sent an army to the west, not minding Sātakarṇi, who is probably this very ruler. When the army reached the river Kanhabeṇṇā, it struck terror in the hearts of the people of Ṛṣika. This river is usually indentified with the Kṛṣṇā but the identification is not plausible, for the Kṛṣṇā flows not west but south-west of Kaliṅga (Orissā). It is more likely to be the river Kanhān, which flows about 10 miles from Nāgpūr. Ṛṣīka is, of course, Khāndeś as already stated. There was no actual clash of arms on this occasion, but two years later, Khāravela probably penetrated further west as he claims to have received submission from a number of the Raṭhikas and Bhojakas, who were probably Sātavāhana feudatories.

Satakarṇi performed the *Rajasūya* and *Aśvamedha* sacrifices (the latter twice), which probably commemorated his important victories or supremacy in the Deccan and, as such, had political significance. He performed several other *Śrauta* sacrifices such as *Agnyādheya*, *Āptoryāma*, *Daśarātra*, *Trayodaśarātra*, *Āṅgirasatrirātra*, *Śatātirātra* and *Gavāmayana*, all of which were marked by munificent gifts of horses, elephants, land and *kārṣāpaṇas*. They are recorded in a large, but now sadly mutilated, inscription in a cave at Nāṇeghāṭ[3]. The Bīḍ district was undoubtedly included in the dominion of Sātakarṇi I.

Sātakarṇi I left behind two sons, Vediśrī and Śaktiśrī who are mentioned in the aforementioned Nāṇeghāṭ inscription. Vediśrī, who succeeded him, is described as a very brave prince whose army was always victorious and who became the lord of *Dakṣiṇāpatha* (Deccan[4]). He was succeeded by a number of rulers who are named in the *Purāṇic* lists, but about whom they furnish little information except their reign-periods which also vary in different *Purāṇas* and even in the manuscripts of the same *Purāṇas*. But one name among them is noteworthy. It is that of king Hāla, the reputed author of the *Gāthāsaptaśatī*, a unique collection of seven hundred *Prākṛt* verses descriptive of the social, religious and economic life of the period[5]. Hāla flourished in the first century A.D.

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[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol VIII, pp. 93 f.
[2] Mirashi, *S. I.*, Vol. III, p. 46.
[3] *A.S.W I.*, Vol. V. pp. 60 f.
[4] Mirashi, *S.I.*, Vol. I, p. 123.
[5] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 76 f.

Some years after Hāla's reign, Mahārāṣṭra was conquered by the Śaka *Kṣatrapas*. Nahapāna, a Śaka *Kṣatrapa* probably appointed by the contemporary Kuṣāṇa Emperor, was ruling over Koṅkaṇ, Poonā, Nāśik and some other districts of Western Mahārāṣṭra as also some portions of Central India as far north as Ajmer. The Bīḍ district also was probably under his rule, though we have so far no definite evidence of this. Vidarbha was under the rule of another *Kṣatrapa* as disclosed by a pillar inscription recently discovered in the Bhaṇḍārā district. The Sātavāhanas were therefore obliged to leave Western Mahārāṣṭra and Vidarbha and repaired to the southern parts of their dominions, but soon Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi retrieved the fortunes of his family. He made a daring dash into Vidarbha and occupied Beṇākaṭa or the Waingaṅgā district. Thereafter, he invaded Western Mahārāṣṭra and defeated Nahapāna somewhere in the Nāśik district. This is shown by his inscription in one of the Nāśik caves wherein he is called *Beṇākaṭaka-svāmī* or the lord of Beṇākaṭa (Waingaṅgā district)[1]. He probably extended his rule to a large part of the peninsula as his chargers are said to have drunk the waters of the three oceans. The following provinces are specifically mentioned as comprised in his dominion: Ṛṣika (Khāndeś), Aśmaka (Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ districts), Mūlaka (Auraṅgābād district), Vidarbha, Ākara and Avanti (Eastern and Western Māḷvā), Kukura (South eastern Rājputānā), Suraṭha (Kāṭhiāvāḍ) and Aparānta (Koṅkaṇ). That his empire extended much further is shown by the description that the mountains Setagiri (near Nāgārjunikoṇḍā), Śrīśtana (Kurnul district) and Mahendra (between the Godāvarī and the Kṛṣṇā), were situated in his kingdom[2].

After defeating Nahapāna, Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi called back the silver coins of the Śaka Kṣatrapa Nahapāna and restruck them. The Jogalatembhi hoard contained more than 10,000 silver coins so counter-struck[3]. He himself issued a large number of potin coins with the figure of the Elephant on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse. In the hoard of potin coins found at Tarhālā in the Aokla district, out of 1,200 decipherable coins, as many as 573 were of Gautamīputra[4].

Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi was succeeded by Vāsiṣṭīputra Puḷumāvi, who also ruled over an extensive kingdom, but seems to have lost some northern provinces like Ākarāvantī to the Kṣatrapas. He struck some silver portrait coins which show that he had an aquiline nose and his features indicated grim determination[5]. He was succeeded by his brother Vāsiṣṭhīputra Sātakarṇi, who married the daughter of the Śaka Mahākṣatrapa Rudradaman. Among his successors the most noteworthy is Yajñaśrī Sātakarṇi, whose inscriptions and coins have been found

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[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 71.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 60 f.

[3] *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 223 f.

[4] Mirashi, *S. I.*, Vol. III, p. 37.

[5] *J. N. S. I.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 1 f.

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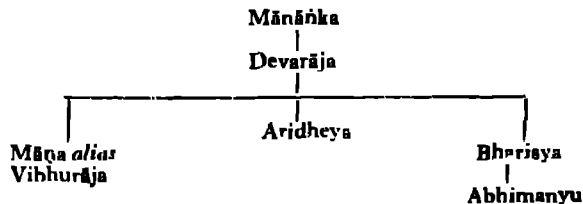
over a large area. They show that he ruled over an extensive kingdom stretching from Koṅkaṇ in the west to Āndhradeśa in the east. He issued among other types the ship-type potin coins indicative of his rule over the maritime province of the Coromandal coast[1].

Within about fifty years after Yajñaśrī Sātakarṇi, the rule of the Sātavāhanas came to an end in *Circa* A.D. 250. Several small kingdoms arose in the extensive territory which was previously under their rule. The Ābhīras rose to power in Western Mahārāṣṭra. An inscription of the Ābhīra king Iśvarasena has been discovered in a cave at Nāśik[2]. The Vākāṭakas established themselves firmly in Vidarbha. A Śaka family founded by Māna, which was previously subordinate to the Sātavāhanas declared its independence and ruled in the southern parts of the former Hyderābād State[3].

Pravarasena I, the second king in the Vākāṭaka dynasty, was a powerful and ambitious king. He performed one *Rājasūya* and four *Aśvamedha* sacrifices and extended his empire in all directions. He may have conquered the northern part of Kuntala comprising Pooṇā, Ahmadnagar, Sātārā, Śolāpūr, Bīḍ and some other districts in the Deccan though definite proof of this is lacking. He had four sons, who, the *Purāṇas* tell us, all ruled over different kingdoms. Two of these are so far known—(1) Gautamīputra, whose descendants ruled over north Vidarbha from their capital Nandivardhana (Nandardhan near Nāgpūr) and (2) Sarvasena, who ruled over south Vidarbha from Vatsagulma (modern Bāsim in the Akolā district)[4]. Where the remaining two sons were ruling is not known. Perhaps one of them was ruling over north Kuntala including the Bīḍ and other districts. This branch has left us no records probably because it was soon overthrown by the early Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānapura to whose history we shall now turn.

Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

The history of this royal family has been unfolded during the last few years[5]. From three copper-plate grants, which have been discovered in Southern Mahārāṣṭra we get the following genealogy:—

[1] Mirashi, *S.I.*, Vol. III, pp. 17 f.

[2] Mirashi, *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 1 f.

[3] Mirashi, *S.I.*, Vol. III, pp. 56 f.

[4] Mirashi, *C.I.I.*, Vol. V, pp. XX f.

[5] Mirashi, *S.I.*, Vol. I, pp. 178 f.

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Mānāṅka, the progenitor of the family, flourished in *Circa* A.D. 400. He founded Mānapura, which he made his capital. He is described in one of the grants as the ruler of the Kuntala country. As stated before, Kuntala was the name of the upper Kṛṣṇā valley in ancient times. The places mentioned in one of the grants can be identified in the Sātārā district. These Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas were, therefore, ruling over Kolhāpūr, Sātārā and Śolāpūr districts. Their capital Mānapura is probably identical with Māṇ, the headquarters of the Māṇ taluka of the Sātārā district.

These Rāṣṭrakūṭas sometimes came into conflict with the Vākāṭakas of Vidarbha. The Pāṇḍaraṅgapallī plates of Avidheya state that Mānāṅka defeated the rulers of Aśmaka and Vidarbha. On the other hand, an inscription in Ajaṇṭā Cave XVI states that the Vākāṭaka king Vindhyasena (i.e. Vindhyaśakti II) defeated the king of Kuntala, who was evidently of this Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa family.

From certain passages in the *Kuntaleśvaradautya*, a Sanskṛt work ascribed to Kālidāsa, which have been cited in the *Kāvyamīmāṁsā* of Rājaśekhara, the *Sṛṅgāraprakāśa* and the *Sarasvatīkaṇṭhabharaṇa* of Bhoja and the *Aucityavicāracarcā* of Kṣemendra we learn that the famous Gupta king Candragupta II—Vikramāditya sent Kālidāsa to the court of the lord of Kuntala. Kālidāsa was not at first well received there, but he gradually gained the Kuntaleśa's favour and stayed at his court for some time. When he returned, he reported to Vikramāditya that the lord of Kuntala was spending his time in enjoyment, throwing the responsibility of governing the kingdom on him (i.e., Vikramāditya). This Kuntaleśa was probably indentical with Devarāja, the son of Mānāṅka. Through the influence of Candragupta II, the two royal families of the South, *viz.*, the Vākāṭakas and the early Rāṣṭrakūṭas were soon reconciled with each other[1]. Later, Hariṣeṇa, the last known Vākāṭaka king, raided Kuntala and exacted a tribute from its king. It is noteworthy that in the story of Viśruta included in the *Daśakumāracarita*, which seems to have had a historical basis, the king of Kuntala appears as a feudatory of the Emperor of Vidarbha[2]. After the downfall of the Vākāṭakas, these early Rāṣṭrakūṭas gained their independence.

Cālukyas of Badāmī.

The Cālukyas of Badami rose to power in the first half of the sixth century A.D. The Badāmī stone inscription of Pulakeśin I, who is the first independent ruler of this dynasty, is dated in A.D. 543. He made Vātāpipurī (Badāmī) his capital and performed the Aśvamedha and several other *Śrauta* sacrifices. He was succeeded by his son Kīrtivarman I. He made some conquests in South India and is described as 'the knight of destruction' to the Nalas (of the Bastar district), the Mauryas (of Koṅkaṇ) and the Kadaṁbas (of Vanavāsi in North Kanara).

[1] Mirashi, *S.I.*, Vol. I, pp. 3 f.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 165 f.

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When Kīrtivarman I died, his son Pulakeśin II was probably a minor. So his younger brother Maṅgaleśa succeeded him. He defeated Buddharāja, the Kalacuri king, who was ruling in North Mahārāṣṭra, Koṅkaṇ, Gujarāt and Māḷvā, and also Svāmirāja of the Cālukya family, who was ruling over the Revatī-dvīpa (modern Reḍī in Koṅkaṇ)[1].

Maṅgaleśa's reign ended in disaster and he lost his life in a civil war with his nephew Pulakeśin II. Just about that time the Cālukya kingdom was invaded from the north by one Govinda, who probably belonged to the aforementioned Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa family. Pulakeśin adopted conciliatory measures in dealing with him as he was a powerful king[2]. His descendants do not, however, seem to have held Southern Mahārāṣṭra for a long time; for Pulakeśin soon annexed both the Southern and the Northern Mahārāṣṭra and extended the northern limit of his Empire to the bank of the Narmadā. That he ousted the Rāṣṭrakūṭas from Southern Mahārāṣṭra is shown by the Sātārā plates of his brother Viṣṇuvardhana, which record the grant of a village on the southern bank of the Bhīmā[3]. The Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānapura thus disappear from history in the first quarter of the seventh century A.D. The Aśmaka country including the district of Bīḍ was also annexed to the Empire of Pulakeśin II.

Pulakeśin II obtained a resounding victory over Harṣa, the lord paramount of North India. Thereafter he assumed the title *Parameśvara* (Emperor). He defeated the rulers of several countries such as North Koṅkaṇ, Kosala (Chattisgaḍ), Kaliṅga (Orissā), Piṣṭapūra (Pithāpuram) and Kāñcī (Canjeeverum). He made the Colas, the Keralas and the Pāṇḍyas his allies. He became thus the undisputed lord of South India[4].

During his reign the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Mahārāṣṭra. He has left us the following graphic picture of the country and its people: "The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is hot; the disposition of the people is honest and simple; they are tall of stature and of a stern vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful; to their enemies, relentless. If they are insulted, they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemy a warning; then, each being armed, they attack each other with spears. If a general loses a battle, they do not inflict punishment, but present him with women's clothes, and so he is driven to seek death for himself. Each time they are about to engage in conflict, they intoxicate themselves with wine, and then one man with a lance in hand will meet ten thousand and challenge them to fight. Moreover, they inebriate many hundred heads

[1] Mirashi, *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV.

[2] Mirashi, *S. I.*, Vol. I, p. 188.

[3] *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 303 f.

[4] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 1 f.

of elephants, which rushing forward in mass, trample every thing down, so that no enemy can stand before them. The king, in consequence of possessing these men and elephants, treats his neighbours with contempt. He is of the *Kṣatriya* caste and his name is Pulakeśi[1]."

Pulakeśin was killed in battle at Badāmī in *Circa* A.D 642 by the Pallava king Narasiṁhavarman, who conquered Vātāpī (Badāmī) and assumed the title of *Vātāpikoṇḍa*.

During the reign of Vikramāditya II, a descendant of Pulakeśin II, Gujarāt was invaded by a formidable force of the Tājikas (Arabs). The Navasāri plates of Avanijanāśraya Pulakeśin, a prince of the Gujarāt Cālukya family, give a graphic description of this battle. The Arabs had already defeated the Saindhavas, the Kacchellas, the Cāvoṭakas, the Surāṣṭras, the Mauryas and the Gurjaras and were attempting to penetrate into the Dakṣiṇāpatha, but Avanijanāśraya (Pulakeśin) inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders. The Cālukya Emperor then honoured Avanijanāśraya with several titles, one of which was *Anivartaka-nivartayitṛ* (the repellar of the unrepellable)[2].

Kirtivarman II, the last of these Early Cālukyas, was defeated by the Rāṣṭrakūṭa prince Dantidurga some time before A.D. 754, when he issued his Samangaḍ plates. Kirtivarman continued to rule for a few years more but he had lost the paramount position in the Deccan.

Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

Dantidurga was the real founder of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Imperial power. His Ellorā Cave inscription mentions five ancestors beginning with Dantivarman, but we know nothing about their exploits. The family probably belonged to the Aurangābād district where its earliest records have been found. The earlier members of the family were probably feudatories of the Early Cālukyas of Badāmī. Dantivarman made extensive conquests. The Ellorā cave inscription records his victories over the rulers of Kāñcī, Kosala, Kaliṅga, Śrīśaila, Mālava, Ṭaṇka and Lāṭa, but these do not all seem to have resulted in the acquisition of new territory. His war elephants are said to have rent asunder the banks of the Mahānadī, the Māhi and the Revā. Though there is much exaggeration in the description of his conquests, there is no doubt that he conquered Karṇāṭaka, Mahārāṣṭra, Vidarbha and Gujarāt. His capital was Mayūrakhaṇḍī which has not yet been definitely identified.

Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Kṛṣṇa I, who completed the former's conquests and shattered completely the power of the Early Cālukyas. He was not only a great conqueror but also a great builder. He got the great Śiva temple at Ellorā originally called Kṛṣṇeśvara but now known as Kailāsa cut out of solid rock. It is one of the noblest monuments of

[1] S. Beal, *Buddhist Records of the Western World* (pubr Susil Gupta) Vol. IV, pp. 448 f.

[2] Mirashi, *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. lxiv.

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India. A contemporary inscription tells us that the great architect who excavated it was himself surprised to see it and despaired of repeating the feat.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa family produced several great conquerors, who boldly invaded north and south India and achieved memorable victories. Dhruva (A.D. 780—793) was the first among them. He defeated both the Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Vatsarāja and the Pāla king Dharmapāla who were contending for supremacy in North India and pressed as far as the Doāb. Since then the two sacred rivers Gaṅgā and Yamunā began to appear on the Rāṣṭrakūṭa banner.

Govinda III, the son and successor of Dhruva, proved to be a still greater conqueror. After obtaining an easy victory over the Gaṅga king Muttarasa ruling in Gaṅgavāḍī, he led victorious campaigns in Central and Northern India. He first defeated the Gurjara-Pratīhāra prince Nāgabhaṭa and his ally Candragupta in Central India and then routed Dharmapāla of Bengal, who had espoused the cause of Cakrāyudha of Kanauj. He marched victoriously to the north until his horses drank and his elephants plunged themselves into the spring waters of the Himalayas. He then returned to the Narmadā and marching along the bank of the river, he conquered the Mālava, Kosala, Kaliṅga, Vaṅga, Ḍāhala and Odra countries. He then spent the rainy season at Śrībhavana (modern Sarbhon in Gujarāt) and afterwards marched with his forces to the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrā. Using Alampura (or Helāpura) on the bank of the river as his base, he led his campaigns against the Keralas, Colas, Pāṇḍyas and Pallavas. Even the king of Laṅkā submitted to him, sending statues—one of himself and the other of his minister—to his camp at Helāpura[1].

A copper-plate grant of Govinda III was found at Dhārur in the Bīḍ district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 728 (A.D. 806) and records the donation of the village Aṇahe situated in the *viṣaya* (district) of Dhāraura and bounded by the villages of Aivaccha, Dhāṇi, Vāuji and Aṇanta. The villages can be identified in Bīḍ district. Dhāraura is evidently Dhārur and Aṇahe is Aṇegāṅv about 14 miles south-east of Dhārur. Aivaccha, Dhāṇi-grāma, Vāujī-grāma and Aṇanta-grāma are respectively identical with Āvasgāṅv, Dhānegāṅv Bāvacī Kaij and Ānandgāṅv[2]. Several other grants of Govinda III have been found in Vidarbha.

Govinda III was succeeded by his son Śarva-Amoghavarṣa I, who was a man of peaceful disposition, but whose reign was full of troubles. He shifted his capital to Mānyakheṭa. He had to fight with the Eastern Cālukyas of Veṅgi, the Gaṅgas of Gaṅgavāḍī and his own relatives in Gujarāt. He loved and encouraged Science and literature, and treated all religions with

[1] Mirashi, *S.I.*, Vol. II, p. 211.

[2] This is under publication in *Epigraphia Indica*.

equal reverence. He voluntarily retired from public administration to engage himself in religious pursuits. On one occasion he offered a finger of his hand to the Goddess Mahālakṣmī of Kolhāpūr to ward off a public calamity[1]. Such instances are rare in the history of any country.

Another noteworthy king in the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family was Indra III, the great-grandson of Amoghavarṣa I. Like his illustrious ancestors Dhruva and Govinda III, Indra also led victorious campaigns in North India. He followed the route of Bhopāl, Jhānsī and Kālpī in the course of his invasion of Kanauj, the Imperial capital of India for more than three hundred years. At Kālpī his army was encamped in the courtyard of the temple of the Sun-god Kālapriyanātha, well-known to *Sanskṛtists* as the place where all the plays of the *Sanskṛt* dramatist Bhavabhūti were staged[2]. His horses crossed the Yamunā at Kālpī and then marched on Kanauj which he completely devastated. The Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Mahīpāla fled to Mahobā to seek the help of his Candella feudatory Harṣa. Indra III's northern campaign was a memorable event unparalleled for its brilliance in the history of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

Recently a grant of Indra III, made on the occasion of his coronation, has been found at Jāmbagāṅv in the Gaṅgāpur taluka of the Auraṅgābād district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 836 (A.D. 915) and records the donation of the village Khairoṇḍī near Pratiṣṭhāna. It is identical with the village Khirai near Paiṭhaṇ. The boundary villages Nandauraka, and Pippala can be identified in its vicinity. They are respectively identical with Agar Nandur, and Pippalvāḍī[3].

Indra III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarṣa II, but he died within a year and was followed by his younger brother Govinda IV. The latter was known for his liberality and rightly had the *biruda Suvarṇvarṣa* (the gold-rainer). On the occasion of his coronation he donated six hundred *agrahāra* villages and three lakhs of gold coins to Brāhmaṇas and eight villages, four lakhs of gold coins and thirty-two lakhs of silver coins (*drammas*) to temples[4]. Recently, another copper plate grant of his, dated in the *Śaka* year 851 (A.D. 929), has been discovered at the village Andurā in the Akola district of Vidarbha[5]. It records the donation of the village Elauri (modern Eralī near the Nāndur station on the Central Railway). Most of the boundary villages can be identified in its vicinity.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa and the Kalacuris of Tripuri were matrimonially connected and their relations were generally cordial. But in the reign of Govinda IV they became strained. The Kalacuri king Yuvarājadeva I espoused the cause of his son-in-law Baddiga—Amoghavarṣa III, the uncle of Govinda IV, and sent a large army to invade the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dominion.

[1] Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, pp. 248
[2] Mirashi, S. I., Vol. I, pp. 35 f.
[3] Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXVI, pp. 257
[4] Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, pp. 36 f.
[5] Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXVI, pp. 223 f.

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When it reached the Pāyoṣṇī (modern Pūrṇā), a pitched battle was fought near Acalapura between the Kalacuri and Rāṣṭrakūṭa forces in which the former became victorious. This event is commemorated in the *Sanskṛt* play *Viddhaśalabhañjikā* of Rājaśekhara, which was staged at Tripurī in jubilation at this victory[1].

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatories who rose in rebellion against Govinda IV deposed him and placed his uncle Baddiga—Amoghavarṣa III on the throne. He was a man of quiet nature and spiritual temperament, who left the administration entirely to his ambitious and able son Kṛṣṇa III. Like some of his illustrious ancestors Kṛṣṇa even as *yuvarāja*, led an expedition in North India and captured the forts of Kālañjara and Citrakūṭa. He succeeded his father in A.D. 939. He then led an expedition against the Colas and defeated them in a sanguinary battle at Ṭakkolam in the North Arcoṭ district. He next led his victorious arms to Rāmeśvaram, where he built two temples. Hearing of his resounding victories, the kings of Kerala, Pāṇḍya and Ceylon submitted to him. He also placed his own nominee on the throne of Veṅgī. He became thus the lord paramount of the whole of South India.

Later Cālukyas.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa power became weak after the death of Kṛṣṇa III. Within eight years his large empire crumbled like a house of cards. Taila II, the founder of the Later Cālukya dynasty, who was a *Mahāsāmanta* of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, suddenly came into prominence. He defeated and killed in battle Karka II, the last Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, and captured his capital Mānyakheṭa. He had to fight against the Colas, the Pāṇḍyas and the Paramāras. The Paramāra king Vākpati-Muñja planned to invade the Cālukya dominion, but his wise minister Rudrāditya advised him not to cross the Godāvarī which was the boundary between the Cālukya and Paramāra dominions. Muñja did not heed his advice and was taken captive by Tailapa. He was placed in a prison and was waited upon by Tailapa's sister Marṇālavatī. He fell in love with her and foolishly disclosed to her the plan of his escape. She communicated it to Tailapa, who is said to have made him beg from door to door and then beheaded him[2].

Among the successors of Tailapa I, the most famous is Vikramāditya VI, the founder of the Cālukya-Vikrama Saṁvat. He ascended the throne in A.D. 1076. He had to fight against the Colas, the Cālukyas of Gujarāt and the Hoysalas and signally defeated them. He also led an expedition against Veṅgī. Two inscription of his reign have been found in Vidarbha. One of them called the Sitābalḍī pillar inscription seems to have originally belonged to the Vindhyāsana hill at

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[1] Mirashi, *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, pp. lxxviii f.

[2] Merutunga, *Prabandhachintamani* (Ed. by D. S. Shastri), pp. 30 f.

Later Cālukyas.

Bhāndak in the Cāndā district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1008 (A.D. 1087) and registers the grant of some *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle, made by a dependant of a feudatory called Dhāḍībhaṇḍaka[1]. The other inscription was discovered at Ḍoṅgargāṅv in the Yavatmāḷ district. It sheds interesting light on the history of the Paramāra dynasty. It shows that Jagaddeva, the youngest son of the Paramāra king Udayāditya, the brother of Bhoja, left Māḷvā and sought service with Vikramāditya VI, who welcomed him and placed him in charge of some portion of Western Vidarbha. This inscription is dated in the *Śaka* year 1034 (A.D. 1112[2]). Another inscription of this Paramāra prince Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the Ādilābād district of Āndhra Pradeśa. It records several victories of Jagaddeva in Āndhra and Dorasamudra and near the Arbuda mountain and registers the construction of a temple of Nimbāditya by his minister Lolārka[3].

Vikramāditya's reign is renowned on account of some learned men who flourished at his court. Bilhaṇa, who was patronised by him, wrote the *Vikramāṅkadevacarita,* which is his poetical biography. Another famous author who flourished at his court was Vijñāneśvara, the author of the well-known commentary *Mitākṣarā* on the *Yājñavalkyasmṛti.*

Kalacuris.

The decline of the Cālukya power commenced soon after the reign of Vikramāditya VI. Tailapa III, the last Cālukya king, was overthrown by the Kalacuri Bijjala, who was his Commander-in-Chief, in A.D. 1157. The Kalacuri usurpation lasted for about two decades. Bijjala's reign is noted for the rise of the Liṅgāyat Sect.

Yādavas of Devagirī.

In the last quarter of the twelfth century A.D. the Yādavas of Devagirī came into prominence. They had been ruling over Seuṇadeśa (Khāndeś) in an earlier period as feudatories of the Later Cālukyas, but Bhillama, the son of Mallugi, declared his independence and soon made himself master of the whole territory north of the Kṛṣṇā. He then founded the city of Devagirī, which he made his capital. His son Jaitrapāla killed Rudradeva of the Kākatīya dynasty on the field of battle and released his nephew Gaṇapati whom he had put into prison. Under Jaitrapāla's son Siṅghaṇa, the power of the family greatly increased. We get considerable information about him from the four stone inscriptions of his general Kholeśvara, found at Āmbejogāi in the Bīḍ district[4] Kholeśvara was a native of Vidarbha, but was residing at Āmbe where he has left his inscriptions. Some more details are furnished by a later copper-plate grant[5] of Rāmacandra found at Puruṣottampurī in the Bīḍ district.

[1] *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III, pp. 304 f.
[2] *Ibid* Vol. XXVI, pp. 177 f.
[3] *Ibid*, Vol, XXII, pp. 54. f.
[4] G. H. Khare, *Sources of the Mediaeval History of the Deccan* (Marathi), Vol. I, pp. 55 f.
[5] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 199 f.

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Yādavas of Devagiri.

Siṅghaṇa achieved several victories. He defeated the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Ballāḷa, the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati and Lakṣmīdeva, the lord of Bhambhāgiri, modern Bhāmer in the Pimpaḷner *tālukā* of the Dhulia district. He confined Bhoja II of the Śilāhāra family on the hill of Praṇāla, i.e., Panhāḷā, a strong fort about 12 miles to the north-west of Kolhāpūr. Most of these victories were won by his Brāhmaṇ general Kholeśvara. The latter vanquished also Arjunavarmadeva, king of Māḷvā, and even pressed as far north as Vārāṇasī, where he put Rāmapāla to flight. Kholeśvara constructed several temples in Vidarbha and also established *agrahāras* on the banks of the Pāyoṣṇī (modern Pūrṇā) and the Varadā (modern Wardhā). The former *agrahāra* still exists under the name of the village Kholāpur in the Amrāvatī district.

Siṅghaṇa was succeeded by his grandson Kṛṣṇa, who obtained victories over the kings of Gurjara, Mālava, Cola and Kosala. The Gurjara king was Visāladeva and the Mālava ruler was Jaitugideva. The contemporary Cola king was Rājendra III (1246-79). The Kosala king was evidently the contemporary ruler of Ratanpur in Chattisgadh, who was probably the successor of Jājalladeva defeated by Siṅghaṇa but no records of his reign have yet been recovered. An inscription of the reign of Kṛṣṇa has been found in the temple of Khaṇḍeśvara on a hillock on the outskirts of the village Nāndgāṅv in the Amrāvatī district[1]. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1177 (A.D. 1254-55) and records the donations of some *gadyāṇakas* for the offerings of flowers in the temple of Khaṇḍeśvara.

Kṛṣṇa was succeeded by his brother Mahādeva. From the recently discovered Kaḷegāṅv plates[2] we know the exact date of his coronation as 29th August A.D. 1261. The most notable event of his reign is the annexation of North Koṅkaṇ after defeating Someśvara of the Śilāhāra dynasty. He left the throne to his son Āmaṇa, but the latter was soon deposed by Kṛṣṇa's son Rāmacandra, who captured the impregnable fort of Devagiri by means of a *coup d'état*. He won several victories mentioned in the Puruṣottampurī plates dated in the *Śaka* year 1232 (A.D. 1310). He is said to have defeated with ease the ruler of Ḍāhala (i.e., the Cedi country with the capital Tripurī), subjugated the ruler of Bhāṇḍāgāra (modern Bhaṇḍārā in Vidarbha), and dethroned the king of Vijrākara (modern Vairagaḍh). He is further credited with a victory over the Muhammedans, whom he drove out from Vārāṇasī where he built a golden temple dedicated to Śāraṅgapāṇi. His minister Puruṣottama received from him the grant of four villages, which he formed into an *agrahāra* and donated to several Brāhmaṇas on the holy day of *Kapilaṣaṣṭhī* in the *Śaka* year 1232 (A.D. 1310). The *agrahāra* was named Puruṣottamapurī after the donor. It is still extant under its original name on the southern bank of

[1] *Ep. Ind.* Vol. XXVII, pp. 9 f.

[2] *Ep. Ind., Ibid.,* Vol. XXXII, pp. 31 f.

the Godāvarī, about 40 miles due west from Parbhaṇī. The villages together with their boundaries can still be identified in the vicinity of Puruṣottampurī[1].

A fragmentary inscription of the time of Rāmacandra is built into the front wall of the temple of Lakṣmaṇa on the hill of Rāmṭek. In the first half it gives the genealogy of Rāmacandra and in the second half it describes the temples, wells and *tīrthas* on and in the vicinity of the hill, which it names as Rāmagiri. The object of the inscription seems to have been to record the repairs done to the temple of Lakṣmaṇa by Rāghava, a minister of Rāmacandra.

In A.D. 1294 Alā-ud-din Khilji invaded the kingdom of Rāmcandra and suddenly appeared before the gates of Devagiri. Rāmacandra was taken unawares and could not hold out for long. He had to pay a large ransom to the Muslim conqueror. He continued, however, to rule till A. D. 1310 at least; for the aforementioned Puruṣottamapurī plates are, dated in that year. He was succeeded by his son Śaṅkaradeva some time in A.D. 1311. He discontinued sending the stipulated tribute to Delhi. He was then defeated and slain by Malik Kāfur. Some time thereafter, Harapāladeva, the son-in-law of Rāmacandra, raised an insurrection and drove away the Muhammedans, but his success was short-lived. The Hindu kingdom of Devagiri thus came to an end in A.D. 1318.

Like their illustrious predecessors, the Yādavas also extended liberal patronage to art and literature. During their rule a peculiar style of architecture called Hemāḍpantī after Hemādri or Hemāḍpant, a minister of Mahādeva and Rāmacandra, came into vogue. Temples built in this style are found in all districts of Mahārāṣṭra. Several learned scholars flourished at the Yādava Court. Of them Hemādri was the foremost. During the reign of Mahādeva he held the post of *Śrikaraṇādhipa* or Head of the Secretariat. He was appointed Minister and Head of the Elephant force by Rāmacandra. He was as brave as he was learned and liberal. He conquered and annexed to the Yādava kingdom the eastern part of Vidarbha called Jhāḍī-maṇḍala. Hemādri is well known as the author of the *Caturvargacintāmaṇi* comprising five parts, viz., (1) *Vratakhaṇḍa*, (2) *Dānakhaṇḍa*, (3) *Tīrthakhaṇḍa*, (4) *Mokṣakhaṇḍa* and (5) *Pariśeṣakhaṇḍa*. Of these the third and fourth *khaṇḍas* have not yet come to light. Hemādri's work is held in great esteem and has been drawn upon by later writers on *Dharmaśāstra*. Hemādri wrote on other subjects as well. He is the author of a commentary on Śaunaka's *Praṇavakalpa* and also of a *Śrāddhakalpa*, in which he follows Kātyāyana. His *Āyurvedarasāyana*, a commentary on Vāgbhaṭa's *Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya*, and *Kaivalyadipikā*, a gloss on Bopadeva's *Muktāphala* are also well known.

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 199 f.

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Yādavas of Devagiri.

Hemādri extended liberal patronage to learned men. Among his proteges the most famous was Bopadeva. He was a native of Vedapada (modern Bedod) on the bank of the Wardhā in the Ādilābād district of the former Hyderābād State. Bopadeva is said to have written ten works on Sanskṛt grammar, nine on medicine, one for the determination of *tithis*, three on poetics and an equal number for the elucidation of the *Bhāgavata* doctrine. Only eight of these are now extant. The *Mugdhabodha*, his work on Sanskṛt grammar, is very popular in Bengal.

Marāṭhī literature also flourished in the age of the Yādavas. Cakradhara, who propagated the Mahānubhāva cult in that age, used Marāṭhī as the medium of his religious teachings. Following his example, several of his followers composed literary works in Marāṭhī. They are counted among the first works of Marāṭhī literature. Mukundarāja, the author of the *Vedāntic* works *Vivekasindhu* and *Paramāmṛta*, and *Jñaneśvara*, the celebrated author of the *Bhāvārthadīpikā* a commentary on the *Bhagavadgītā*, are the most illustrious writers of the age.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.
Khiljis.

The first Muhammedan invader of the Deccan was Alā-ud-din, the nephew and son-in-law of Jalāl-ud-din Khiljī the emperor of Delhi. He undertook an expedition against Bhilsā, where he captured a rich booty, a part of which he sent on to Delhi. Jalāl-ud-din was much pleased, and rewarded him with the viceroyalty of Oude in addition to the Government of Karrā. When Alā-ud-din was at Bhilsā, he heard of the wealth of Devagiri, and meditated an expedition against that city. He withheld the tribute that was due from his district, accumulated funds, and raised a force of about 8,000 men, which he represented was for an advance against Canderi, a town in Gujarāt. Alā-ud-din kept his real design a profound secret, and having learnt from his spies that Rāmdev's army was occupied at some distance from the capital he left Kārrā in 1294 and suddenly appeared before Ellicpur, which he captured and plundered. Rāmdev was completely taken by surprise. He collected all his available troops and sent them against the invader, but they were defeated at Lāsura near Devagiri, and Alā-ud-din entered the city of Devagiri and plundered it. Rāmdev shut himself up in the fortress, which was hastily provisioned for a siege. Alā-ud-din appeared before it, and announced that he was only the advance guard of the army of the *Sultān* of Delhi. Rāmdev sued for peace, and succeeded in persuading Alā-ud-din to come to terms under certain easy conditions, when Rāmdev's son appeared on the scene with the absent army, and attacked the invaders. The battle would have gone hard with Alā-ud-din had he not received the timely assistance of Malik Nusrat, who had been left with 1,000 men in charge of the city. Alā-ud-din succeeded in defeating his adversary. Alā-ud-din treated the vanquished with greater severity, and raised his demands; Rāmdev submitted.

A very heavy indemnity was exacted, Ellicpur and the surrounding country was made over to the victors, and the *Rājā* also promised to send an annual tribute to Delhi.

Alā-ud-din returned to Kārrā, and shortly afterwards murdered his uncle on 19th July 1296 and usurped the throne on October 3, 1296. Rāmdev did not keep up to his promises under the terms of the treaty. In 1307, an expedition of 30,000 horse, under the command of Malik Nāib Kāfur Hazārdinārī and Khvājā Hājī. was fitted out against Devagiri. The Rāi's sons fled, but he himself was taken prisoner and sent to Delhi, where he was detained for six months and was then released with all honours. The *Sultān* gave Rāmdev a red canopy and the title of *Rāi Rāyān* (king of kings). In 1308, Malik Nāib Kāfur and Khvājā Hājī arrived with an army at Devagiri, intended for an expedition against Warangal. *Rāi Rāyān* Rāmdev rendered every assistance, and added a Marāṭhā force of his own consisting of horse and foot. Pratāprudra of Warangal was reduced and became a tributary. The imperial army then returned with great spoil by way of Devagiri to Delhi. In 1311 Malik Nāib Kāfur and Khvājā Hājī arrived again at Devagiri for the conquest of the country to the south of the Kṛṣṇā. *Rāi Rāyān* Rāmdev was dead*, and as the loyalty of his son Śaṅkardev who succeeded him was doubted, a portion of the force was left at Jālnā. Malik Kāfur marched into the southern countries, and after reducing the *rājās* returned to Devagiri in April 1311, and then proceeded to Delhi.

In 1313 Malik Kāfur came back to Devagiri and the fortress was occupied a second time by the Muhammedan troops. The *Rājā* was dethroned and put to death, and his territories were annexed. Malik Kāfur was appointed to settle the Deccan, but was soon afterwards ordered to Delhi, on account of the serious illness of the king. Harpāldev, the son-in-law of Rāmdev, retook Devagiri and the whole of the country which had been in possession of the Muhammedans.

On January 6, 1316, Alā-ud-din died and was succeeded by his son Kutbuddin Mubārak Shah. The new *Sultān* marched to Devagiri in 1317, and troops were sent against Harpāldev. He was taken prisoner and brought to Devagiri, where he was first flayed alive and then beheaded. Bīḍ district for the first time came under Muhammedan rule. The *Sultān* remained at Devagiri during the rains of 1318. He selected Malik Yak Lakhi to be the governor of Devagiri, and appointed revenue collectors and other officers throughout the country. The *Sultān* was, however, much given to dissipation, and became infatuated with Khusru Khān, whom he raised to great dignity and sent on an

*This is according to Ferishta. But the Purushottampuri plates, dated Shaka 1232 show that Ramdeva was ruling till September 1310. Khusru states in his *Tarikh-i-Alai* that when the Muhammedan army reached Devagirio on 3rd February Ramdev made the necessary preparations for its equipment.

expedition to the south, in consequence of which, Malik Asad and other malcontents at Devagiri formed a plot to seize the *Sultān* on his way to Delhi, but the conspiracy was discovered. Malik Asad and his confederates were arrested and beheaded. The three sons of the late Alā-ud-din at Gwalior were also put to death.

After the *Sultān* returned to Delhi, Malik Yak Lakhi, the governor of Devagiri, rebelled, and a force was sent against him which made him prisoner. He was publicly disgraced, and Malik Ain-ul-Mulk was made governor, and Tāj-ul-Mulk and Yamkhir-ul-Mulk were appointed his assistants. These soon settled the province, regulated the forces, and arranged for the payment of the tribute.

Mubārak Shah was anxious to have Khusru Khān near him, and sent relays of bearers to bring the latter with all haste from Devagiri. Shortly after his arrival, the favourite murdered his master and ascended the throne on April 15, 1320 under the name of Nasir-ud-din. The usurper conferred the office of *divāṇ* on Tāj-ul-Mulk, while Ain-ul-Mulk received the title of Ālam Khān, but he was exceedingly unpopular, and Ain-ul-Mulk deserted him. On August 22, 1320 Nasir-ud-din was defeated and put to death by Amir Ghāzī Malik, who ascended the throne as *Sultān* Ghiyās-ud-din Tughluk Shah, on September 8, 1320.

Tughluks.

In 1321 the *Sultan's* eldest son, Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din Juna, now called Ulugh Khān, was sent with an army against Warangal. He was joined by some officers and men of Devagiri, and started on his expedition, but after a protracted siege a panic seized the troops, and the prince escaped with only 3,000 horse to Devagiri. Strong reinforcements arrived from Delhi in the following year, and the prince was again sent into Telingaṇa. Bidar was captured. Warangal was also reduced, and the *Rājā* Prataprudra was taken prisoner and sent on to Delhi. In 1324 the *Sultān* proceeded against Lakhnauti, and sent for Ulugh Khān from Devagiri to act as his vice-regent during his absence. On his return in 1325, the *Sultān* was killed by the fall of a pavilion which his eldest son had ordered to be erected for him.

Ulugh Khān ascended the throne as *Sultān* Muhammad *bin* Tughluk Shah. He was an able but perverse ruler, and his extravagant projects distracted the people and ruined his exchequer. He tried to introduce a paper currency, but substituted copper tokens for paper. But the most cruel project of all was his attempt to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri. The latter city was centrally situated, and "the design was by no means unreasonable in itself, if it had been begun without precipitancy and conducted with steadiness". As it was, the people suffered terrible hardships, and the *Sultān* was forced to abandon his project.

In the Deccan the *Sultān's* nephew Bahā-ud-din rebelled, and Khvājā Jahān and other *Amirs* were sent against him. The *Sultān's* troops arrived at Devagiri, and the rebel was defeated and pursued into Karnātaks, given up by Ballāldev, and was put to a cruel death. It was about this time that the *Sultān* arrived in person, and ordered the whole of the inhabitants to remove from Delhi to Devagiri, which was in future to be called Daulatābād or the "fortunate city". But many perished on the road, and those who arrived at Daulatābād could not endure the suffering and exile, and the graveyards of Musalmans sprang up all round the city. After this the people were permitted to return to Delhi, but two years later they were again compelled on pain of death to leave it. The *Sultān* became more cruel than ever, and in 1341 he arrived at Daulatābād, which was visited by a famine, and made heavy demands upon the people. He sent a part of his army back to Delhi under Khvājā Jahān, and then started on an expedition towards the east coast; but the force was attacked by pestilence at Warañgal, and he himself returned very ill to Daulatābād. On his way he had occasion to have a tooth drawn, and buried it with great ceremony under a magnificent tomb near the town of Bīḍ. The importance of Bīḍ district with its proximity to the new capital must have been enhanced considerably. The *Sultān* made Nusrat Khān, governor of Bidar, and entrusted the Marāṭhā country to Kutlagh Khan, his preceptor. The *Sultān,* who was still ill, started for Delhi in 1341, and permitted the inhabitants to return with him. Owing to the famine which prevailed, the people suffered terribly, and they rose in rebellion on all sides. Nusrat Khān at Bidar also revolted, and was besieged and captured. Next, Alişā, the nephew of Zafar Khan was sent from Daulatābād to collect the revenues of Gulbargā, but he treacherously killed Bairām, the chief of Gulbargā, and then killed the *nāib* of Bidar. Kutlagh Khān went in person against him from Daulatābād, and Alişā was defeated and taken prisoner

In 1344 the Hindu *Rājās* of Teliṅgaṇa and Karnātaka formed an alliance, and expelled all the Muhammedan garrisons in their dominions[1]. To make matters worse, the officials of Kutlagh Khān were accused of reducing the revenues of the country by their rapacity In 1346 the *Sultān* proposed to send a former governor, Ain-ul-Mulk, back to Daulatābād. The latter suspected treachery and rebelled, but was defeated and forgiven. Maulānā Nizām-ud-din, the brother of Kutlagh Khān was then appointed governor of the Deccan: and a great addition was laid on the revenues of the country, which was divided into four provinces, and a governor was appointed to each[2]. The

[1] According to Ferishta the Hindu Rajas expelled the Musalmans from every quarter except Daulatabad. Briggs' Ferishta, Vol. I. p. 427.

[2]. The Sultan also engaged inspectors of husbandry, and divided the country into districts of 60 miles square each under the charge of a Shaikdar, who was to be answerable for its cultivation and improvement. Over a hundred Shaikdars were appointed and about seventy lakhs of rupees were spent to enable them to carry out their work.

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MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Tughluks.

Sultān also despatched a large army in charge of his son-in-law Imād-ul-Mulk, who was probably appointed governor of Berār, as he made Ellicpur his headquarters. Instructions were further sent that the treasure which Kutlagh Khān had accumulated, but which could not be forwarded to Delhi on account of the bad state of the roads, should be kept in the hill-fort adjoining the city of Daulatābād. The people were disheartened at the increased demands made upon them, and many in Gujarāt and Daulatābād rebelled. Muhammad Tughluk marched in person to Gujarāt in 1347 and sent two officials, Zin-bandā (Majd-ul-Mulk) and Pisar Thanesari, to inquire into the disaffection at Daulatābād. These were men of low origin, and were detested on account of their cruelties. The rebellion in Gujarāt was suppressed in 1347, but some of the rebels fled to Daulatābād, and were protected by the Moghal *Amirs*. The *Sultān* ordered Nizām-ud-din to send 1,500 horsemen with the most noted of the foreign *Amirs*, ostensibly as a reinforcement, but in reality to make prisoners of them on their arrival. At the end of the first stage the *Amirs* suspected treachery, murdered their guards, and returned to Daulatābad, where they put Nizām-ud-din into confinement. The two officials, Zin-banda and Pisar Thanesari were beheaded, and the treasure in the fort was seized. The *Amirs* then selected Ismāil Khān to be their leader and placed him on the throne. The Hindu *Rājas* made common cause with them, and there was a general revolt in the Deccan. Muhammad Tughluk acted with great vigour. He arrived at Daulatābād with a large force, defeated the rebels, and besieged their leader, Ismāil Khān, in the hill-fort of Daulatābad. Hasan Gangu and other insurgents fled towards Bidar and Gulbargā, and the *Sultān* sent Imād-ul-Mulk against them. However, before the Deccan was fully settled, the people in Gujarāt rose in rebellion. The *Sultan* appointed Imād-ul-Mulk, governor, and leaving Kivām ud-din and other nobles to carry on the siege, proceeded to Gujarāt and defeated the rebels. In the meantime insurgents under Hasan Gangu attacked Imād-ul-Mulk who was defeated and slain: while Kivām-ud-din and his party fled towards Gujarāt, and Hasan Gangu started towards the city of Daulatābād. He crossed the Godāvarī without a hitch but had to fight with the advance guard of the enemy at Daulatābād. He defeated them and marched towards Bīḍ and occupied it. Subsequently he routed the Delhi army and met Ismāil Khān at Nizāmpur, where he was joined by the rebels from the hill-fort. Ismāil Khan abdicated in favour of Hasan Gangu, who assumed the royal dignity under the name of Alā-ud-din Hasan Gangu Bahamani on August 3, 1347. He was the founder of the dynasty of the Bahamani *Sultāns*. Muhammad Tughluk was disheartened, but resolved first to settle Gujarāt thoroughly before he returned to the Deccan. This, however, was never accomplished as the *Sultān* died in 1350, and the Deccan was lost to his kingdom.

Hasan Gangu declared his independence in 1347[1], and made Gulbargā his capital. He seized the frontier fortresses of Karnāṭaka and Teliṅgaṇa. The new kingdom which he founded comprised the Marāṭhā country, and was divided into the following four provinces: Daulatābād and Berār on the north, and Gulbargā and the ceded districts of Teliṅgaṇa on the south. Daulatābad province included the country between Junnar, Daulatābād, Bīḍ and Paiṭhaṇ on the north and Pooṇā and Caul on the south. For nearly a century the Bahamani kings were engaged in wars against Vijayanagar, which rose out of the ruins of the kingdom of Karnāṭaka, and became the greatest Hindu state of Southern India. In 1357 Hasan Gangu was invited to occupy Gujarāt, and advanced with a large army for that purpose, but fell ill and returned to Gulbargā, where he died on February 11, 1358.

His successor, Muhammad Shah, invaded Teliṅgaṇa and captured Golkoṇḍā, the *Rājā* of which sued for peace and promised to pay tribute. He next sent an order on the treasury of the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar, probably in token of his suzerainty. This was resented as an insult, and in 1372 a war ensued in which the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar was defeated and reduced to the position of a tributary. While Muhammad Shah was absent on these expeditions, an insurrection broke out in Daulatābād, which originated in false news of his death. Bahrām Khān, the son-in-law of the late king Hasan Gangu, was governor of Daulatābād, and as he had a dispute with Muhammad Shah, he invited *Sultān* Firoz of Delhi to occupy his province. The Hindu *Rājās* of Southern India also offered to become tributaries to *Sultān* Firoz, as they found that they only obtained a change of masters by having assisted Hasan Gangu. *Sultān* Firoz was in Gujarāt preparing for a second campaign against Thatta, but he does not appear to have responded to their call, as he returned to Delhi when the campaign was over. In the meantime Muhammad Shah, after having reduced the Hindu *Rājās*, proceeded to Daulatābād and quelled the insurrection[2].

The successors of Muhammad Shah were often enaged in wars with Vijayanagar. In 1398 the Hindu king Dev Rai, invaded the Rāicur *Doab*. Firoz Shah Bahamani marched against him, and detached a portion of his army to check Narsing Rāi, the chief of Goṇḍvana, who had been incited by the Musalman *Sultāns* of Mālvā and Khāndeś to invade Berār. Dev Rāi was easily overcome, and the king marched against Narsing Rai, who was driven back into Goṇḍvana, and the chief fort, Kherlā, was captured. The *Rājā* became a tributary. In the same year Timur invaded India, and Firoz Shah offered to be his vassal. The *Sultāns* of Māḷvā and Gujarāt were suspicious of this embassy, and intrigued with Dev Rāi of Vijayanagar to attack Firoz Shah.

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[1]. Dr. Kunte, *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 5.

[2]. *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas* pp. 30-31.

On September 22, 1422, Ahmad Shah Wali succeeded Firoz Shah, and having reduced Vijayanagar and Warangal, turned his attention towards the *Sultāns* of Māḷvā and Gujarāt, who were getting troublesome. He remained a year at Ellicpur, and in 1425 repaired the Narnāḷā fort and completed the fortifications of Gāwilgaḍ. In the following year *Sultān* Huśaṅg of Māḷwā tried to prevail on Narsing Rāi of Kherlā to invade Berār, and when the latter declined, the *Sultan* marched on Kherlā. Ahmad Shah went to the assistance of Narsing Rāi, and *Sultān* Huśaṅg was severely repulsed. In 1427 the Bahamani king removed his capital to Bidar[1], so as to be nearer to his Muhammedan neighbours, and married his eldest son, Alā-ud-din, to a daughter of the *Sultan* of Khandeś, in order to strengthen himself against the *Sultāns* of Maḷwā and Gujarāt[2].

Ahmad Shah died in 1435, and was succeeded by Alā-ud-din Shah II. In the same year the king's brother Muhammad Khān was sent to demand arrears of tribute from Vijayanagar, but he rebelled, and the king proceeded in person against Muhammad Khan, who was defeated and forgiven An expedition was despatched into the Koṅkaṇ in the following year, and some of the *Rajas* were reduced to the status of feudatories. It was here that the king received the beautiful daughter of the *Rājā* of Saṅgameśvar in marriage, and neglected his Musalman queen for the Hindu princess. This led to a war with his father-in-law Nasir Khān, the *Sultan* of Khandeś, who invaded Berar, assisted by the king of Gujarat and the *Rāja* of Kherlā. Khān Jahān, the governor, was besieged in Narnāḷā, but escaped and joined the army which 'Ala-ud-din had despatched under Malik-ut-Tujār to oppose the invaders. He was then sent with a portion of the force towards Ellicpur to cut off the contingent of the *Rājā* of Kherlā, while the main army routed the forces of Khāndeś and Gujarāt at the foot of the Rohankheḍa pass, which leads up to the Ajanṭa hills. Malik-ut-Tujar followed up the enemy's forces, plundered Burhanpur, and again defeated them at Lulling in Khāndeś. Nasir Khan died of vexation in 1437, and Malik-ut-Tujār returned in triumph to Bidar[3]. There was another war with Vijayanagar in 1443, and three severe engagements were fought in a month. The *Rājā* eventually submitted, and the peace which followed was not broken for many years. A second expedition was sent into the Koṅkaṇ in 1453 under the command of Malik-ut-Tujār, but after a few successes, the force was ensnared into a narrow pass and the whole of it destroyed[4]. In 1455

[1]. *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 68.

[2]. The fort of Bidar was completed in 1432.

In 1428 the Bahamani king was induced by the Sultan of Khandesh to espouse the cause of a fugitive king of Gujarat. Ahmad Shah occupied Tanna (Thana) near Bombay, but after some severe struggles, his troops were driven out by the son of the reigning king of Gujarat. In 1433 he was again defeated in Khandesh.

[3]. *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 96.

[4]. *Ibid*, p 102.

Alā-ud-din marched against the king of Gujarāt, who had invaded his dominions but the latter retired, and the Bahamani king returned to Bidar, where he died in 1457.

The next king, Humāyun, entered on a campaign into Teliṅgaṇa in 1459, and during his absence an insurrection broke out at Bidar. He returned, and having quelled the disturbance, put his brothers to a cruel death and was very severe with the insurgents. Humāyun died in 1461.

Nizām Shah, his son, was a minor, and a council of regency was appointed, consisting of the queen-mother assisted by Khwājā Mahmud Gāwān and Khwājā Jahān Turk[1]. The *Rājās* of Orissa and Warangal, thinking the government would be weak because the king was a minor, invaded the country, but were driven back. The *Sultān* of Māḷwā also became hostile and marched upon Bidar, where he defeated the Bahamani army and invested the fort. The queen-mother carried the young king to Firozābād on the Bhīmā, and solicited the aid of the *Sultān* of Gujarāt. The latter responded with an army of 80,000 horse, and was met by Mahmud Gāwān, governor of Berār, who had cut off the communications of the enemy. The siege was raised, and the Māḷwā army suffered greatly in its retreat through the mountainous country of Goṇḍwana. The invasion was renewed in the following year by way of Daulatābād, but the *Sultān* of Gujarāt again interfered, and the enemy was forced to fall back. Nizām Shah returned to Bidar, where he died on July 30, 1463

Prince Muhammad, the brother of the late king succeeded to the throne, and as he was only nine years of age, the council of regency was maintained. Khwājā Jahān Turk contrived to keep Mahmud Gāwān employed at a distance, while he usurped the queen-mother's authority and greatly misused it; in consequence of which, Muhammad Shah denounced him in public *durbār*, and Nizām-ul-mulk put him to death. His colleague Mahmud Gāwān was called to Bidar, and assumed executive charge, while Nizām-ul Mulk was appointed governor of Berār. In 1465 Mahmud Gāwān was appointed Prime Minister[2].

In 1468 a force was sent against the troublesome little Goṇd state on the northern frontier, which in conjunction with Māḷwā, was a constant source of irritation. The expedition was successful, but Nizām-ul-Mulk, who commanded it, was treacherously killed by some of the enemy after Kherlā was taken. The king of Māḷwā then invaded Berār, and Ellicpur was captured by his general, Makhul Khān. A peace soon followed, by which Kherlā was given to the king of Māḷwā, who in his turn renounced all claim to Berār or any part of the Bahamani kingdom. Mahmud Gāwān next marched into Koṅkaṇ, while Yusuf Ādil Khān, the

[1] Khwaja Mahmud Gawan was governor of Berar, having succeeded Khwaja Jahan Turk, who held that appointment before him, in 1460.

[2] *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 141.

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Bahamanis.

governor of Daulatābād, was sent against the independent chieftains of the mountains bordering on Khāndeś[1]. Both these expeditions were successful, and in 1471 the king entered on a campaign against Teliṅgaṇa. The prime minister, Mahmud Gāwān, carried out many judicial reforms, and in 1480, reorganised the administration of the country, and substituted eight divisions for the four provinces into which it was originally divided. This was done with the view of weakening the governors, who were becoming too powerful; but it led to a strong combination against him, of which Nizām-ul-Mulk Bahari was at the head. Mahmud Gāwān was falsely accused of having written a letter inviting the king of Orissa to march on Bidar, and was put to death in 1481[2]. "With him departed all the cohesion and power of the great Bahamani kingdom[3]." Yusuf Adil Khān was hastily summoned, and ordered to proceed towards Goa against Bahādur Khān Gilāni: but the governors of the provinces reluctantly took the field, and when the campaign was over, Imād-ul-Mulk and Khudāvand Khān returned to their respective capitals[4].

The king died at Bidar in 1482, and as his successor Mahmud was a minor, Nizām-ul-Mulk was appointed regent. Yusuf 'Ādil Khān had a feud with Nizām-ul-Mulk and declined to take office but retained his military command. He retired to Bijāpūr, and never afterwards returned to Bidar. Nizām-ul-Mulk commenced to look about his own independence, and sent his son Malik Ahmad with some of the royal treasure to his seat of government at Junnar[5]. He also left the king's camp and arrived at Bidar, intending to join his son with more treasure, but was murdered by the governor, Dilpasand Khān., Malik Ahmad was at this time successfully engaged in reducing Northern Koṅkaṇ,

[1]. According to Ferishta, Yusuf was the son of Amurath, the Sultan of the Turks and was saved by his mother, when the king's sons were strangled in order to secure the succession to the eldest. He was taken to Persia and then to India, where he was sold as a Georgian slave to Mahmud Gawan at Bidar. Yusuf rose to be master of the horse, and became attached to Nizam-ul-Mulk, who procured him the title of 'Adil Khan. He took part in the campaign against Kherla, and on the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk succeeded to the command of the forces. Yusuf was adopted as a son by Mahmud Gawan; and when the latter was put to death in 1481 he retired to Bijapur, declared his independence in 1489 and was the founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty.

[2]. *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 160.

[3]. See Meadows Taylor's *Manual of History*.

[4]. Fata-ula-Imad Khan was taken as a prisoner in the wars with Vijayanagar, and was brought up as a Muhammedan by Khan Jahan, governor of Berar. He distinguished himself in the wars of the Bahmani kings, and Mahmud Gawan procured him the title of Imad-ul-Mulk. After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, be was made Governor of Berar; but in 1480 his province was divided and Khudawand Khan was appointed to Mahur and Ramgir. Imad Khan threw off his allegiance in 1484 and was the founder of the Imad Shahi dynasty of Berar. He was the first of the great military commanders to declare his independence, but died in the same year, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ala-ud-din Imad-Shah.

[5]. According to one account, Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahari was the son of a Brahman patwari or hereditary accountant of Pathri in the Parbhani district, and according to another, he was the son of a Brahman of Vijayanagar. He was taken prisoner while young, and brought up as a Muhammedan. He possessed great abilities and became governor of Daulatabad province, but when that was divided in 1480, he removed his seat of government to Junnar.

where he found the Marāṭhās in a state of rebellion, and when he heard of his father's death, declared his independence[1].

Malik Ahmad, or Ahmad Shah as he was now called, was not left unmolested when he declared his independence in 1490[2]. The Bahamani generals were twice sent against him, and were defeated on both the occasions. A third attempt was made by Azamat-ul-Mulk with 18,000 men; but Ahmad dexterously avoided the force, suddenly appeared before Bidar, and carried away his female relatives who were left in the Bahamani capital. Ahmad then rejoined his army, and on the 28th May, 1490 defeated Azamat-ul-Mulk at Bhiṅgār. The Bahamani army gave up molesting him and Ahmad transferred his capital from Junnar to a spot near Bhiṅgar which he called Ahmadnagar. The city commanded all the passes into Daulatābād and Khāndeś; and after having established himself firmly, the new king determined to extend his authority into the sub-province of Daulatābād, and eventually into Berār. Malik Waju, the Bahamani governor of Daulatābād, declared his independence in 1489, but his younger brother Malik Aśraf deposed him and was now in possession of the fort. Ahmad made several unsuccessful attempts to capture the place, and decided on ravaging the district every year during the season of harvest till it should be given up. The fort was invested in 1499 when Mahmud Shah of Gujarat moved with a body of troops into Khāndeś, and Ahmad was forced to raise the siege. The latter, however, made a sudden night attack on Mahmud Shah at Sultānpūr, and having driven him back, returned and resumed the siege. Malik Aśraf arranged to give up the fort to the king of Gujarāt; but many of the besieged demurred, and were negotiating with Ahmad about its surrender, when the governor died, and the keys of the fort were handed over to Ahmad. Daulatābād with its large dependencies added greatly to the king's power. Ahmad died in 1509 and was buried at Rozā, to which he was much attached.

Burhan Shah, the son of the late king, was only seven years old when he succeeded, and a council of regency was appointed under Mukammil Khān. Imād Shah of Berār invaded the country in 1510, and although 8,000 of the Ahmadnagar horse went over to him, he was successfully opposed by Khvājā Jahān, governor of Paraṇḍā. The young king was himself present in a battle fought at Rāhuri, where Imād Shah was defeated. Burhān's relations claimed their hereditary rights as paṭvāris or accountants of Pāthri, in the Parbhanī district; but Imād Shah refused to recognise them, and Mukammil Khān, the regent, forcibly took possession of the town in 1518. In 1527 Imād Shah retook and fortified

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[1]. While the governors of provinces rebelled and the kingdom was dismembered, the Bahamani king gave himself up to pleasure and was a puppet in the hands of his Turkish minister, Kasim Barid. Kutb-ul-Mulk, governor of Golkonda, declared his independence in 1512, and was the founder of the Kuth Shahi dynasty. The last of the Bahmani kings Kalim Aula Shah, escaped from Bidar and went to Bijapur in 1526. Amir Barid assumed the style and title of king, and was the founder of the Barid Shahi dynasty of Berar.

[2]. Dr. Kunte, *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, 1962, p. 25 f. n.

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Pāthri, and although he called in the assistance of the king of Khāndeś. Burhan defeated the forces sent against him, and personally drove out the garrison at Pāthri.[1] The king of Gujarat next assisted Imād Shah, who offered to hold Berār nominally under him; and in 1529 Burhān was hard-pressed by the combined forces of Gujarāt, Khāndeś, and Berār. Ismāil assisted his brother-in-law with 6,000 horse and nearly half a million of money, but Amir Barid intrigued with the men and Burhān was defeated. Burhān had to acknowledge the supremacy of the king of Gujarāt, and in 1530, when he sent an embassy to congratulate Bahādur Shah on the conquest of Mālvā, the latter insisted that Burhān should do homage personally. The ambassador, Shah Tāhir, a religious man, saved Burhān from this humiliation, by presenting him with a Koran written by Ali; and when the king of Gujarāt saw the sacred book, he descended and did homage to it. Bahadur Shah further renounced all pretensions to the sovereignty of the Deccan. Burhan received much assistance from his Brahman Peśva or prime minister, Kanhu Narsi, in whom he reposed great confidence. Kānhu Narsi was a brave soldier and a skilful administrator, and reduced the Marāṭhā chiefs of the mountain tracts[2].

In 1531 Burhan was again involved in a quarrel with Ismāil of Bijāpūr, and suffered one of his greatest defeats near Naldurg. He fled to Ahmadnagar, but a reconciliation followed, and Burhān was permitted to prosecute his designs against Berar, while Ismāil was to be unmolested in his hostility of Golkondā for having assisted Amir Barid at Bidar. There was comparative tranquillity till 1542, when Burhan Shah and Amir Barid interfered in a dispute between 'Asad Khān and Ibrāhim' Ādil Shah, and invaded the Bijāpūr kingdom. Solapūr and Parandā were captured, and Bijapūr was invested, while Ibrahim retired to Gulbargā and called Asad Khan to his assistance The troops rallied round their king, and Burhan Shah lost all that he had taken in the war, and beat a disastrous retreat to Daulatābad Shortly afterwards he again invaded Bijāpūr, and on his way to Gulbarga, was severely defeated at Urcan (Arjān)[3] on the Bhīmā by Ibrāhim Ādil Shah and Asad Khān. He renewed the campaign in the following year and redeemed his losses. Ibrāhim was reduced to great extremities. In 1549 a still more formidable combination was formed, and the Bijapūr kingdom was invaded simultaneously by Burhan Shah, Ramrājā of Vijayanagar, and the king of Golkondā.

In 1553 Burhān Shah advanced once more, and besieged the Adil Shahi capital, but fell ill and returned to Ahmadnagar, where he died the same year. His son Husain Nizam Shah, resumed hostilities, and defeated the king of Bijāpūr in a severe action at Śolapūr. The desultory war was continued for some

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[1] *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 47.

[2]. *Ibid*, p. 48.

[3]. *Ibid*, p 78.

time, till a formidable invasion of the Ahmadnagar kingdom took place in 1558, and the combined forces of Ali Ādil Shah and Ramrājā overran the country. The capital was invested, but on the approach of the monsoon the invaders withdrew and separated at Naḷdurg. Before they retired, Husain ceded the fort of Kalyāṇī as the price of peace. Husain tried to retake Kalyāṇī in 1562, and another war ensued. The armies of the kings of Bijāpūr and Vijayanagar again besieged Ahmadnagar, when the Sinā river suddenly inundated its banks, and 25,000 men are said to have been swept away. A pestilence also broke out and the siege was abandoned. The successes of the Hindus during both these invasions created a general feeling of resentment among the Muhammedans and led to the famous quadruple alliance, by which the kingdom of Vijayanagar was overthrown in the great battle of Tālikoṭā on the 25th January, 1565.

Husain Shah returned to Ahmadnagar and died the same year. His son Murtazā ascended the throne under the regency of the queen-mother, Khunzā Sultānā, assisted by her brothers. In 1567, Ali Ādil Shah invaded the Nizām Shahi dominions and took several places. Khunzā Sultānā, by the extreme honour she showed to her relations, gave offence to some of the nobles, who complained to the king. With the king's permission they gained over some of the chief nobles and attempted to overthrow the queen's authority. They some time after repaired to the palace, but the childish fears of the king made him conclude that the secret was betrayed. To save himself he revealed the plot to his mother who instantly caused the principal conspirators to be secured. In 1569, the queen marched with her son to oppose the encroachments of Kiśvar Khān, the Bijāpūr general. At Dhāmangāṅv, Murtazā gained over the principal nobles and sent Habaś Khān to tell the queen that she should no longer take part in public affairs. Enraged at this message she summoned her supporters and made a show of resistance, but was soon seized and her attendants fled. The king, assuming charge of the government, marched at the head of the army. On nearing the enemy's camp he received an insulting letter from the Bijāpūr general, and swore that he would not rest till he had entered the Dhārur fort. He put on his armour and succeeded in reaching the gate, where amidst showers of shot, arrows, and rockets poured from fort walls he escaped unhurt, though many of his men, horses and elephants were killed. As the enemy's fire suddenly ceased the Ahmadnagar troops entered unopposed and found the fort empty. An arrow had pierced the heart of Kiśvar Khān and the garrison had fled. Murtazā cut off Kiśvar Khān's head and hung it over the battlements, and marched on to invade Bijāpūr. Ibrāhim Kutb Shah of Golkoṇḍā, who at first acted in concert with him, was treated in an unfriendly way by Murtazā and was forced to make his escape, leaving his camp to be plundered by the Nizām Shahis. Murtazā concluding a treaty with the Bijāpūr king, returned to Ahmadnagar.[1] The king attained his majority in

[1] *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 149—51.

1569, and an arrangement was made by which 'Ali' Ādil Shah annexed the southern provinces of Vijayanagar and in return assisted Murtazā to conquer Berār. The allied armies proceeded against Tufāl Khān, but nothing came of the expedition, and the forces retired. Tufāl Khān then entered the Ahmadnagar territories, and Murtazā advanced and defeated him in 1572. He retired to Narnāḷā and appealed to the emperor Akbar, who issued a mandate that Berār should not be molested; but Murtazā paid no attention to Akbar, and Tufāl Khān was defeated and put to death. Burhān Imād Shah, who was taken prisoner, died shortly afterwards, and Berār was annexed by Murtazā Nizām Shah. The king of Khāndeś made an ineffectual attempt to secure the succession for a relative of the deceased king, and was pursued to Burhānpūr. There were some jealousies about the annexation by 'Ali' Ādil Shah of the Vijayanagar territories, and Murtazā's minister, Ceṅgiz Khān, advised that Bidar should be taken. The enemies of the minister represented that he had designs of his own against Berār and Ceṅgiz Khān was poisoned. Salābat Khān was appointed minister, and carried on the government ably for many years; but in a moment of anger the king imprisoned him, and the State fell into confusion. Mirzā Khān, one of the chief nobles, brought out prince Mirān Husain, who was confined at Daulatābād. In the meantime the king released Salābat Khān, but it was too late, and Mirān Husain, having surprised Ahmadnagar, suffocated his father in a bath in 1588. Murtazā's remains were interred at Rozā, and were afterwards transferred to Karbalā.

The new king, Mirān Hussain, made Mirzā Khān his minister, and gave himself up to excesses of all kinds. Mirzā Khān imprisoned him in 1588, and raised his cousin Ismāil to the throne. The Deccanis and Abyssinians under Jamāl Khān revolted, and the deposed king was put to death. Mirzā Khān was also executed, and Jamāl Khan became minister. Burhān, the brother of Murtazā Shah, was considered to have the best claim to the throne: and Akbar, only too anxious for a pretext to interfere, offered to assist him. Rājā Ali Khān was sent on this service, and the king of Bijāpūr also espoused Burhān's cause. Salābat Khān likewise declared for him in Berār, and was joined by one of Burhān's sons; but the forces were defeated by Jamāl Khān, who then turned round and routed the Bijāpūr army. Burhān himself entered Berār and was joined by several nobles; while Rājā Ali Khān marched on in advance and attacked Jamāl Khān, who was defeated and slain. Ahmadnagar soon fell and Burhān deposed his son Ismāil, and ascended the throne in 1591 under the title of Burhān Nizām Shah II.

It was in this year that the emperor Akbar despatched ambassadors to the four kings of the Deccan, with a demand to acknowledge his supremacy; but they all evaded compliance, and the ambassadors returned in 1593. One of the first acts of Burhān Shah on becoming king was to assist Dilāvar Khān, the retired regent of Bijāpūr, against Ibrāhim Ādil Shah; and in 1593 he

supported prince Ismāil, who had rebelled against the king of Bijāpūr. Burhān died during the campaign in 1595 and his son Ibrāhim succeeded him.

The young king maintained the war, and was killed the same year in a severe general action about 40 miles from Ahmadnagar. Miān Mañju, the minister, released a boy named Ahmad, who was confined at Daulatābād, and proclaimed him king. Ahmad was supposed to be of royal descent, but this was disputed by Yekhlās Khān and other Abyssinians. Miān Mañju in desperation, invited prince Murād from Gujarāt. The latter marched into Mālvā to join the force that had already been assembled under Mirzā Khān, who was now made Khān Khānān, but there were disagreements among the commanders, and the co-operation was not cordial. Rājā Ali Khān joined them at Manḍu, and the united army advanced on Ahmadnagar. Miān Mañju defeated Yekhlās Khān and the other malcontents, and regretted having called in the Moghals, but it was too late, and he, taking the boy Ahmad with him, left for Bijāpūr, to procure assistance from Ibrāhim Ādil Shah. Yekhlās Khān, after his defeat, took Moti to Paiṭhaṇ on the Godāvarī, where he was attacked and defeated by the Moghals. Nehang Khan however, fought his way to Ahmadnagar, but Shah Ali and his other supporters were cut off and perished. Ahmadnagar was invested by the Moghals in November 1595, and was gallantly defended by Cānd Bibi. The king of Bijāpūr sent 25,000 men under Sohil Khan for its relief; and at Naḷdurg, Sohil Khān was joined by the remainder of Yekhlās Khān's force, together with a contingent of 6,000 men from the king of Golkoṇḍā. The besiegers failed in several desperate assaults, but the relieving force lingered, and the queen did not know when she might expect them. She consequently accepted the terms offered by the besiegers, which involved the cession of Berār; and prince Murād proceeded at once to occupy that province.

The reinforcements arrived three days later, and Bahādur, whose claim was favoured by the queen-dowager, was placed on the throne under her guardianship. Cānd Bibi appointed Muhammad Khān, minister; but he proved treacherous, and made overtures to the Khān Khānān, offering to surrender the whole Nizam Shahi kingdom to the imperial troops. The traitor was seized; and Sohil Khān, who was returning to Bijāpūr, was ordered back to Ahmadnagar. In the meantime the Khān Khānān was taking possession of districts that were not included in the cession of Berār, and the Bijāpūr general was ordered against him. The Khān Khānān and Mirzā Shah left prince Murād's camp at Śāhpūr in Berār, and near Sonpeṭ or Supā on the Godāvarī, about twelve kos from Pāthri, encountered the combined forces of Bijāpūr, Ahmadnagar, and Golkoṇḍā under Sohil Khān. A great battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Sonpeṭ on 8 and 9 February 1597 in which Rājā Ali Khān was killed. The Moghals remained victors, but were too weak to pursue; and the Khān Khānān and Mirzā Shah

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Rukh returned to Śāhpūr. There were frequent disputes after this among the imperial commanders, and the Khān Khānān was recalled in 1597. Prince Murād reduced Narnāḷā, Gāvīlgaḍ, and other hill-forts in Berār; and in 1598 Lohagaḍ near Daulatābād was invested, and after a siege of one month, was taken by Mirzā Ali Beg Akbar Shahi, Kherlā and Nāśik followed. Prince Murād married a daughter of Bahādur Khān, the successor of Rājā Ali Khān of Khāndeś. Prince Murād was much given to dissipation, and Abul Fazl was sent to bring him to court. The prince however, died suddenly on the very day that Abul Fazl arrived at the Moghal camp near Dihbari on the Purṇā, twenty kos from Daulatābād. The Moghal commanders urged a return, but Abul Fazl refused to listen to them. The emperor also sent prince Daniyal and the Khān Khānān with a fresh body of troops into the Deccan while he himself followed by easy stages. The affairs at Ahmadnagar were in a state of confusion, and Cānd Bibi's authority was resisted by Nehaṅg Khān, who succeeded Muhammad Khān as minister. Nehaṅg Khān taking advantage of Khān Khānān's absence and of the rainy season, sent a detachment, and retook the town of Bīḍ from the Moghals. The governor of Bīḍ marched out twelve miles to meet the Ahmadnagar force, but being wounded and defeated, he with great difficulty reached Bīḍ, which was soon invested. Akbar despatched prince Daniyal, Mirzā Yusuf Khān and Khān Khānān (1599) to the governor's relief, when Nehaṅg Khān immediately raised the seige and marched with 15,000 horse and foot to seize the Jaipur Kotli pass and there meet the Moghals. The prince learning of this movement marched round by the village of Manuri and avoided the pass. An ineffectual attempt was made to check the advance of the Moghals, and then Nehaṅg Khān fled to Junnar, while Ahmadnagar was invested a second time in A.D. 1600 The brave Cānd Bibi again defended the place, but was murdered by her own troops: and after a siege of four months and four days, the place was captured by assault by prince Daniyal and Mirzā Yusuf Khān. The young king Bahādur, and all the members of his family, were taken to the emperor at Asirgaḍ, and were sent into confinement to Gwalior. A severe scarcity followed the capture of the Nizām Shahi capital, and the imperial army suffered greatly.

The Moghals.

On the fall of Ahmadnagar (1600) the emperor Akbar conferred the government of the country on Khvājā Beg Mirzā Safavi a relation of Shah Tahmāsp of Persia and Mirzā Muhammad Salih, who lived in the country, and, according to the Moghal historian, conferred many kindnesses, obligations, and comforts on the people.[1] The officers of the Ahmadnagar kingdom refused to admit that the fall of the capital carried with it all hope of independence. They declared Murtazā the son of Shah Ali, king and made Paranḍā, about seventy-five miles south-east of Ahmadnagar, their capital. Of these officers Malik Aṁbar, an Abyssinian.

Murtaza Nizam Shah II (1599-1631)

[1]. *Anfa'ul-Akhbar* in Elliot and Dowson, Vol. I., 247.

and Miān Rāju Dakhani[1], in spite of the Moghal forces, for more than twenty years held almost the whole of the Nizām Shahi dominions. Malik Aṁbar's rule extended from the Kutb Shahi and Ādil Shahi borders within two miles of Bīḍ and eight of Ahmadnagar, and from sixteen miles west of Daulatābād to within the same distance of the port of Ceul. Miān Rāju held Daulatābād and the country north and south from the Gujarāt frontier to within twelve miles of Ahmadnagar. Both officers professed allegiance to Murtazā Nizām Shah II, whom they kept in the fort of Ausā about 130 miles south-east of Ahmadnagar.

Ahmadnagar was in the possession of the Moghals; and the Khān Khānān proceeded to the imperial camp, and took possession of Asirgaḍ, which had just surrendered after a siege of six months. The emperor started for Āgrā in 1601 and ordered the Khān Khānān to return to Ahmadnagar. Abul Fazl was marching for Nāśik, but held back and joined the Khān Khānān at Boraṅgāṅv. An attack on Murtazā Nizām Shah II was meditated, when intimation was received that Ibrāhim Ādil Shah was marching on Ahmadnagar. The Khān Khānān advanced to Jālnā in order to watch the Bijāpūr army, and also to prevent a junction between Malik Aṁbar and Miān Rāju. Abul Fazl crossed the Godāvarī and took the strong fort of Kailna, when he heard that Ali Mardān Khan, the commander of the imperial troops in Teliṅgaṇa, had been defeated and taken prisoner. He at once detached a force under his son against Malik Aṁbar at Nānded, where the latter was afterwards defeated by Mirzā Irich, the son of the Khān Khānān. A sort of compromise was effected, and the Moghals assisted Malik Aṁbar against his rival Miān Rāju, who was defeated and taken prisoner in 1603. Murtazā was removed to Junnar, and Malik Ambar proclaimed himself minister-in-chief of the kingdom and viceroy of Daulatābād. A year or so after the occurrence of these events Malik Aṁbar founded the city of Khaḍkī, which later became famous as Auraṅgābād The minister then regulated the country, and levied large armies. In his subsequent resistance to the encroachments of the Moghals, Malik Aṁbar availed himself largely of the services of Marāṭhā chiefs, whose power, it may be said, he was the first to develop, and it was under his banner that Śahājī, the father of Śivājī, laid the foundation of Marāṭhā greatness. But it was no less as a statesman than as a general that Malik Aṁbar stands out prominently, and the Revenue Settlement which he perfected has celebrated his name as the Todar Mall of the Deccan.

Malik Aṁbar turned his attention to the recovery of the capital of the Nizām Shahi kingdom. Akbar, whose troops had captured Ahmadnagar, was dead (1605) and had been succeeded by his son

[1]. Of Malik Ambar's origin the stories vary The most consistent of them is that in his youth he was a personal adherent of Chengiz Khan, the too loyal minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah I and from this able patron acquired the knowledge for which he was afterwards famous. Elphinstone's *History of India*. According to Grant Duff Mian Raju was a Hindu; according to Briggs he was a Musalman.

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The Moghals.

Jahāngir, when Malik Ambar struck the first blow for the repossession of the city. The opportunity was the more favourable, as Jahāngir's attention was occupied in suppressing the rebellion created by his son Khusrāu. In 1608 Malik Ambar revolted, and laid siege to Ahmadnagar. Rājā Mān Siṅg, one of the imperial generals, made preparations to assist the Khan Khānān in suppressing the disturbance. Prince Parviz, the emperor's son, also arrived at Burhānpūr the following year; but the Khān Khānān did not support him heartily, and was suspected of being in collusion with the enemy. The Moghal army entered the Bālāghāṭ, and was defeated by Malik Ambar in 1610. A hurried peace was entered into, and the Moghals retreated; but the siege of Ahmadnagar still continued, and when Khvājā Beg Mirzā, the commandant, heard of the return of the relieving army, he was forced to capitulate. Khvājā Beg Mirzā was allowed to retire with his men to Burhānpūr. In 1610 the Khān Khānān was superseded by Khān Jahān Lodi *alias* Bahādur Khān. Subsequently, the Moghals advanced in two columns. Abdullā Khān with a force from Gujarāt proceeded by Nāśik, and the other column under Khān Jahān Lodi and Rājā Mān Siṅg marched through Berār. Abdullā crossed the *ghāṭs* and approached Daulatābād, before he was aware of the proximity of the main body of the enemy. Malik Ambar had avoided a general engagement, but sorely harassed Abdullā with his light Marāṭhā cavalry; and as the Moghal commander found his difficulties increase, he attempted to retreat, when the main body of the enemy came up. Ali Mardān Khān was defeated and taken prisoner, and the retreat was converted into a disgraceful flight. Khān Jahān Lodi and Rājā Mān Siṅg, seeing the turn of events, retired with the other column to prince Parviz at Burhānpūr. The Khān Khānān was ordered back to the Deccan in 1613, and succeeded in creating disaffection in Malik Ambar's army. The Marāṭhās deserted Malik Ambar, and many of his own officers went over to Shah Navāz Khān who advanced with the imperial army to Bāḷāpūr in 1615. Malik Ambar was assisted by the kings of Bijāpūr and Golkoṇḍā; but in a general engagement, his army was completely defeated and was pursued. Prince Parviz was superseded by prince Khurram the following year; and the emperor himself arrived at Maṇḍu in 1617. The kings of Bijāpūr and Golkoṇḍā had grown jealous of the Abyssinian, and deserted his cause in consequence of which Malik Ambar was defeated by prince Khurram, and was forced to relinquish Ahmadnagar. Ibrāhim Ādil Shah rendered active assistance to the Moghals, and the previous conquests of the empire were re-established.

The Deccan was tolerably quiet till 1620, when Malik Ambar suddenly descended the Bālāghāṭ with 60,000 horse, and having defeated the imperial troops, pursued them as far as Maṇḍu. He returned to Bālāpūr, and after a short stay, advanced and laid siege to Burhānpūr. Shah Jahān was sent back to restore order in the Deccan; and in 1621, his advance guard pursued the enemy from Maṇḍu to Burhānpūr. The latter city had now been

invested for more than a year, but on the appearance of Shah Jahān the siege was raised. Ahmadnagar had also been besieged, and the prince followed up the enemy to Khaḍkī, which he plundered. Malik Aṁbar placed Murtazā Nizām Shah II in the fort of Daulatābād, and adopted his usual plan of harassing the Moghals. Shah Jahān moved on to Paiṭhaṇ in order to relieve Ahmadnagar, but there was a want of provisions in the imperial camp, and he gladly closed with an offer for peace which was made by Malik Aṁbar. The prince sent a reinforcement and some treasure to Khañjar Khān, the commandant of Ahmadnagar, and returned with his army to Burhānpūr.

In 1623 Shah Jahān rebelled, and passing through Teliṅgaṇa and Orissa, advanced on Allahabad. Prince Parviz and Mahabat Khān commanded the imperial troops in the Deccan. The former marched against Shah Jahān, while Mahābat Khān remained at Bijāpūr to receive Mullā Muhammad Lāri and Ali Ṡer, the respective envoys of Ibrāhim Ādil Shah and Malik Aṁbar. The Abyssinian wanted to secure the assistance of the Moghals in a war against Ibrāhim Ādil Shah, but as he stipulated that the government of the Deccan should be entrusted to him, Mahābat Khān sided with the king of Bijāpūr. In return for this alliance, Ibrāhim Ādil Shah despatched a contingent of 5,000 troops to accompany Mahābat Khān, who followed prince Parviz to Allahabad. Another contingent of 5,000 men was sent to join a Moghal force under Laṣkar Khān at Burhānpūr, intended for a campaign against Malik Aṁbar. Laṣkar Khān entered the Bālāghāṭ; and Malik Aṁbar sent his wives and children to Daulatābād, and taking Murtazā with him, left Khaḍkī for Kandhār. He then levied contributions on the Kutb Shahi territories, plundered Bidar, and advanced and laid siege to Bijāpūr. The Ādil Shahi capital had been denuded of its best troops, and an emergent requisition was sent to Laṣkar Khān, to march to the relief of the city. Malik Ambar requested to be allowed to settle his differences with the kingdoms of Bijāpūr and Golkoṇḍā, but as Laṣkar Khan continued to advance he left Bijāpūr and suddenly attacked and defeated the Moghals at Bhātavaḍī ten miles from Ahmadnagar in November 1624. Laṣkar Khān and other officers were taken prisoners and sent to Daulatābād. Khañjar Khān by great exertions escaped to Ahmadnagar and prepared the fortress for a siege, and Jān Sipār Khān reached Biḍ and set the fort in order. Malik Aṁbar left a force to besiege Ahmadnagar and returned to Bijāpūr, which he again invested. He also captured Ṡolāpūr with the guns from Daulatābād, and occupied all the Bijāpūr territory up to the frontiers of the imperial dominions in the Bālāghāṭ. In 1625 Shah Jahān returned to the Deccan, and Malik Aṁbar sent a force to his assistance under Yusuf Habṡi. Burhānpūr was invested, and three desperate assaults were made, but the commandant held out bravely till it was relieved by prince Parviz and Mahābat Khān. This terminated Malik Aṁbar's last campaign against the Moghals. He died in 1626, in his eightieth year; and his

remains were interred under a splendid dome which he had erected at Rozā, Khuldābād. Fateh Khān, his eldest son, succeeded as regent; but Murtazā deprived him of authority and confined him in the fort of Junnar. He escaped and rebelled, but was taken and confined this time in Daulatābād.

Mahābat Khān was recalled from the command of the army in the Deccan, and was succeeded by Khān Jahān Lodi. Prince Parviz died the same year at Burhānpūr; and the new commander became also viceroy of the Deccan. As Murtazā was showing signs of hostility, the viceroy left Laṣkar Khān in charge of Burhānpūr, and marched on Khaḍkī. The king was in Daulatābād, and Hamid Khān, an Abyssinian, was made commander-in-chief, and was entrusted with the management of the State. Hamid Khān bribed Khān Jahān, and all the Moghal conquests in the Bālāghāṭ as far as Ahmadnagar, were restored to Murtazā Nizām Shah. Sipāhdār Khān, the commandant of Ahmadnagar, however, refused to surrender his fortress without a royal *farmān;* but the other commandants gave up theirs and returned to Burhānpūr.

Shah Jahān succeeded his father in 1627; and in the following year Khān Jahān Lodi rebelled. Mahābat Khān was appointed viceroy; and as there were apprehensions of a general confederacy in the Deccan, the emperor arrived at Burhānpūr with a very large army, and personally directed the general policy of the campaign. Khān Jahān Lodi was in the neighbourhood of Bīḍ, and an advance was made in three columns. Khvājā Abul Hasan marched by Nāśik, and was afterwards joined by Śer Khān, *subbedār* of Gujarāt. Āzam Khān was sent through the Nizām Shahi country against Mukarrab Khān and other rebels, who were cantoned at Jālnā for the rains, but the insurgents retreated to Pāthri, and ascending the Bālāghāṭ, took refuge at Dhārur in Bīḍ district. Āzam Khān followed them up, and at Bīḍ heard from Saf Śikan Khān, the commandant, that Khān Jahān had retired to Rājuri. After some marching and countermarching, Āzam Khān encountered Khān Jahān at Pipalnir, near Bīḍ. The ex-viceroy was completely defeated, and fled to Saungāṅv on the Godāvarī. Āzam Khān halted at Bīḍ to give his men rest, and sent the garrison of the fort in pursuit of the enemy. Khān Jahān continued his flight to Raizāpūr and Bhosla in the Auraṅgābād district, and then to Lasurā, within ten *kos* of Daulatābād. Āzam Khān followed him with 20,000 horse, and was joined by the Marāṭhās under Śahājī Bhosle. Murtazā was in the new city of Nizāmpūr, which he had built in the suburbs of Daulatābād. He entered the fortress on the approach of Āzam Khān, while Khān Jahān sent his family under cover into Aubaśdara. The ex-viceroy remained at Ir-Kahtalla, one mile from Daulatābād; and despatched Daryā Khān with his Afghāns to plunder the low country below the Cāḷisgāṅv *ghāṭ*. Abdullā Khān was sent after him with some imperial troops, but Daryā Khān succeeded in his object and returned to the Bālāghāṭ

Āzam Khān arrived before Daulatābād, and Murtazā Nizām Shah II was defeated in a general action. Owing, however, to the ravages of the enemy and failure of rains, there was great scarcity all round, and Āzam Khān returned towards Jāmkheḍ. Mukarrab Khān with the Nizām Shahi troops went to Bīḍ, and then left for Daulatābād, but the scarcity there sent him back to Dhārur. Āzam Khān, hearing of his movements, sent Śahāji Bhosle to Junnar and Saṅgamner, while he followed Mukarrab Khān to Bīḍ and Partur. The imperial general did not come up with Mukarrab Khān; and likewise failed in an attack on Paraṇḍā, which belonged to the Bijāpūr kingdom. In the meantime there was another failure of rain in 1630, and a famine ensued throughout the Deccan and Gujarāt, which delayed the operations of the imperial army in the direction of Daulatābād. The campaign was still maintained, and Nasir Khān was sent against Kandhār, where he defeated the Nizām Shahi army that was stationed there, and invested the fort. Mukarrab Khān marched to its relief, largely reinforced by a contingent from Bijāpūr; but was also defeated by the imperial troops. Āzam Khān then came up and Kandhār was captured in 1631[1]. The Nizām Shahi king dismissed Mukarrab Khān, who went over to the Moghals. Fateh Khān, the son of Malik Aṁbar, was released from Daulatābād and appointed minister. He confined the king in 1632, and shortly afterwards put him to death, together with the principal nobles of Daulatābād.

Fateh Khān placed himself under the protection of the Moghals, and raised Husain, the son of Mahmud, to the throne. The emperor confirmed him in his appointment as regent, but demanded the royal jewels, etc., and as Fateh Khān evaded compliance, an army was sent against him. Fateh Khān purchased peace by paying a heavy indemnity. He also agreed to pay tribute, and the territory captured by Śahāji Bhosle was restored to him. This set the Marāṭhās against Fateh Khān, and Śahājī Bhosle joined a Bijāpūr army which was marching on Daulatābād. Fateh Khān appealed to Mahābat Khān, and offered to surrender Daulatābād to the imperial troops. The viceroy sent his son the Khān Zamān, who defeated a covering force of the king of Bijāpūr, and appeared at Daulatābād but Fateh Khān had changed sides and refused to give up the fort. Mahābat Khān was at Zafarnagar when he heard this, and wrote to his son to make every effort to reduce the fort. The viceroy arrived in person at Daulatābād and superintended the siege. The Marāṭhās and the king of Bijāpūr made several efforts to relieve the place, but were beaten off, and Daulatābād surrendered early in 1633, after a siege of 58 days. Husain, the last of the Nizām

[1]. The whole country as far as Dharur was occupied, and Asaf Khan was sent against Bijapur. He was joined by Azam Khan, and having plundered Gulbarga, laid siege to Bijapur in 1632. The light troops of Bijapur cut off all grain and forage, and as there was great scarcity among the imperial troops, Asaf Khan raised the siege and retreated to Sholapur. The emperor appointed Mahabat Khan who was also made Khan Khanan.

Shahi dynasty, was sent as a State prisoner to Gwalior in February 1633. Fateh Khān was subsequently allowed his liberty, and a pension was bestowed on him.

Prince Śujā arrived with an army in 1633 and joined the Khān Khānān in an attack on Paraṇḍā; but the operations failed, and Moghals retired to Burhānpūr. Śahājī Bhosle took advantage of their discomfiture, and setting up another Nizām Shahi prince, undertook to restore the failing fortunes of the dynasty. The Khān Khānān died soon afterwards at Burhānpūr, and Śahājī occupied the whole of the western portion of the old dominions.

The emperor found it necessary to return to the Deccan in 1635, and brought three distinct armies consisting of 20,000 men each. Two of these were directed against the king of Bijāpūr. In 1636 Mahmud Ādil Shah sued for peace. A portion of the Nizām Shahi territory was ceded to the king of Bijāpūr for a tribute of 80 lakhs of rupees a year, and the remainder was absorbed in the Moghal dominions. The emperor returned to Manḍu, and prince Auraṅgzeb was appointed to the government of the Deccan.[1] The expedition against Śahājī terminated with his surrender at Māhulī in 1637. He was allowed to retire into the service of the king of Bijāpūr; and the young Nizām Shahi prince whom he set up, was sent to prince Auraṅgzeb, and was taken to court. The captive prince was sent to the fort of Gwalior, in which two other princes of the same dynasty, Bahādur taken at Ahmadnagar in 1600, and Husain taken at Daulatābād in 1633, were incarcerated. The kingdom of Ahmadnagar was entirely extinguished, and became a province of the Moghal empire.

Moghal Viceroys of the Deccan.

Prince Auraṅgzeb dispatched an expedition into Bāglāṇā in January 1638 which was successful. In the same year the Khān Zamān died at Daulatābād, and Śāyastā Khān was appointed to succeed him in the command of the troops. There was peace for the next twenty years, when Shah Jahān completed the revenue settlement in the Deccan, and introduced the financial system of Toḍar Mall. In 1655 Mir Jumlā, the prime minister of Golkoṇḍā, incurred the displeasure of Śultān Abdullā Kutb Shah and sought the protection of the Moghals. The emperor issued an order to the Kutb Shahi king, directing that Mir Jumlā's son should be released; but Ṣultān Abdullā paid no attention to the emperor, and even treated Muhammad Amin, the son of Mir Jumlā with great severity. Prince Auraṅgzeb was ordered to enforce compliance, and in 1656 marched suddenly on Hyderābād which was taken and plundered. After peace had been restored, the troops returned to Auraṅgābād and Mir Jumlā was invited to Delhi, where he was invested with the office of Vazir.

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[1]. The Moghal Deccan now consisted of four subhas (1) Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar called Subha of the Deccan with Daulatabad for capital; (2) Subha of Balaghat, capital Nanded; (3) Subha of Berar, capital Ellichpur; and (4) Subha of Khandesh, capital Burhanpur. The Jama or total revenue of the four provinces was five kroses of rupees.

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In the same year Muhammad Ādil Shah died, and was succeeded by his son Ali Ādil Shah, but Auraṅgzeb questioned the latter's right to succeed, and gave out that the youth was illegitimate. A Moghal army advanced in 1657, and Mir Jumlā was appointed commander-in-chief, with Auraṅgzeb as his lieutenant. Bidar was captured and an engagement was fought near Kalyāṇi after which the country was ravaged and Gulbargā occupied. Several other victories were gained by the Moghals, and the capital was speedily invested. The main body of the Bijāpūr army was away into the Karnāṭak, and the king was completely taken by surprise. He made most humble supplications for peace, but they were sternly rejected and the capitulation of Bijāpūr seemed inevitable when news reached Auraṅgzeb of Shah Jahān's serious illness. The overtures of Ali Ādil Shah were accepted, and the siege of Bijāpūr was raised. The prince left Sultān Mu'āzzam, his second son, in charge of the Deccan and having confined Mir Jumlā in Daulatabād for an assumed act of disloyalty, left for North India and entered on that contest for empire in which he was finally successful.

Auraṅgzeb deposed Shah Jahān and was proclaimed emperor in 1658. Mir Jumlā was released from Daulatābād the same year; and Sultān Mu'āzzam, whom Auraṅgzeb had left in charge of the Deccan, was recalled. The emperor's maternal uncle Śāyastā Khān was appointed to the viceroyalty, with instructions to oppose the incursions which the Marāṭhās under Śivājī had begun to make into the Moghal possessions. Śāyastā Khān marched on Pooṇā, which he captured; but could make no im pression on the Marāṭhā strongholds. He and his second-in-command, Jasvant Siṅg, were at first recalled in 1663, but the latter was allowed to remain, and prince Mu'āzzam was again sent to the government of the Deccan.

In August 1664 Śivājī surprised and plundered Ahmadnagar and carried his depredations to the vicinity of Auraṅgābād. Prince Mu'āzzam and Jasvant Siṅg were recalled in 1665, and Mirzā Rājā Jay Siṅg was appointed viceroy with Diler Khān as second in command The new viceroy paid his respects to the prince at Auraṅgābād, and then proceeded to Pooṇā, where he attacked the Marāṭhās with great impetuosity. Śivājī was compelled to submit and in 1665 was taken into the imperial service. Rājā Jay Siṅg and Diler Khān were next sent against Bijāpūr, which they besieged, but were constantly harassed by the Deccan horse. The king of Golkoṇḍā also sent a relieving force and the viceroy retired to Auraṅgābād. Rājā Jay Siṅg was recalled in 1667, and prince Mu'āzzam and Jasvant Siṅg were again sent to the Deccan.

Jasvant Siṅg was fond of money, and Śivājī gratified him with large presents. In return, the title of Rājā was conferred on Śivājī, and his son's mansab of 5,000 horse was confirmed. Diler Khān, the second-in-command of the late Rājā Jay Siṅg, was neither favourite with the prince, nor with Jasvant Siṅg. He

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was recalled from an expedition in 1668, and being apprehensive for his safety, delayed in coming. He subsequently arrived within three kos of Auraṅgābād, but removed almost immediately to make his representation at court. The prince accused Diler Khān of disobedience, and followed him with 60,000 men, but did not come up with Diler Khān, and encamped fifteen kos from Burhānpūr. The emperor directed that prince Mu'āzzam should return to Auraṅgābād, and that Diler Khān should proceed to Gujarāt. In 1670 the Moghal-Marāṭhā conflict was renewed. The Marāṭhās plundered Khāndeś in December 1670, and in the following year Jasvant Siṅg was recalled. The emperor sent 40,000 men under Mahābat Khān into the Deccan in 1672. He was replaced by Bahādur Khān soon after. The Moghals laid siege to Sālher, and as the Marāṭhās advanced to its relief, he detached the greater part of his force under Ikhalās Khān, to oppose the Marāṭhās. Ikhalās Khān was defeated, and the whole army retreated to Auraṅgābād.

Sultān Mu'āzzam was recalled and Bahādur Khān Khān Jahān Bahādur, the Governor of Gujarāt, was appointed viceroy of the Deccan. Khān Jahān adopted a defensive policy, although it was disapproved of by Diler Khān, his second-in-command, and the passes towards Khāndeś blocked. The Marāṭhās however, worked round the hills and appeared before Ahmadnagar and Auraṅgābād. In 1673 a compact was entered into with the Marāṭhās but two years later Śivājī again broke out. on the plea that Diler Khān had made some aggressions.

Khān Jahān defeated a body of Marāṭhās near Lasurā, abour thirty miles from Auraṅgābād, and pursued them to a great distance. Śivājī was now preparing for a campaign in Southern India, and an accommodation was arrived at with Bahādur Khān.

In the meantime a quarrel arose with Bijāpūr, and a Moghal army advanced from Auraṅgabād against the Ādil Shahi capital. The campaign was unsuccessful and Khān Jahān was recalled in 1677. The emperor also disapproved of the compact that had been entered into with Śivājī. Sultān Mu'āzzam was again appointed viceroy, but Diler Khān retained the command in the field, and in 1679 a fresh expedition was sent against Bijāpūr. Śivājī ravaged the country up to Jālnā, and ransacked this city for four days. A Moghal force under Raṇmast Khān was hastily despatched from Auraṅgābād. Śivājī was attacked near Saṅgamner, and only escaped by the help of his guides.

The Emperor was dissatisfied with the progress of events in the Deccan, and both Sultān Mu'āzzam and Diler Khān were recalled. Śivājī died in 1680; Khān Jahān Bahādur was reappointed viceroy of the Deccan, and during his term of office was constantly on the move against Sambhājī, son and successor of Śivājī.

By the end of January, 1681, the Marāṭhās ravaged Berār and marching on Burhānpūr, sacked the town completely. Bahādur Khān, rushed towards Burhānpūr but was too late to save it. The Moghal-Marāṭhā conflict was continuing in Bāglāṇā of the district of Naśik when the Emperor Auraṅgzeb hurriedly patching up a peace treaty with the Rāṇā of Udaypur and descended into the Deccan in pursuit of his rebel son Akbar who had sought refuge with Sambhājī. Auraṅgzeb's aim was to crush the Marāṭhās. He arrived at Burhānpūr in November, 1681 and marched towards Auraṅgābād in March, 1682. Auraṅgzeb sent his renowned generals against Sambhājī. The Moghals made a descent in north Koṅkaṇ under Hasan Khān, Raṇmast Khān, and later Śahābuddin. Sambhājī beat off these attacks. A grand army equipped by Auraṅgzeb and led by his son Mu'azzam *alias* Shah Ālam descended in south Koṅkaṇ in 1683 A.D. It had to beat a disastrous retreat and Mu'āzzam returned to the imperial camp at Ahmadnagar where Auraṅgzeb had arrived in November, 1683. During the next three years Auraṅgzeb directed his attention to the reduction of the kingdoms of Bijāpūr and Golkoṇḍā which he achieved by the end of 1687. In February 1689 Sambhājī fell into the hands of the Moghals and was cruelly done to death by the order of Auraṅgzeb. The Moghals captured the Marāṭhā capital, Rāyagaḍ and Sambhājī's wife Yesubāī and son Śahu found themselves prisoners in the camp of Auraṅgzeb. Sambhājī's brother Rājārām, however, escaped to Jiñji in Tāmilnād in November. 1689. The Moghals had captured practically all the Marāṭhā forts. It almost appeared that the Marāṭhā State had ceased to exist. From 1690, the tide began to turn slowly against the Moghals. The Marāṭhās led by able men such as Rāmcandrapant Amātya, Śaṅkrājī Nārāyaṇ, Santājī Ghorpaḍe. Dhanājī Jādhav, Hanmantrāv Nimbāḷkār, Pralhād Nirājī, Paraśurāmpant Pratinidhi, Nemājī Śinde and Parasojī Bhosle adopted the guerilla type of warfare and harried the Moghals in every part of the Deccan. They cut off supplies, blocked the roads, overran the military outposts of the Moghals and destroyed small detachments. The Moghals were continuously pursuing the Marāṭhās in various directions but their activities produced little effect on the Marāṭhās. The district of Bīḍ which during the Moghal period was divided into the *Sarkārs* of Bīḍ and Dhārur could not remain unaffected in this bitter contests of the Moghals and the Marāṭhās. In 1690 when Auraṅgzeb was camping at Galgali in the district of Bijāpūr, communications between Auraṅgābād and Bijāpūr were seriously threatened by the Marāṭhās. Auraṅgzeb had to detach Rāv Dalpat Bundelā, the Rājā of Datia to guard the communications. Rāv Dalpat's secretary Bhīmsen Saxenā has in his autobiography "*The Tarikhe Dilkusha*" described the conflict of Rāv Dalpat against the Marāṭhās in the district of Bīḍ[1]. At this time Prince Bedār Bakht, the grandson of Auraṅgzeb, was returning from the north where he had been engaged in a campaign against the Jāts. Rāv Dalpat was operating in the district of Bīḍ when he

[1]. *From Moghal Ani Marathe* by P. Setu Madhav Rao pp. 105-07

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had been commissioned to convey the imperial artillery to Śolāpūr (Rāv Dalpat met the prince at Causālā in the district). At this time the Marāṭhās had spread in the districts of Osmānābād and Bīḍ. Rāv Dalpat marched against them. He was joined by Māmur Khān, the *Faujdār* of Bīḍ. After a stiff battle near Tuljāpūr when the Moghals had all but been enveloped by the Marāṭhās, they were pushed back. Rāv Dalpat then met Prince Bedār Bakht at Causālā and escorted him to Śolāpūr. Shortly after, Rāv Dalpat was ordered to escort the envoy of Turāṇ to Auraṅgābād. While returning from Auraṇgābād after accomplishing his object Rāv Dalpat ran against heavy Marāṭhā opposition at Deorāī in the district of Bīḍ. The Marāṭhās 3,000 strong were led by Lakhmu Śinde. Rāv Dalpat was accompanied by a big caravan of merchants and travellers. The Moghals had to fight desperately before the Marāṭhā troops broke and fled. Lakhmu Śinde was wounded and captured. Rāv Dalpat had to accomplish similar other missions. He was once ordered to convey the imperial treasury from Auraṅgābād to the imperial camp. How unsafe the roads were at this time can be illustrated by the fact that among the persons waiting to be escorted from Auraṅgābād were Kāmgār Khān, the ex-governor of Oudh and the son of Jafar Khan, the ex-prime minister of Auraṅgzeb and Gopāl Siṅgh Candrāvat, the Rājā of Rāmpurā. The treasury was being brought from North India by Amānullah, the *Mir Tuzuk* (master of ceremonies). Rāv Dalpat escorted the imperial officers and the treasury to Śolāpūr. To guard against the Marāṭhās the imperial *Bakṣī*, Baharāmand Khān had his camp in the *paragaṇā* of Kati (Osmānābād district). Rāv Dalpat joined his forces with Baharāmand Khān and taking every precaution brought the treasury safely to Śolāpūr. At the end of May 1691 Rāv Dalpat was commissioned to convey the elephants of the imperial camp to Bīḍ for grazing purposes.

The disorder in the Deccan continued for long and the district of Bīḍ was no exception. Meanwhile the emperor had removed his camp from Galgali in the district of Bijāpūr and had established himself at Brahmapurī in the district of Śolāpūr in 1695. The Moghals and Marāṭhās were engaged in a prolonged warfare in Tāmiḷnāḍ where the Marāṭhā ruler Rājārām had his capital at Jiñji. The fort at last fell to the Moghals in 1698 and Rājārām escaped to Viśāḷgaḍ in Mahārāṣṭra. There was a resurgence of Marāṭhā activities in the Deccan. The Moghals had with great difficulties maintained a precarious hold on the plains in the Marāṭhā country but in spite of their constant efforts they had failed to recapture the forts seized by the Marāṭhās in 1690 and 1691. Rājārām now decided to carry the warfare against the Moghals in Berār and Goṇḍvana. He marched from Viśāḷgaḍ in November, 1699. The expedition was foiled due to the prompt efforts of Prince Bedār Bakht, Zulfikār Khān and other Moghal officers. Rājārām had to return to his homeland where he died shortly after on 2nd May, 1700.

Disappointed at the unsuccessful efforts of his generals to check the Marāṭhās, Auraṅgzeb decided to lead in person a campaign against the Marāṭhā forts. The forts of Sātārā and Paraḷī fell to the Moghals in April and June, 1700 respectively. The Marāṭhās made repeated attacks on the Moghals and more than once, the imperial camp found itself in a virtual state of siege. In 1701 Auraṅgzeb arrived at Panhāḷgaḍ to which he laid siege. It was while he was engaged in the siege of Panhāḷā that Sir William Norris came to see him as ambassador from William III, the King of England. Proceeding from Surat, Sir William Norris passed through the districts of Khāndeś, Auraṅgābād, Bīḍ, Osmānābād, Śolāpūr, Sāṅglī and Kolhāpūr before he reached Panhāḷgaḍ. He passed through the district of Bīḍ in February 1701. Shri Harihardas in his work "the Norris Embassy to Auraṅgzeb" (1699—1702) has described Norris's journey through the district of Bīḍ as follows:—

> "The journey was continued next day over a soil so rich and fine that it might have been made for a garden, and towards the end of the day's journey, Norris ascended a considerable hill and encamped at "Mowsee Pondersee" (Midsangwi ?)."

This town was situated, like the rest, in the middle of a large fertile plain, surrounded by mud walls, with a rivulet running by.

Bīḍ was reached next day[1], a town, as Norris observed, very pleasantly situated in a fruitful valley, and approached for the distance of a mile through a continuous mango grove. A fine river[2] of pure water ran round the town, which was the largest he had yet seen. The suburbs consisted of "little nasty thatch houses", but within the stone walls round the town were several handsome well-built stone houses. The gates of the town were large, high and strongly built. The town was well populated, and a great crowd of the inhabitants came to see the Ambassador's camp. Not far off was a cemetery in a garden, in which were some fine monuments; also three castles, but none of them of much strength. A high Moghal official was in residence, who lived in some state; for Norris saw several large elephants belonging to him. He was asked to show his *dastak* or passport to this official. It was a "large and rich Government", and a place of "very great trade", with considerable manufactures of several sorts of cloth, particularly coarse varieties, including cloth for tents, etc., in which it was the Moghal Army's main source of supply. All along the riverside could be seen cloth washing, whiting and drying.

About sunset Norris walked a quarter of a mile out of his camp up a hill in order to have a better view of the town; but as it was *Ramzān*, and the Muslims, who do not in this period eat till

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[1]. On his way to Beed, Norris was impressed to see 800 camels empty going to Hoshangabad to fetch rice and flour for Prince Azam Shah's lashkar.

[2]. The Bendsura.

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sunset, were preparing fires to cook their supper, the smoke prevented him from seeing very much of the surrounding country[1].

The most difficult and tedious part of the journey was now to come. The country was rugged and mountainous, higher and steeper than any through which the convoy had yet passed, upon "ye Top of wch Aurangzebe some years scince fought wth ye Sevagi (Śivājī) routed him, being forced to make his passage over this mountain, wch Sevagi (Śivājī) could not maintain". Norris wondered how the Moghal could have forced his way through when Śivājī's army was in possession of that *ghāṭ* or mountain pass, which, it seemed to him, a small number might hold against thousands. "The Mogull", he wrote, "first had a battell wth ye Sevagi (Śivājī) att Aurengabad and beate him there, who retired to this Gatt (*ghāṭ*) to Keepe ye Mogull from brakinge any farther into ye country, but Aurengzebe pursued him and beate him here[2]". The whole region appeared very wild, and the whole march was very fatiguing. There was, besides, a scarcity of water for Norris's retinue, so he thought it best to encamp at "Moman Parak Godee" (Moman Parakh-Gaḍhī).

Not much difficulty attached to the next stage of the Ambassador's journey. He passed the last mountain and marching through a populous town called "Chowsalee" (Cavsāḷā), which lay higher than any town he had yet come to, reached "Pargawn" (Borgāṅv). Nothing exciting was observed on the way except "a huge Deade elephant wch when wee came to have ye wind of almost poysond us". The weather now began to be hot, and some of the retinue fell sick. One of the "eddys", Zānī Beg, had died after being ill for some time. Unfortunately he concealed the true nature of his malady till it was too late to cure him; according to Norris's diagnosis, he "inflamed his blood by drinkinge spirits". Another bad companion of Zānī Beg, formerly an Armenian Christian, also died, a '*Moore*', and on learning this another of the same race and religion in Norris's retinue tore a piece of cloth, wrapped it in the "nature of a Crosse and put it into his bosome". The Armenian was buried under a tree about two hundred yards from Norris's camp; here, having poured rose-water upon him and strewed sweet herbs, with some form of prayer, they laid him to rest. They fixed some sticks and twigs so as to keep the earth in order upon his coffin, and placed a basket of stones under his head to serve as a pillow. A woman who accompanied him, whether "wife or concubine" Norris did not know, "made mighty lamentation at his death and over his grave ye next morninge[3]".

[1]. P. 89 of Rawl. MS. C. 913.

[2]. P. 90, *ibid.*

[3]. Pp. 90-91, *ibid.*

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The Ambassador proceeded through difficult and rugged mountainous country and reached Bhum on the afternoon of February 28th. The Marāṭhās had spread all over the Deccan. Auraṅgzeb appointed Zulfikār Khān, Rāv Dalpat and Rāmsiṅgh Hāḍā to pursue the Marāṭhā generals Dhanājī Jādhav, Bahirjī Ghorpade and Haṇumantrāv Nimbāḷkar who were working havoc throughout the Deccan. In 1700 Zulfikār Khān had to march through Paraṇḍā, Aṣṭī, Nānded, Ausā and Udgir. A number of running battles were fought with the Marāṭhās who practising guerilla tactics led the Moghals into a fruitless chase to the borders of the province of Hyderābād. In 1701 Zulfikār Khān was once again in pursuit of the Marāṭhās throughout the Deccan. He had to march after them through the districts of Osmānābād, Bīḍ, Auraṅgābād, Akolā, Amrāvati and Nānded. Bhīmsen Saxenā, the historian who accompanied Zulfikār Khān in this campaign has given a graphic description of the desperate fights which the Moghals had to put up and the enveloping tactics of the Marāṭhās.

The Moghals were on the whole losing in the fights with the Marāṭhās. Auraṅgzeb was making efforts to capture the Marāṭhā forts at enormous cost in men and money. The concentration of heavy Moghal forces with the emperor left the districts with hardly any Moghal troops. The Marāṭhās overran the entire province of the Deccan and even penetrated into Gujarāt and Māḷvā. They began to collect *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī* from every district and set up a parallel authority over the province. They had their own *Subhedārs*, *Kamāvisdārs*, *Mokāsādārs* and *Rāhdārs* to collect *Cauth*, *Sardeśmukhī*, *Ghāsdāṇā* and custom duties. The Moghal officers of the districts, *faujdārs* as they were called found themselves without resources to deal with the Marāṭhās. There was no hope of reinforcements from the emperor's camp. The field armies sent out by the emperor were hardly more than small detachments. Although they were led by generals like Zulfikār Khān, they could only save themselves with greatest difficulty from incessant Marāṭhā attacks Faced with this problem the Moghal *Faujdārs* entered into understandings with the Marāṭhās by surrendering considerable revenues from the districts under their charge to them The foundation was thus laid for the later pledge of *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī* which the Marāṭhās were to make on the revenues of the Deccan from the successors of Auraṅgzeb.

Exhausted by his incessant and fruitless campaigns of capturing Marāṭhā forts Auraṅgzeb returned to Ahmadnagar in 1706 where he died a year later on 20th February, 1707. With the death of Auraṅgzeb in 1707, the stage was set for a civil war among his sons. At the time of the emperor's death, the eldest son, Prince Mu'āzzam was the governor of Kābul and Punjab. The second son Prince Āzam was within a short distance of emperor's camp near Ahmadnagar. The third and the youngest son, Prince Kāmbakṣ was on his way to Bijāpūr of which he had been appointed Governor. After the death of his father Prince Āzam

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marched to the North. Śāhu, the son of Sambhājī and grandson of Śivājī was allowed to leave the imperial camp and returned to the Deccan. Prince Āzam faced the army of his elder brother, Prince Mu'āzzam, in the field of Jājāu. In the battle Āzam and his son Bedār Bakht lost their lives while Prince Mu'āzzam ascended the throne as emperor Shah Ālam Bahādur Shah. Zulfikār Khān who had accompanied Āzam to the North had been appointed as the viceroy of the Deccan. The province was however administered by his deputy, Dāud Khān Panni. Prince Kāmbakṣ who had seized Hyderābād refused to come to terms with Bahādur Shah. The emperor had to march to the Deccan against him. In the battle of Hyderābād fought on 3rd January 1709, Prince Kāmbakṣ lost his life. The Marāṭhā chief Nemājī Śinde had joined the emperor in his fight against Kāmbakṣ. For these services he was rewarded by being created a mansabdār of 7,000 and 5,000 horse. His sons and other relatives too were elevated as mansabdārs. A major portion of the district of Bīḍ was handed over as a fief to Nemājī. Khāfi Khān ruefully remarks that about 1,000 imperial mansabdārs were displaced from the district of Bīḍ and other fertile mahāls to make room for Nemājī Śinde.

Dāud Khān Panni continued to administer the province of the Deccan on behalf of Zulfikār Khān till 1713. The emperor Bahādur Shah died in 1712 A.D. Following a civil war among his sons, the eldest son Jahāndār Shah ascended the throne. However he ruled for a very short time. He was overthrown by his nephew Farrukhsiyār who had advanced from Bihar against his uncle. Sayyad Abdullāh and Sayyad Husain Ali Khān known in history as the famous Sayyad brothers supported Farrukhsiyār in the war against Jahāndār Shah. The latter was defeated, captured and put to death. Zulfikār Khān who wielded all power under Jahāndār Shah was also put to death (1713 A.D.). Farrukhsiyār now ascended the throne as emperor. Sayyad Abdullāh became the prime minister while Sayyad Husain Ali Khān was appointed as the Bakṣi. In the arrangement which followed the accession of Farrukhsiyār, Mir Kamruddin Cin Kilic Khān Nizām-ul-mulk was appointed as the viceroy of the Deccan. Dāud Khān Panni, the deputy viceroy was transferred as Governor of Gujarāt.

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Nizām-ul-mulk thus became the founder of the Nizām dynasty in the Deccan. This family ruled in Hyderābād till 1948. The family of Nizām-ul-mulk belonged to Central Asia. Khwājā Abid, the grandfather of Nizām-ul-mulk migrated from Samarkand and obtained service under Aurangzeb in 1658 A.D. His son Śahābuddin known in history by his title Gāziuddin Firoz Juṅg also migrated from Central Asia in 1670 and rapidly rose to positions of command under Auraṅgzeb. Khwājā Abid was killed in the siege of Golkoṇḍā in 1687. His son Śahābuddin and grandson Mir Kamruddin, the future Nizām-ul-mulk were present in the Deccan campaign of Auraṅgzeb, till the emperor's death in

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1707. Śahābuddin served as the Governor of Bijāpūr and Governor of Berār. Then he was transferred in 1708 to Gujarāt as Governor where he died during the next year. At the time of the death of Auraṅgzeb, Nizām-ul-mulk who had been born in 1671 was the Governor of Bijāpūr. He repaired to the imperial court after Bahādur Shah ascended the throne. For sometime he held the post of Governorship of Oudh but later went into retirement during the later years of Bahādur Shah and the short reign of Jahāndār Shah. After his father's death Nizām-ul-mulk became the leader of the Turāṇī nobles in the Moghal court. The Sayyad brothers who had now become the virtual dictators of the Moghal empire were anxious to conciliate Nizām-ul-mulk. He was therefore appointed as the viceroy of the Deccan where he arrived in 1713.

The affairs of the province were in great disorder. Śāhu had succeeded in enlisting to his side the principal Marāṭhā Chiefs. He crowned himself as king in 1708 A.D. He was however opposed by his cousins Śivājī and Sambhājī, the sons of Rājārām Tārābāi the mother of Śivājī, set up on behalf of her son Śivājī a new principality at Kolhāpūr. A long civil war ensued among the Marāṭhās with the Chiefs joining Tārābāī or Śahu. The Marāṭhā Chiefs had however spread all over the Deccan levying *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī*. Nizām-ul-mulk's first task was to establish order in his province. He had to battle constantly against the Marāṭhās. His aim was to dislodge them from the positions they had established in the province. He took advantage of the factions among the Mārāṭhās. He also lured away some principal Marāṭhā Chiefs to his service. Among his adherents were Rāv Rambhā Nimbāḷkar and Candrasen Jadhav, the latter, the commandar-in-chief of Śāhu. The ruling house of Kolhāpūr found their greatest partisan and supporter in Nizām-ul-mulk During this brief period of two years 1713—1715 the Nizām-ul-mulk administered the Deccan. The Marāṭhās had to be very much on the defensive against him. Their opportunity came in 1715 when Nizām-ul-mulk was transferred from the Deccan and replaced by Sayyad Husain Ali Khān. The shrewd *Peśvā* of Śāhu, Bāḷājī Viśvanāth, was now at the helm of affairs. The intrigue of the emperor Farrukhsiyār against his prime minister Sayyad Abdullāh and the latter's brother Sayyad Husain Ali Khān forced Sayyad Husain Ali Khān to seek the co-operation of the Marāṭhās against the emperor. This was achieved but at a price. Sayyad Husain Ali Khān agreed to the collection of *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī* by the Marāṭhās throughout the six provinces of the Deccan. The Marāṭhās accompanied Sayyad Husain Ali Khān to Delhi and after the downfall of Farrukhsiyār obtained royal confirmation of the claims to *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī* allowed by Sayyad Husain Ali Khān.

In 1719 Nizām-ul-mulk who had been appointed the governor of Māḷvā rose against the Sayyad brothers and marched to the Deccan. Sayyad Husain Ali Khān's general Dilāvar Khān and Ālam Ali Khān the nephew, and Deputy of Husain Ali Khān

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were defeated and killed while fighting against Nizām-ul-mulk. Nizām-ul-mulk now established himself firmly in the Deccan. Next year saw the downfall of the Sayyad brothers and elevation of Nizām-ul-mulk as prime minister of Moghal empire. He took charge of his new post in 1722. But tired of court intrigues retired to the Deccan in 1724 when he crushed Mubāriz Khān the governor of Hyderābād in the battle of Sakharkheḍā which he later renamed Fatteh Khardā fought in October 1724. From this date the Nizām became virtually independent of Moghal power. In the next two years the Nizām consolidated his hold in the eastern parts of the province. His real enemies, however, were the Marāṭhās who under the dynamic leadership of *Peśvā* Bājīrāv were fast growing into an all-India power. In 1727 Nizām-ul-mulk opened his campaign against the Marāṭhās. Bājīrāv, also made his preparations and with his forces surrounded him at Pālkheḍ where a battle was fought in March 1728 and forced him to sign a treaty by which the Nizām agreed to acknowledge Śāhu as the head of the Marāṭhās, and as entitled to collect *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī* in the Deccan. This treaty is a landmark in the history of the Nizāms as the Marāṭhās now obtained a full right to post their officers for the collection of *Cauth* and *Sardeśmukhī* in the territory of the Nizām. Shortly after this campaign, the Nizām received an addition of strength by the desertion of the Marāṭhā general Sultānjī Nimbāḷkar to his side. The Nizām welcomed the arrival of Sultānjī and gave him the district of Bīḍ, a number of *paragaṇās* in the district of Fatehābād Dhārur (now in Bīḍ district) and the *paragaṇā* of Pāthri in Berār. It may be noted that during the Moghal period, the tālukā of Bīḍ formed a separate district. Major portion of the present district of Bīḍ was under the *Sarkār* or district of Fatehābād Dhārur. The district of Bīd was estimated to yield an income of about 6,89,000 rupees, while the *Sarkār* of Dhārur which consisted of 11 *mahāls* or *paragaṇās* was estimated to yield an income of about 6,30,196 rupees.. Sultānjī Nimbālkar made Bīḍ his headquarters. The family administered the district for a long time. Sultānjī Nimbāḷkar died in the year 1748 A.D. In the same year Nizām-ul-mulk died and was succeeded by his son Nāsirjuṅg. The latter confirmed the fief of Sultānjī on his son Haṇmantrāv who was given the title of Sultānjī II. The family served in the Nizām's fights against the Marāṭhās. After the murder of Nāsirjuṅg and Muzaffarjuṅg, Salābatjuṅg, the third son of Nizām-ul-mulk became the Nizām with the assistance of the French in 1751 A.D. It was during the time of Salābatjuṅg that the Nizām lost the province of Khāndeś and the districts of Ahmadnagar, Saṅgamner, Nāśik, Jālnā, Śolāpūr and Bijāpūr to the Marāṭhās. In 1760 the *Peśvā* Bālājī Bājīrāv who had succeeded his father Bājīrāv in 1740 moved against the Nizām Salābatjuṅg and his brother Nizām Ali Khān. While the Nizām was on his way from Ausā (Osmānābād district) to Dhārur (Bīḍ district) to join his forces with those of Haṇmantrāv Nimbāḷkar, the Marāṭhās attacked him and annihilated the rear guard of the

Nizām's army at Tānduljā on 3rd February 1760 A. D. This battle is known in the history as the battle of Udgir. It was as a result of this battle that the Nizām lost the districts in Western Mahārāṣṭra referred to above.

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The third battle of Pānipat (1761) was a great disaster for the Marāṭhās. The *Peśvā* Bāḷājī died shortly after and the Nizām was not slow to take advantage of the difficulties of the young *Peśvā* Mādhavrāv. He marched against Pooṇā in the winter of 1761. In the following year he once more took advantage of the differences between the *Peśvā* Mādhavrāv and his uncle Raghunāṭhrāv and marched against Mādhavrāv as an ally of Raghunāthrāv. As a result of this campaign the Nizām obtained practically all that he had lost at Udgir. However, even before the treaty had come into effect and territory exchanged the Marāṭhās joined their forces and started a campaign against the Nizām. At this time Salābatjuṅg, the Nizām had been deposed by his brother Nizām Ali Khān who had seized power. Nizām Ali Khān marched against Pooṇā which he sacked in April 1763. The Marāṭhās led by Mādhavrāv and Raghunāthrāv devastated the Nizām's territory to the very walls of the city of Hyderābād. Hearing of the sack of Pooṇā they hurriedly marched back. The Nizām left Pooṇā and aimed at camping at Bidar for the rainy season. He was however persuaded to move towards Auraṅgābād. On his way to that city Nizām Ali Khān arrived at Rakṣasbhavan (in the district of Bīḍ) on the banks of the river Godāvarī. The Marāṭhās were closely following his movements. The Nizām with a part of his army had crossed the river Godāvarī while his *divāṇ* Viṭṭhal Sundar was still on the southern bank with a large force. The Marāṭhās led by Mādhavrāv and Raghunāthrāv suddenly fell upon the Nizām's army in the memorable battle of Rākṣasbhavan fought on 10th August 1763 While the Nizām's army led by his *divāṇ* Viṭṭhal Sundar Pratāpvant was annihilated by the Marāṭhās on the southern bank of the Godavari, Nizām Ali Khān had to remain as a helpless spectator of the carnage. The Nizām's *divāṇ* Viṭṭhal Sundar was killed in the battle while many of his generals were captured by the Marāṭhās. Nizām Ali Khān fled to Auraṅgābād where he was closely invested by the Marāṭhās. In the treaty which followed the Nizām surrendered to the *Peśvā* territory that had been already secured at Udgir four years before, but which the self-seeking Raghunāthrāv had given back to the Nizām. The Marāṭhās virtually forced the Nizām to appoint as his *divāṇ* Ruknuddaulāh who was friendly to the Marāṭhās. Under Ruknuddaullāh's influence Nizām Ali Khān who had now, following the death of Salābatjuṅg under suspicious circumstances, became the Nizām, co-operated with the Marāṭhās in their campaign against the rising power of Hyder Ali of Mysore.

Hanmantrāv the son of Sultānjī Nimbāḷkar continued to hold the fief of Bīḍ, and a major portion of the *Sarkār* of Dhārur (now in Bīḍ district). He died in the year 1763, and his fief was conferred on

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his young son Dhanpatrāv. It appears that Nizām Ali Khān was not satisfied with the behaviour of Dhanpatrāv. The latter was slack in rendering services to Nizām Ali Khān in his various campaigns. In 1773 Nizām Ali Khān confiscated the fief of the Nimbāḷkar family leaving a small estate for the maintenance of Dhanpatrāv. The confiscated fief was conferred on Śarf-ul-mulk the brother of Ruknuddaullāh, the *divāṇ*. In the Anglo-Marāṭhā war which followed, the assassination of Nārāyaṇrāv *Peśvā*, the brother of Mādhavrāv, and the flight of Raghunāthrāv to the English, the Nizām maintained a neutral attitude. Later, in 1785, the Marāṭhās and the Nizām united to march against Ṭipū Sultān of Mysore. In 1790 the British, the Marāṭhas and the Nizām concluded a tripartite alliance and marched against Ṭipū. Ṭipū was defeated and as a result had to relinquish half of his dominion which was divided among the allies.

The long peace which had been established between the Marāṭhās and the Nizām after the battle of Rākṣasbhavan in 1763 was broken in 1794 when the Marāṭhās pressed their demand for the payments of arrears of *Cauth* from the Nizām. Nizām Ali Khān had without any basis presumed that the British would go to his help. Sir John Shore, the Governor General, decided to remain neutral in this conflict, an attitude no doubt influenced by an appraisal of Marāṭhā power. Nizām Ali Khān had also felt that Mahādjī Śinde would come to his assistance against the *Peśvā*. This attitude was based purely on wishful thinking. If at all there was any justification for this presumption on the part of Nizām Ali Khān it was removed by the untimely death of Mahādjī Śinde in Pooṇā on February 12, 1794, following a brief illness. The Nizām's army advanced and camped at Khardā on the borders of the district of Bīḍ. The battle of Khardā, fought on the 11th of March 1795, ended in a disastrous defeat for Nizām Ali Khān. The Nizām had to part with a large territory. He was also forced to hand over his minister Arastujāh Mośir-ul-mulk Āzam-ul-umrā to the Marāṭhās.

After this humiliating treaty the Nizām returned to Hyderābād. Shortly after the Peśvā Savāī Mādhavrāv died as a result of a fall from his palace (October 1795). This was the signal for widespread confusion in the internal affairs of the Marāṭhā state. Arastujāh Mośir-ul-mulk, the prime minister of the Nizām also known as Azām-ul-Umrā, now in detention at Pooṇā took full advantage of the confusion and succeeded in obtaining his release. He also got the terms of the treaty of Khardā, signally modified to the advantage of the Nizām. The result was the territories handed over to the Peśvā comprising practically the whole of Marāṭhawāḍā were retained by the Nizām.

Nizām Ali Khān, however, felt the helplessness of his situation as against the Marāṭhās and under the advice of his prime minister moved closer to the British. In 1798 a treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the British Government, by which a subsidiary force of 6,000 sepoys and a proportionate number of

guns was assigned to the Nizām's service. He on his part agreed to pay a subsidy of 24 lakhs for the support of the force. On the fall of Śrirangpaṭam and the death of Ṭipū Sultān, the Nizām participated largely under the Treaty of Mysore (1799) in the division of territory, and his share was increased because of the Peśvā's withdrawal from that treaty.

In 1800 a fresh treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the British, by which the subsidiary troops were augmented by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, for payment of which the Nizām ceded all the territories which had accrued to him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, known as the Ceded Districts of Madras. The Nizām on his part agreed to employ all this force (except two battalions reserved to guard his person), together with 6,000 foot and 9,000 horse of his own troops, against the enemy in time of war.

About 1802 Nizām Ali Khān's health was in a precarious condition, and Śinde and Bhosle disappointed by the reinstatement, by the British of Bājīrāv the last of the Peśvās, prepared to resort to arms. To meet the preparations made by the Marāṭhās, the subsidiary force, consisting of 6,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry, accompanied by 15,000 of the Nizām's troops, took up a position at Paraṇḍā on the western frontier of the Nizām's Dominions. General Wellesley was ordered to co-operate with this force in aid of the Peśvā, with 8,000 infantry and 1,700 cavalry. But before the arrival of General Wellesley at Pooṇā, Hoḷkar had left, and on his way to Māḷwā had plundered some of the Nizām's villages, and levied a contribution on Aurangābād. On hearing of this, Colonel Stevenson advanced towards the Godāvarī with the whole force under him, and was joined by General Wellesley near Jālnā. The next day (September 23) the memorable battle of Assaye was fought by General Wellesley, followed shortly afterwards by the battle of Aḍgāñv, which completely crushed the Marāṭhās, and secured the Nizām's territories. Nizām Ali Khān died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Jāh. Widespread disorders continued throughout the Nizām's dominions. Under the terms of the treaty of 1800 the Nizām was bound to supply to the British in times of their need a force of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry. In the Anglo-Marāṭhā War the Nizām's force proved no better than a rabble. The British therefore took up the reform of the Nizām's troops to be paid by the Nizām but recruited, trained and controlled by the British. This was the origin of the contingent forces of the Nizām. They were nominally in the Nizām's service but full control over them with regard to their formation, location and disposal vested solely with the Resident. These contingent forces were spread in all parts of the State. In Marāṭhāwāḍā they and elements of the subsidiary force were stationed at Aurangābād, Jālnā, Mominābād, Hingoli, and a few other places.

Throughout the period from 1815 to 1857 these troops were engaged in putting down revolts and rebellions against the Nizām's government. These rebellions were at once both the cause and the effect of the maladministration of the government.

The third and the last Marāṭhā war was fought in 1817 between Bājīrāv, the last Peśvā, and the British. The western region of the state of Hyderābād was marked by great disturbances such as the eruption of the Pendhāris and the rising of the Bhils.

Rebellion broke out in the district of Bīḍ in 1818 and was led by Dharmājī Pratāp Rāv. On 11th July 1818, the Risālā of Navāb Murtazā Yār Jaṅg, under the command of Lieutenant John Sutherland, was ordered to proceed to Bīḍ for the protection of that part of the country, and was at the same time to be kept in motion throughout the district. Lieutenant Sutherland having received information of the appearance in the district of the formidable rebel Dharmāji Pratāp Rāv, who had troubled the Nizām's government for many years, pursued and came up with him on 31st July 1818. Sutherland, on 30th July, had changed the direction from Dyton to Deeby which place he reached a little after daybreak on the morning of the 31st and surrounded it with a few men who had come up some miles at a gallop. The place was afterwards closely invested, and two 30 feet ladders being ready by three o'clock, preparations were made for an escalade. Eighty mounted men were formed into eight parties, and so placed as to prevent escape. Fifty matchlockmen were posted on a hill which overlooked the village to cover the English advance, and the remaining, Sutherland formed into two storming parties, one under 1st Jamādār Śādee Khān, and the other under himself. On a signal given to the hill and repeated to Śādee Khān, the English advanced to storm. The garrison threw open the gates to receive Sutherland's party and stood to defend it sword in hand. Śādee Khān advanced with a coolness and determination which would have done credit to any troops, planted his ladder, and advanced through the body of the place to meet the other party. Sutherland was wounded at the gate and unable to advance. The two parties, however, advanced and carried everything before them, drove the garrison from bastion to bastion, and at last came to the one where Dharmājī had taken post with a few men. They threw down their arms, and here Dharmājī and his brother were made prisoners. The English loss was considerable. Navāb Muhammad Āzim Khān had volunteered to accompany the English on this expedition from Bīḍ and their success they owed to his intelligence and local knowledge, on the night march of 45 miles, the darkest and the most rainy imaginable.

The Marāṭhā war came to an end with the annexation of Peśvā's territory in 1818. In 1822 a treaty was concluded between the British and the Nizām, by which the latter was released from the obligation of paying the *Cauth* to which the British had succeeded after the overthrow of the Peśvā in 1818.

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The Nizām Sikandar Jāh died in 1829 and was succeeded by his son Nasir-ud-daullāh. The minister Rājā Candu Lāl continued to be at the helm of the affairs. Apart from the growing expenditure on the contingent forces which the government of the Nizām was not able to meet and for which it was becoming heavily indebted to the British, the pernicious system of farming out districts was resulting in the economic ruin of the State. The State swarmed with Arab and Rohillā adventurers who besides acquiring important positions in the State indulged in lending money to the government and in return held extensive tracts from the State as mortgages. This gave them a vicious hold on the districts The needy Jahagirdārs were allowed to borrow money from these adventurers and in return mortgaged their estate to them. In this way extensive portions of districts like Osmānābād and Bīḍ were held by the Rohillās and the Arabs. The officers to whom districts were farmed out were often the very ones who held portions of their charge as mortgagees. They were expected to realise revenues from the districts under their charge and after meeting the required expenditure on administration deposit a fixed sum of money with the government. In this case too the government was cheated of its dues. At this time a number of currencies were prevalent in Hyderābād. The officers would realise the revenues from their distiicts in the currency prevalent in that area but would deposit the required dues in the currency prevalent in Hyderābād : the latter was generally of lesser value than the currency prevalent in a particular district. The balance was pocketed by the officers. Any demand of the state was quietly avoided by means of heavy bribery and corruption. A typical example is that of the district of Bīḍ. At the beginning of the 19th century an Afghān adventurer by name Dulā Khān entitled Karrār-Navāz Khān Bahādur succeeded in obtaining the talukadari of the district of Naḷdurg (Osmānābād). Later, the district of Bīḍ also was added to his charge. Karrār-Navāz Khān died in 1825. His son Amir Navāz Khān was entrusted with the administration of the district of Bīḍ. Writing in 1842, Gulām Hussain, the author of Tārikhe Gulzāre Āsafia writes as follows " After the death of his father Amir Navāz Khān succeeded in obtaining charge of his district through the revenue officers of Hyderābād, Rājā Khuśāl Cand. Rājā Ujgar Cand and Trimbak Paṇḍit. He visited the court twice and was given the titles of Juṅg, Daulā and Mulk. He pleased everybody by liberal presents. He used to deposit the required revenue income of the district through Laksman Gir, a Gosāvī banker of Kalyāṇī in accordance with the instalments fixed. He was also prompt in payment of emoluments

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to the salary holders (tankhādār) of the State. Amir Navāz Khān used to stay for sometime at Naldurg which was under his charge and for sometime at Bīḍ and Dhārur. When he visited Hyderābād for the second time he spent two lakhs of rupees in giving presents to the officers and clerks of the revenue department (Divāṇī) and the personal attendants (Śāgirdapeśā) of the Nizām. He also made a nazar (present) of five lakhs of rupees to the Nizām, the ladies of the palace and the revenue ministers. Amir Navāz Khān held a mansab of 5.000."

The author visited Bīḍ in the year 1835 and was a guest of Amir Navāz Khān. The author being a physician was called upon to treat the wife of Amir Navāz Khān who was seriously ill. For having cured her the physician received a fee of Rs. 4.000 in addition to the presents of horses and clothes. Amir Navāz Khān died in the year 1842. The charge of the district was conferred on his son who received his father's title. The accounts of the district were checked by Sonājī Paṇḍit. an officer of the revenue department in Hyderābād. It appears that the son of Amir Navāz Khān retained the forts of Naldurg and Dhārur along with adjacent territory but handed over the government of Bīḍ and a few other talukas.

During the rule of Nizām Nāsīr-ud-daullāh (1829-1857) the administration of the country fell into great disorder. "The revenues of the State were farmed to contractors who were practically supreme in the several districts. In consequence the grossest oppressions prevailed and the disciplined force under British officers was repeatedly called out to repress local rebellions. The State was deeply involved in debt both to merchants and to the British government. The annual payment to the Nizām for the northern Sarkārs were capitalised for a fixed sum by which the Nizām's government was temporarily extricated from its difficulty." During the time of Sikandar Jāh. the previous Nizām, British officers had been employed in different districts for the purposes of revenue settlement. They were withdrawn at the request of the Nizām Nāsir-ud-daullāh as a result of which disorder and misrule again returned to the State. The credit of the State was so bad that bankers refused to grant loans. The minister Candu Lāl who had administered the State since the year 1808 found himself unable to cope with the financial embarrassment and resigned his office on 6th September 1843. After some delay Sirāj-ul-mulk was appointed as the Divān. In the meantime the debt on the expenditure incurred for the contingent forces was increasing. The Nizām's government had to meet this debt. The British informed the Nizām in 1843 that in the event of application for further advances, a territorial security for the payment of debts would be demanded. In 1851 the Nizām's government made a payment of 40 lakhs to the British. But the total debt amounted to Rs. 78 lakhs. By 1853 the debt had again risen to Rs. 45 lakhs. In 1853 the Nizām was forced to enter into a treaty with the British by which be assigned in trust districts in Berār, Dhārāśiv

(Osmānābād) and the Rāicur doāb. It was agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizām and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. The Nizām was relieved of any further obligation with regard to the contingent forces which ceased to be part of the Nizām's army. The loss of territory was keenly felt by the Nizām. His minister Sirāj-ul-mulk died shortly after the signing of the treaty and was succeeded in that office by his nephew, the celebrated Sālārjuṅg. The new minister exerted himself to introduce reforms in every branch of administration. The system of farming of the districts was discontinued and salaried officials were appointed to the districts. Before Sālārjuṅg could make any headway with his reforms, Nāsir-ud-daullāh died in May, 1857 and was succeeded by his eldest son Afzal-ud-daullāh. It was in 1857 that India witnessed the great struggle against the British throughout the length and breadth of the country. On 17th July 1857 the British residency in Hyderābād was attacked but the attack was repulsed. In these operations Sālārjaṅg loyally co-operated with the British. Grave disturbances took place at Auraṅgābād They were put down by General Woodburn. The whole State continued to remain disturbed for a long time. The district of Bīḍ could not remain unaffected. A number of conspiracies affected the district. The most prominent of these was the one started by Raṅg Rāv, a Kulkarnī (village official) of Nalkheḍ in the district of Bīḍ.

Conspiracy of Raṅg Rāv: The conspiracy of Rang Rao, which took place in the year 1858, arose from the orders and proclamation which he secured from Nana Saheb Peshwa calling upon the people in the Deccan to emulate the example of their compatriots in the north and rise against the British. As early as February 1857, Sonaji Pandit, a Daftardar in the estate of Raja Rai Rayan, a nobleman of Hyderabad, had addressed a letter to Nana Saheb Peshwa at Cawnpore. Sonaji Pandit had already been banished from Hyderabad and was residing in a Jagir village. He entrusted the letters addressed to Nana Saheb Peshwa to one Rang Rao Pagay, a village official, to be carried to the north. Ranga Rao seems to have left for Cawnpore in the middle of 1857. He met Nana Saheb and secured orders and instructions addressed to the leading people in the Deccan. On his way back, a number of these documents seem to have been lost. Two of these documents have been traced in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad. They are rendered below:—

(1)

"Notification by the Government of the Pant Pradhan Peshwa Bahadur to the soldiery, to the Kulkarnis, to Bagaji Patil and to the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes of the districts of Nagar and Sholapur.

Let it be known that in Hindusthan the Hindus and the Muhammadans, having been provoked to stand up together to defend their faiths, have attacked the camps of the Sahebs and they (the Sahebs) have been slain everywhere. In consequence it is being made known to you by these presents that

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Shree Ratnakar Page Narkhedkar and Sonajipant of Hyderabad have been charged with the responsibility of organizing effective resistance in those parts. You are, therefore, enjoined to act in the name of your faith and destroy the Englishmen, wherever they may be found. This is the only way in which Hindus and Muhammadans alike will be able to preserve their faiths. Whosoever will lend his whole-hearted support to this cause will live to see his prosperity and will earn our rewards too. Dated the 4th of Ramzan corresponding to Vaishakh Shudha Panchami, Sunday, Shak 1780."

(2)

"To Sonajipant Daftardar of Hyderabad. Here the Hindu people have killed the Sahebs in the army, having been provoked to the act by an affront to their religious sentiments. It is a pity that people there are so apathetic to their faith. Rajesri Ranga Rao Ratnakar, who has explained to us the position there in detail, is now being sent with a notification to all the soldiers and officers and to the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes of districts to act with speed. You are, therefore, to oversee the efficient conduct of these matters. In doing so you will be only acting in your best interests. Dated the 4th of Ramzan, Shak 1780, month of Vaishakh.".

Rang Rao had reached Aurangabad, when he heard that Sonaji Pandit, the author of the communication addressed to Nana Saheb Peshwa, had died on 26th February, 1859. Rang Rao then moved towards Hyderabad and on his way stopped at Kowlas in the district of Nanded. Raja Deep Singh of Kowlas seems to have either encouraged Rang Rao in his designs or connived at them. Rang Rao established contacts with a number of people in and about Kowlas. He also sent word to Safdar-ud-Dowla of the Nimbalkar family. The reply which Safdar-ud-Dowla gave shows how the disaffected elements in Hyderabad were impelled by an urge to join in a plan of general rising against the British:—

"I received your letter and noted the contents. I am again sending Shaikh Madar with letters addressed to the Jamedars. As you are aware the Jamedars are my enemies. Whatever you write the Jamedars should swear for it. You should not hesitate to despatch their letters. I have reposed my confidence in you. I came to know in detail about the agent through your letter. It is learnt that he is the only agent. You had written that he had got a letter addressed to me. Please get that letter from him and send it to me carefully. If you find that he carries no letter addressed to me please ask him to obtain the same and despatch it to me. Soon after the receipt of that letter I shall certainly proceed to meet him.

All the Arabs, Sindhies and Baluchies in the city will remain in the city. Not a single soldier will remain in the city as I have made all necessary arrangements in that regard. God willing, we shall be successful. When I go to see him then he will know that the whole army is with me and

whatever mav be commanded will certainly be complied with. But this is subject to the condition that I receive the letter. How would one risk to undertake such a mighty task unless one is satisfied? Recruitment of persons to any service is also conditioned on arrangements being made for the payment of salaries to the newly recruited soldiers. I have collected 20 to 25 thousand Hawai (sky rockets) and I can ensure their safe and secure transport. I am, however, eagerly waiting for the orders. More information may be had from Shaikh Madar. The letter to the Mutasaddi bears my seal in order that he may not face any obstruction from any quarter in the course of his journey. Please send back Shaikh- Madar at your earliest convenience "[1].

The plan of Rang Rao seems to have failed mainly due to the lack of finances. The plot was discovered early in 1859 as a result of which Rang Rao, the Raja of Kowlas, Safdar-ud-Dowla and other associates were arrested and put up for trial. The following extract from a contemporary newspaper is of interest in this context:—

"Englishman, April 12, 1859. The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 29th ultimo:—

'There was no want of significant symptoms to point out to us that the Nizam's subjects were numerously confederated with rebels, and corresponded through emissaries with their chiefs. There was no clue, however, by which to track the conspiracy. The sympathy with the conspirators was almost universal, and time and chance could alone be relied upon for a disclosure of their machinations. That has now fortunately occurred, and from the apprehension of four conspirators, against whom there exist proofs of their correspondence with emissaries of the Nana, and of four Talukdars leagued with marauding Rohillas, I have hopes that further traces of a conspiracy I believe to be extensive may be found. Times and circumstances have permitted the bold spirits among those who hate us to manifest openly and ostentatiously a hostile spirit towards us, in some cases even by overt acts It is now about time that retribution should follow: justice requires it especially, and policy not less so.

The Puttels of Harlee, father and son, gave shelter to Rohillas. Captain Murray, of the Contingent, was sent against them. The Puttels absconded; Captain Murray having discovered that the son had taken refuge in a village two miles distant from Harlee, succeeded in capturing him. The father then gave himself up—rather a curious fact, unless his reliance was that their punishment would not exceed a mulct, for in the village was found not only property plundered at Nelungee, but a correspondence, in original letters, carried on by Sufdur-ood-Dowla, one of the

[1]. From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office Hyderabad.

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impoverished Hyderabad Ameers, the Raja of Kowlas, a considerable Zemindar, and the two before-mentioned Puttels, with an emissary of the Nana, perhaps the Brahmin whom I mentioned in my last letter as imprisoned, tried, and convicted. The discovery of the conspiracy is fortuitous, but when we have eight prisoners to deal with, unless they are buoyed up with the hopes of being treated leniently, it will be hard if further disclosures be not made.' "[1]

Ranga Rao was tried by the Resident himself for treason and attempt to raise troops under instructions from Nana Saheb. He was sentenced to death in April 1859. The sentence was later commuted by the Governor-General to transportation for life to the Andamans, where he died in 1860. Raja Deep Singh, Safdar-ud-Dowla and others were tried by the courts of Hyderabad. Raja Deep Singh was sentenced to three years imprisonment and deprived of his jagirs which were later restored to his son. Safdar-ud-Dowla's movable and immovable property was confiscated and he was sentenced to detention for life. Shaik Madar was sentenced to imprisonment for a year. The property of Raghunath Rao was confiscated and he was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Jai Ram Pateel was dismissed from service and sentenced to three years imprisonment. The statements of the accomplices in this plan of insurrection, (who were later convicted) are given below:—

A Gist of the Statement recorded by Rang Rao Patwari of Narkhed village.

"On being sent for by Sonaji Pandit, I went to him. I was unemployed at that time. The Pandit handed over a letter to me for the purpose of being delivered to Nana Saheb. I crossed the rivers Narmada and Jumna and delivered the letter wrapped in my turban to Nana Saheb at the village of Berwathoda, situated 16 kuroh to the west of Lucknow. Nana Saheb handed to me a reply to the said letter and also a sealed letter in Marathi containing orders for hoisting the flag and creating disturbances. Nana Saheb also gave me letters addressed to Safdar-ud-Daula, Rao Rumbha, Gulab Khan and Bajuri. After taking these letters I returned. I delivered the letters addressed to Gulab Khan and Bajuri at Aurangabad. The letters addressed to Safdar-ud-Daula and Rao Rumbha were seized by dacoits on the way along with my other goods. Only the letter containing the orders and the letter addressed to Sonaji Pandit remained safe and secure. As Sonaji Pandit was dead by the time I returned to his place, I proceeded to Hyderabad. On my journey to Hyderabad I stayed at Madhapur for two days and showed the orders of Nana Saheb to the Naik of that village but he declined to comply with the orders. Babu Patel, son of Jairam Patel, came to Madhapur and along with him I proceeded to Halli. There I met Jairam Patel and showed the said orders to him, but he also refused to give effect to the said

[1]. Hyderabad Affairs, Vol. III, pp. 228-229.

orders. I stayed there for about eight days and then proceeded to Chakli where I contacted the village Patel, Anand Rao. This Patel also expressed his inability to carry out the said orders. From Chakli village I proceeded to Kowlas and reached there by the end of the month. In Kowlas I stayed, styling myself a medical practitioner, and started practice. The Raja Saheb was ill at that time. Three days after my arrival, I got an interview with the Raja Saheb. I showed the orders of Nana Saheb to the Raja Saheb and also informed him of the work entrusted to me by Nana Saheb and the loss of my belongings and the letters. The Raja Saheb enquired about Nana Saheb and I told him whatever I knew. When I requested him for the implementation of the orders of Nana Saheb he told me that he could not do that work. He gave me some amount and asked me to depart. Thereafter, I met Kasi Ram in connection with the said orders and he agreed to collect 2,000 soldiers comprising Arabs, Rohillas and Deccanese on the condition that arrangements for their salaries should be made by me. I accepted his condition and got a bond written by Baswant Rao, son of Waji Patel, and signed it with my *katjar* and handed it over to him. From there I started for Palkal village as Ramesar Rao had written a letter to me. When I showed the orders of Nana Saheb to Ramesar Rao he told me that he would first write to Liaqat Ali Jagirdar. After receiving a reply to his letter he would consider. I stayed there for five days and then returned to Kowlas, where I stayed for some days. In my first and second visit to Kowlas I met the Raja Saheb four times. The Raja Saheb told me that my stay at Kowlas was inadvisable and asked me to leave Kowlas. Then I proceeded to Nilekar and stayed with Raghunath Waji for 15 or 16 days and showed him the orders. He told me that those orders would not be of any use and advised me to return to my native place. When I asked for travelling charges from him he did not give me anything. From there I proceeded to Maniknagar and saw Manik Prabhu. I communicated the purpose of my mission I stayed there for 8 days and with the blessings went to Nilekar village. There I met Bande Ali Patel for a second time and showed the orders. He said that if the people of the adjacent villages rose in revolt he would co-operate with them. From Nilekar I proceeded towards Ankalska but on the way I stopped at Omarga and met the Maharaja and showed him the orders. I had hardly reached the outskirts of Ankalska, when the sawars of the British army arrested me I did not meet any Naib, Amir or Jamadar in any city or village other than those already mentioned by me I did not correspond with anybody except that I wrote two letters to Safdar-ud-Daula, one from Palkal and the other from Kowlas. In the first letter I made mention of my meeting with Ramesar Rao Patwari of the Jagir of Liaqat Ali and in the other I asked him to come to Kowlas. In reply to my letters Safdar-ud-Daula wrote that he had noted the contents of my letters and would like to obtain further information from Jairam Patel's letter"[1].

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1. From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

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A Gist of the Statement of Safdar-ud-Daula, Convict No. 557.

"As I was facing starvation due to the non-receipt of my salary I wrote a letter to Baja Bai. I received a reply from her that my coming at that moment was inadvisable. It was also mentioned in the letter that I should reach there whenever I was called for. Meanwhile, I was appointed as Ziladar by the Government and went there in that capacity. At that time I was sent for by Baja Bai through a verbal message but I declined to go. After that, I learnt from Shaikh Madar, who had been to Kowlas, that the Mutasaddi of Nana Saheb had come to Kowlas and that he was raising an army. When the Shaikh was offered employment he rejected it as he was already in my service. Thereupon, the Mutasaddi told him that he had a letter from Nana Saheb in my name and that it might be delivered to me safely. But actually he sent a letter to me with Shaikh Madar, which stated that all arrangements had been made and that I should enrol as many Arabs as I could. I replied in Marathi to the effect that the letter from Nana Saheb should first be shown to me and then only the entire forces of the Government could be placed at his disposal. Two other letters on the same subject were sent by the Mutasaddi to Jairam Patel and Bapu Patel with Shaikh Madar. The copy of the translation of the letter that has been produced is undoubtedly the translation of my letter. I did not inform the Government of my reply to the Mutasaddi's letter and also about the development of events.........."[1].

A Gist of the Statement of Raja Deeb Singh, son of Neel Singh, Jagirdar of Kowlas, Convict No. 558.

Deeb Singh, the convict, stated that he was not acquainted with Rang Rao, the agent of Nana. He had neither given four annas daily to the said Brahman nor any cash to Kasi Ram. He had been put behind the prison bars for more than a year and three months. During that period he was released for about two months on condition that he should put down looters. But again he was imprisoned and was serving his sentence at the moment of recording the evidence. Shaikh Madar visited Kowlas in the month of Safar 1275 Hijri. It was reported that about this time the agent of Nana Saheb had come to Kowlas. Later, he returned to Deglur, and was staying at the Durgah of Masthan Saheb in Deglur. Here Nana's agent appears to have distributed pamphlets and tried to raise an army. The convict did not keep the Government informed thereof as he did not think it of much importance[1].

[1]. From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

A Gist of the Statement of Shaik Madar, an Employee of Safdar-ud-Dowla, Convict No. 559.

He stated that two letters, one addressed to Babu Patel and the other to Jairam Patel, were given to him by Safdar-ud-Daula for being properly delivered at the village of Halli. He went there and delivered both the letters to Jairam. He could not get any reply as Jairam's son was not present. After staying there for three days he returned to Kowlas and there a Brahman, an agent of Nana, made an offer of service to him but he declined to accept the same and returned to the village of Halli. He saw that Brahman for the first time in the house of the Patel. Then after receiving replies to Safdar-ud-Daula's letters he returned to the city[1].

A Gist of the Statement of Kasi ram, son of Bahadur Singh, Convict No. 560.

The convict stated that he was an eye-witness to the distribution of Sadabarat by Rang Rao, the agent of Nana Saheb, at the Raja's Devdi. Rang Rao had a talk with Raja Saheb but he was unaware of the subject of their talk. The Raja Saheb arranged for his dwelling in the house of a Brahman Joshi. Ramesar Rao, Vittal Rao, Karnam Parkal, Baswant Rao, son of Waji Karnam of Nilekar, and Bakhtawar Singh all met the agent and enquired about his credentials. Everyone had the impression that he had brought a hundi for five to ten thousand rupees for raising an army of two thousand soldiers. The agent of Nana Saheb had informed them that the amount would be brought from Hyderabad. After that he (the Witness) proceeded to Halli village and met the Raja Saheb thrice[1].

A Gist of the Statement of Santaji Rao, son of Ram Rao Vinayak Dhadki, Convict No. 561.

The convict stated that at Kowlas Jairam Bhatt Joshi's house was situated opposite to his house. Five other Joshis lived in that house. Rang Rao, the agent, also stayed at that house for 15 or 20 days. The said Joshis were the Pujaris of the Raja of Kowlas. They spoke about Rang Rao to the Raja Saheb Rang Rao told the accused that he had the orders of Nana Saheb with him. Nana Saheb had ordered that 5,000 horsemen and 10,000 soldiers should be employed for fighting against the English and putting them to death. Of course, he did not see those orders. Rang Rao told him that the Raja Saheb was paying him four annas daily. He was not aware of the negotiations between Rang Rao and the Raja Saheb. After some days Rang Rao proceeded to Halli village on a pony[1].

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[1]. From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

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A Gist of Statement of Lal Mohammad, son of Shaikh Nadeed, Convict No. 562.

The convict stated that a Brahman whose name was not known to him came to Kowlas and announced himself to be the agent of Nana Saheb. He stayed for one month at Kowlas. Kasi Ram Jamedar, Venkoba, a resident of Kowlas and Waji Patel of Nilekar all assembled together and discussed the problem of raising an army. They sent for Naseeb Khan Jamedar in order to employ the Rohillas. The Jamadar demanded the payment of salary in advance but as the said Brahman had no amount, he could not concede his demand. The Rajah of Kowlas was also a party to this plan and he had ordered Kasi Ram to help the agent in his activities. Kasi Ram could not raise an army for want of funds. Raja Saheb sent his message to Kasi Ram with his servant Katali. The same man brought the reply to Raja Saheb[1].

A Gist of the Statement of Raghunath Waji, s/o Waji Gopal, Patwari of Nilekar, Convict No. 563.

The convict stated that a person named Rang Rao, agent of Nana Saheb, had come to Kowlas. The Raja Saheb while agreeing to his mission took steps for raising an army. The said agent perhaps visited Kowlas in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal and had stated that the letter of Nana Saheb lay hidden behind a mirror. The name of the addressee and the place of his residence were not known to the agent himself. He (the convict) gathered this information from his son Baswant Rao, who was a friend of the agent. The agent told him that he stayed for about one month at the houses of Kasi Ram and Siddiah Naik in Kowlas. Both had their connection with the Raja. During his stay at Kowlas, the agent met the Naik of Broky and the Naik of Shapurgaon. He had an intention of raising an army with the help of Kasi Ram. His ambition was to invade Deglur and Madnur and capture the 'gadhi' but that plan did not materialise. The agent resided in Kasi Ram's house for 20 days and after that proceeded to Homnabad with a view to meeting Manik Prabhu. From there he set out for Ankalaska village. Pargane Nilanga, to meet Bande Ali Patel and from there he went to Omerga village. The letters which Bande Ali Patel sent to him were written in Marathi. In one of them he had stated that the person, who had letters, etc., was Rang Rao. In the other he had informed that he was going to Maharaj Manik Prabhu to which the convict had replied that he could not come. Bande Ali Patel after attending the Malegaon Jatra came to him. The agent of Nana Saheb was raising an army at Kowlas. One day a person came to summon Rang Rao. After that Bande Ali accompanied by Rang Rao went away.[1]

[1] From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

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A Gist of the statement of Jairam Patel, s/o Lingoji Patel of Hari village, Convict No. 564.

Jairam Patel stated that his son named Babu, an agent of the Deshmukh of Hanagaon, had been to Safdar-ud-Daula in the month of Safar 1275 Hijri. He had previous acquaintance with Safdar-ud-Daula. After his return he told him (Jairam Patel) that Safar-ud-Daula could not visit his jagir as his life was in danger due to his enmity with the Rohillas. He had forwarded an agreement under his seal to two Jamadars. The convict prohibited his son from taking part in those activities. Meanwhile, he received a letter from Safdar-ud-Daula asking him to send a reply to Gulab Khan. Safdar-ud-Daula intended to raise an army of 25,000 soldiers comprising of Arabs and Rohillas but expressed in his letter that he could not meet the Rohillas and had not made any truce with them. Meanwhile, he fell ill. The person deputed by Nana Saheb was a Hakeem. The convict came to him for his treatment and stayed with him for fifteen days. The agent used to say that an army was being raised at Kowlas under the orders of the Raja Saheb of Kowlas. The said agent was in the service of Nana Saheb and Baja Bai and had come from the North for raising an army. With the help and co-operation of the Raja Saheb of Kowlas 700 persons had been recruited by that time. For raising funds he had been to Sena Naik of Berki. Waji was the agent of the said Naik. Waji's son, the agent of Nana and Shaik Madar had gone to Kowlas. The agent of Nana also stated to the convict that the Raja Saheb of Kowlas had given him shelter and had asked Kasi Ram to arrange for his residence, food and dress. The convict also stated that he had received two letters from Safdar-ud-Daula, one of which was lost and the other was safe and secure. Safdar-ud-Daula had not sent any letter to the agent of Nana along with the letters addressed to him. The convict was not aware whether any letter was sent by Safdar-ud-Daula separately to the agent. The convict pleaded that due to illness his memory was weak and so he asked for detailed particulars to be ascertained from his son.[1]

A Gist of the Statement of Babu Patel, son of Jairam Patel of Halli village, Convict No. 565.

The convict stated that he came to the city in connection with a case pertaining to the Deshmukh of Maigaon and that he met Safdar-ud-Daula. Safdar-ud-Daula told him that he could not visit his jagir due to the fear of the Rohillas. If any Rohilla Jamadar would assure him of his safety he would employ him and go along with him to the Patel's jagir. The convict stated that after his return to his native place he could not contact any Rohilla and informed Safdar ud-Daula accordingly. Twenty days later Shaik Madar came and delivered a letter from Safdar-ud-Daula, which contained a complaint that arrangement had so far not been made in that connection. After delivering the letter Shaik Madar proceeded to Kowlas and returned after a week accompanied by a Brahman named Rang Rao. The

[1]. From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

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Brahman styled himself a Hakeem and had come from Madhapur. The convict learnt from Shaik Madar that the said Brahman had been sent by Nana Saheb. On enquiry the said Brahman told him that he (the Brahman) had come from Nana Saheb for recruiting people to army service. He was staying with the Raja Saheb of Kowlas and he was paid four annas daily towards his meals. The Raja Saheb had ordered that people should be persuaded to raise a large army with the help of Kasi Ram. Kasi Ram had been appointed as Risaldar to perform the duties of enrolment and that so far five to six hundred persons had been recruited. The agent also told the convict that he had a letter addressed to Safdar-ud-Daula, which he would deliver personally.

The convict wrote to inform Safdar-ud-Daula of his inability to find a suitable person as desired by him in his letter. In another he informed him that an agent of Nana Saheb had come to him and that he was having a letter addressed to the Daula. The details could be had through that letter. After that Shaik Madar and the agent both proceeded to Kowlas. From there Shaik Madar went to Hyderabad.

Safdar-ud-Daula wrote a letter for a second time and that was the letter which had been produced. The convict replied that no Jamadar could be contacted. He was also not having any pony.

The convict stated that the agent of Nana Saheb had proceeded to Nilekar. Others reported to him that he had gone to the city. The said Brahman kept in his custody a letter addressed to Safdar-ud-Daula. He had met the Naiks of Savergaon, Vasatoli, Madhapur and Burki. He possessed nothing except a pony. The agent had further stated that he had a hundi with him but he did not mention the amount for which it was made out. The convict also stated that he had met the said agent at Kowlas in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal 1275 Hijri. At that time the agent resided in his house as already stated. He had said that he was enrolling people for army service on behalf of Nana Saheb.[1]

The following is the gist of the Judgment delivered in this case by the High Court of Hyderabad.

1. The statement of Ranga Rao, the agent of Nana, reveals that he had brought the letter of Nana addressed to Safdar-ud-Dowla and Gulab Khan, Jamadar (who resided at Kowlas since a long time and had indulged in looting). The letter addressed to Gulab Khan was properly delivered by Rang Rao but the letter addressed to Convict No. 557 was lost. The orders that he had brought with him were shown to the accused Nos. 558, 563, 564, 565, and others. Rang Rao gave instructions for causing disturbances and to rise in revolt. He wrote two letters to Convict No. 557. In this second letter he had asked Convict No. 557 to reach Kowlas and help the rioters with supporters.

[1]. From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office Hyderabad.

2. Safdar-ud-Doula, Convict No. 557, had confessed that he received the letter of the first deponent which was about causing disturbances and recruitment of soldiers. The other letter which was addressed to convicts Nos. 564 and 565 asked for enlisting the services of Kalan Khan and other rioters. He also admitted that Nana's letter was addressed to him. The convict also admitted that he had communicated his willingness to cause disturbances and that he did not inform the Government about those activities. The convict, in his statement, also affirmed that he had willingly participated in the movement and that he had himself desired that. He had posed himself as the leader of the gang of rebels.

3. The Raja of Kowlas, Convict No. 558, pleaded his ignorance about the agent of Nana. He, however, confessed that Kasi Ram, Convict No. 560. stayed at Kowlas for 2½ months and that Shaikh Madar Convict No. 559, visited Kowlas in the month of Safar and that the agent of Nana had brought some pamphlets and raised an army. He further confessed that in spite of coming to know of such incidents he did not inform the Government.

4. Shaikh Madar, Convict No. 559, confesses that he conveyed the letters as mentioned in para. 2 and that he conversed with the agent of Nana at Kowlas.

5. The statement of Kasi Ram, Convict No. 560, reveals that Rang Rao, the agent, had come to Kowlas and met the Raja thrice. The Raja had arranged for his residence at the house of Joshi Pujari, through his old servant Karangi (who was not produced before the Court in spite of the Court's insistence). The convict also stated that some persons met the agent in that house and consulted him on the subject of raising of an army. The proposals could not be implemented as the agent had no money.

6. Santaji, Convict No. 561, stated that the said agent stayed at Kowlas for 20 days with the Joshis as the guest of the Raja of Kowlas and he had learnt from the said agent that he received four annas daily from the Raja of Kowlas. He stated that the Joshis told him that the agent used to meet the Raja of Kowlas and that he had proceeded to Halli, after residing at Kowlas during the above-mentioned period.

7. The statement of Lal Mohammed, Convict No. 562, reveals that the agent lived at Kowlas for one month without revealing his identity. Kasi Ram, Convict No. 560, stated that Karangi conveyed to him the instructions of the Raja of Kowlas for making arrangements and that the agent also took part along with the Raja in raising an army. But as the agent had no funds with him the Rohillas evaded joining him.

8. The statement of Raghunath, Convict No. 563, reveals that his son Baswant Rao was a friend of the agent. The agent stayed at Kowlas for one and a half months and the Raja confessed that he was engaged in raising an army. The Raja had instructed Kasi Ram, Convict No. 560, and Moti Ram (who was causing disturbance), for raising an army. It is also

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gathered that the agent stayed with him for 8 days and then proceeded to Homnabad to see the Naik. From Homnabad the agent went to Omerga along with Bande Ali Patel of Ankalaska village.

9. Jairam Patel, Convict No. 564, and Babu Patel, Convict No. 565, son of Jairam, who received orders, letter, and message as has been mentioned at para 2, stated that the agent stayed at their house for 15 days and disclosed about the assistance given to him by the Raja of Kowlas. Babu Patel confesses that he met the agent at Kowlas in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal and co-operated with the agent in his activities.

10. In view of the confession made by Safdar-ud-Dowla, as mentioned at para 2, Safdar-ud-Dowla was declared to be the real culprit of the disturbances and as such all his property, movable and immovable, had to be confiscated and he has been awarded life-time imprisonment.

11. Although Rajah Deeb Singh, Convict No. 558, refutes his participation in the conspiracy and pleads his ignorance about Rang Rao, the agent of Nana, yet the statements reviewed at paras 1 and 4 reveal that the agent stayed at Kowlas for about a month and the Raja met the agent and arranged for his food, etc. Although it was not fully revealed that he endeavoured in the furtherance of the aims and activities of Rang Rao, yet there was no doubt about his knowing the presence of Rang Rao and the orders of Nana Saheb that were brought by him It is possible that due to his silent nature he might have kept quiet and allowed a chance to the rioters to carry on their activities. It is also quite possible that he did not inform the Government purposely and wanted to derive some benefit out of this. Information gathered from other sources reveals that he had his hand in the dacoity committed by Gulab Khan Jamadar and also in the looting at Nilanga. Gulab Khan was the same person to whom Nana sent a letter by his agent (*vide* documents Nos. 13 and 14). The Raja of Kowlas did not arrest Rang Rao, the agent, in spite of having the power to do so and he also did not inform the Government about him. As such Rajah Deeb Singh is found guilty of concealing the crime and taking part in the disturbance. He is, therefore, sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Government is, however, empowered to take a decision about the confiscation of his personal property and the discontinuance of the grant being enjoyed by him.

12. Although Shaikh Madar, Convict No. 559, was found guilty of concealing the crime yet due to the nature of his employment he was compelled to do so and as such he is sentenced to imprisonment for only one year.

13. Kasi Ram, Convict No. 560, was found guilty of abetting the said agent in his activities. The statement of witness No. 1 and the statements of Convicts Nos. 562 and 563 reveal that he took part in the dacoity and the disturbance. It was also proved that he collaborated with Rang Rao. He is, therefore, sentenced to be imprisoned for five years with fetters and after

the termination of the period he should be released on the execution of a bond for good behaviour.

14. Nothing was proved against Santaji, accused No. 561, and Lal Mohammed, accused No. 562.

15. Raghunath, accused No. 563, gave shelter to the said agent and in spite of being aware of the agent's intention for causing disturbance, he did not inform the Government about it. He is sentenced to three years' imprisonment. His property should be confiscated and he should be removed from service.

16. Jairam and Babu, accused Nos. 564 and 565, were proved guilty of maintaining secrecy about the correspondence and the exchange of verbal messages between accused No. 557 and the said agent and of concealing their crime. They harboured the agent in their house and worked for his cause. They are, therefore, sentenced to undergo imprisonment for ......, years. Their property should be confiscated and they should be removed from service.

17. Some of the accused mentioned above were not present and as such judgment about them was deferred.

18. After going through the law relating to political crimes the Court feels that such punishments had to be awarded in order to set an example to others and to see that the country was saved from disturbances of this kind in future.[1]

Such then was the end of the conspiracy started by Ranga Rao under the instructions of Nana Saheb Peshwa. It shows how deep the feeling of disaffection against the British had spread even among the commoner people like Ranga Rao, the Patwari of a small village, and his humbler associates. Ranga Rao died in the Andamans and his name would have been forgotten but for the papers unearthed from the Hyderabad Government's archives, which throw a glowing light on the patriotic activities of this remarkable man

Second conspiracy.—The second conspiracy which had its origin in the district of Bīḍ was aimed at capturing the fort of Kharḍā on the borders of the district of Bīḍ.

"It appears that there were plans to start a rebellion on behalf of the Raja of Satara in 1859 and that Devrao Kishan, Wamanrao Kishan, and Vithalrao *alias* Ambaji, Deshmukhs of Bid, Shrinivas Shankarrao Deshpande and Papamiya, son of Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa Khan, the Collector of Bhir, had joined the conspiracy. From the statements of Shankar Atmaram, Syed Chand and Wamanrao Vithal, it appears that a person known as Balasaheb had resided for sometime at Bhir with the idea of rebelling against the British. The person responsible for the arrest of the conspirators was Narayan Rao, agent of Ram Rao, Taluqdar of Bid. He arrested the following persons: (1) Hari Jairam, (2) Janoo, (3) Shankar Bhau, (4) Chotoo, (5) Papamiya, (6) Dhondi, etc. These arrests were effected on the basis of the

[1] From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

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paper received from Syed Chand. Shankar Atmaram stated in his deposition that one Tatya Mudgal was trying to collect troops so that they could get the possession of the fortress of Kharda and then proceed to Satara. This collection of troops was to be done under the instructions of Balasaheb who had turned a Gosavi (mendicant). Balasaheb had come to Bid and was staying in the house of Tatya Mudgal. Tatya Mudgal was also trying to raise money for this purpose by various means. There were statements from Syed Chand to this effect. It appears that Shankar had decided to recruit about 150 persons and had collected one maund of ammunition and seven seers of lead for this purpose. It had been decided to pay Rs. 15 p.m. to a soldier and Rs. 30 p.m. to a Jamadar. One Daji Khadlawala was also involved in the conspiracy. Papamiya, the son of the Collector Mustafa Khan, had also been approached to seek service with the conspirators. Shankar informed Syed Chand that he was the servant of Dhondo Baji Rao (Nana Saheb Peshwa) and was collecting troops. Shankar had also approached Rasul Khan, Rohilla, for raising troops. This had been achieved to some extent and men had collected in the village Major Sanad in the Balaghat Taluq. Papamiya in his statement denied any knowledge of the conspiracy and stated that he was lured into the service for private purpose. Waman Rao Vithal in his statement refers to the conspiracy hatched by Daji Khadlawala, Shankar Atmaram and Tatya Mudgal. Tatya Mudgal had mortgaged his house to Eknath Govind for Rs. 2,000 and with this amount he was trying to raise troops with the help of Rasul Khan and Bajori, a Rajput Captain. The Court delivered its judgment on the 14th of October, 1859, commenting as follows:—

> "It appears that Shankar Atmaram, Tatya Mudgal, Balaji Gosavi and Jaji Khadlawala had conspired to raise troops to capture the fortress of Khadla. They had taken Syed Chand in their service and had drawn up the terms of pay to be given to recruits to their cause. They had also contacted some Rajputs working under a Captain by name Bajori. The conspiracy seems to have failed mainly due to lack of finance. The following punishment is awarded to the chief conspirators: (1) Shankar Atmaram, (2) Daji Khadlawala and (3) Syed Chand are sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment. It may be added that Waman Rao Vithal, Lal Singh and Chotoo were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and Ghulam Nabi *alias* Papamiya was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment."*

After the storm had subsided, the British Government, in recognition of the services rendered by the Nizām, modified the treaty of 1853 by a treaty made in 1860. Osmānābād (Naldurg) and the Rāicur Doāb, yielding a revenue of 21 lakhs, were restored, and a debt of 50 lakhs was cancelled, while certain tracts on the left bank of the Godāvarī were ceded and the Assigned Districts of Berar, yielding a revenue of 32 lakhs, were taken as

trust by the British for the purpose specified in the treaty of 1853. Presents to the value of £10,000 were bestowed upon the Nizām and his minister and other noblemen were also rewarded.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khān Bahādur, succeeded on his father's death in 1869. Being only three years old, a regency was constituted for the administration of the country, with Sir Sālār Jang I as regent and Nawāb Shams-ul-Umrā as co-regent, the resident being consulted on all important matters concerning the welfare of the State. On the death of the co-regent in 1877, his half-brother Nawāb Vikār-ul-Umrā was appointed co-administrator; but he also died in 1881, Sir Sālār Jung remaining sole administrator and regent till his death in 1883.

Reforms in administration: Not being fettered in any way, the great minister pursued his reforms with untiring effort. The four Sadar-ul-Mahāms or departmental Ministers, who had been appointed in 1868, managed the Judicial, Revenue, Police, and miscellaneous departments under the guidance of the Minister, who besides instructing them in their work, had direct control over the Military, *Mansab*, Finance, Treasury, Post, Mint, Currency, and State Railway departments. Transactions with the British Government, the Nizām's education, and the management of the Sarf-i-Khās domains also received his personal attention. A revenue survey and settlement were taken in hand and completed in the Marāthā districts, civil and criminal courts were established, stamps were introduced, the postal department was placed on a sound basis, and the Municipal, Public Works, Education, and Medical departments received their due share of attention. Thus almost every department of the British administration was represented in the State, and worked with creditable efficiency under the guiding spirit of the great Minister. In particular, the finances of the State, which had become greatly involved, were much improved.

In 1884 the Nizām Mir Mahbub Ali Khān having attained his majority, was installed by Lord Ripon. Sir Sālār Juṅg II was appointed Minister. The birth of the Indian National Congress at the end of the year 1885 was bound to have a profound effect on the educated classes in Hyderābād, as in other parts of the country. The Hyderābād administration, dominated as it was by officers like Mehdi Ali Mohasin-ul-Mulk, Imād-ul-Mulk Bilgrāmi, Viqār-ul-Mulk and Mehdi Hasan Fateh Nawāz Juṅg, who had been influenced by the social and political thought of Sir Syed Ahmad, was highly critical of the Indian National Congress. Public opinion, on the other hand, was sympathetic towards this new political awakening. Prominent among those who supported the National Congress were Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, Mulla Abdul Qayum, Ramchandra Pillay, Mohib Husain, the editor of *Mua-llime-Safiq* and the pioneer of social reforms in Hyderābād and Syed Akhil, the editor of *Hazār Dāstān*. The Urdu press was outstanding in its criticism against the British policies in India and in the Middle-East Countries. It strongly supported Lord Ripon in the Ilbert Bill controversy and bitterly

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criticised the opposition to it engineered by vested British interests in India. The Hyderābād Government, on the other hand, took a critical attitude against the situation and every encouragement was given to the activities of Sir Syed Ahmad in the educational and political field. In 1892 a code, known as the *Kānuncā-i-Mubārak* ('the auspicious code'), was issued for the guidance of the Minister, and this was followed by the establishment of a Council composed of all the Ministers of the State. In the following year Sir-Viqār-ul-Umrā became Minister and several changes were effected in various departments of the administration.

Insurrection of Baba Saheb alias *Rao Saheb*: In the year 1898 the district of Bhir was the scene of a great conspiracy and insurrection against the British. This insurrection was headed by a person who went by various names such as Baba, Rao Saheb, Maharaja, Raje Saheb, Vithal Chate and Balwant Jagdamb. It appears that he was in the service of Sirdar families in the Southern Mahratta country. He also seems to have spent some days nearabout Gwalior. He was well acquainted with English, Urdu, Marathi and Kannada. In 1898 he arrived in Hyderabad and unfolded his scheme for driving the British out of the country through insurrections and armed risings. Two persons in the employ of the Hyderabad Government Kishan Rao and Daji Saheb, and a village official known as Bapu Rao Narsing were assisting him. They went to the district of Osmanabad to enlist sympathy and support for Baba's cause. Baba himself left for Bhir where he stayed with one Shiv Rao, a clerk of the District Office, Bhir. Baba succeeded in gathering a band of people round him from Bhir and Aurangabad and tried to seduce the Contingent troops stationed at Mominabad and Aurangabad. As funds were required for his scheme his party committed a number of dacoities in the district of Bhir and collected considerable amount. At last troops were called out and the party was engaged at Soukarwadi on 14th April, 1899. A number of people were killed and about 60 to 70 persons were arrested. Baha left the district of Bhir and was heard of at Amravati in Berar in 1902, after which all trace of him was lost. The activities of Baba were similar to those of the noted Mahratta revolutionary Wasudeo Balwant Phadke. The associates of Baba were tried and many among them were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The motives behind the insurrection and its progress are brought out clearly in the following reports, letters and the statements of witnesses[1]:—

Letter, dated 22nd June 1899, from A. C. Hankin, Esq.; C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police and Jails, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions Hyderabad, to the Inspectors-General of Police, Bombay C. P. N.W.P. Punjab and Madras, General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Simla, First Asst. Resident, Hyderabad through the

[1] From the "File of Baba" from Central Records Office, Government of Hyderabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam's Police Department:—

"I have the honour to send you herewith a descriptive roll of a Brahman who lately visited these Dominions, and endeavoured to stir up ill-feeling and make the people believe that the British Raj was about to end and that of the Brahmins to begin. He successfully worked on the feelings of the badmashes, and very soon got together a gang of 100 strong who committed dacoities, highway robberies, etc. This gang was promptly dealt with, and the majority arrested and several were shot. There is nothing to fear from the few ill-advised fools who are still at large; but this Brahmin may attempt similar games elsewhere, and it is not unlikely that he may attempt to spread his views amongst sepoys of Native Regiments. My idea is whenever he is heard of again it will be in a Native State or possibly in an out-of-the-way Cantonment. He is probably from Poona and of the Chapekar style. If found he should be carefully watched and I communicated with by wire.

(Sd.) A. C. HANKIN, I.G.P."

(2)

"Dated 22nd June 1890.

My dear Azeez Mirza,

I sent you a copy of this confidentially. I have written confidentially to all. This is the Baba (Brahmin) who started the Bir business. Please do not let this letter go into your office, but just show it to the Minister. I am sorry to say that many officials (all Brahmins) are mixed up in this affair, who will have to be dealt with hereafter when I submit a special report. I believe he got so far as to get in with the guard over the Treasury at Bhir.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) A. C. HANKIN".

Descriptive roll of a Brahmin who went by the names Baba, Rao Saib, Maharaj, Raja Saib, Vithal Chate and Balwant Jugdamb:—

"Age about 30 years, height about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches. Very fair. Flatish and smooth face. Very thick black beard and moustaches. Well made and having a soldierlike appearance, something like a well-brought-up Rajput of upper India, more of the Punjabi style. Has a very high and broad forehead, divides his beard in the middle and curling it up on both sides as the Punjabi Sikhs do. He often, however, allows his beard to take its natural position and it hangs down on his chest. Has long hair on his head but wears the Brahminical chotee of hair which is longer than the hair of his head. Both his ears are bored as also the upper usual ballee hole in the right ear. Has two deep wrinkles on his forehead. Not very large eyes. Had good even teeth but in the upper jaw several of the teeth seemed separated from the other. This was visible when he laughed. Used to wear a longotee, not the usual piece of cloth which is generally used by a native but

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a regular stitched and made-up one. When he wore a Dhotee he tied it round his waist as the Arab do their lungees. Wears the usual Janva (Braminical thread) as also a Rudra Mala (head necklace) round his neck ; never used Chandan or performed any Hindu Pujah rites of any description whatever. Used no tobacco not even snuff nor was he in the habit of taking pan suparee. Speaks English, Marathi, Urdu, Kanarese. He speaks Urdu with an up-country tongue.

Bears the usual coat and breeches worn by Poona Brahmins. Some of the breeches are made in the Hindusthani Mohamedan style, tight from the knee downwards. Always wore the Punjabi Putka which he generally pushed back to allow the hair of his head to appear over his forehead. This Putka he wore right over his ears. When he had not his Putka on, he wore a Dhata made of white cloth, which he wore like a Rhatore of Marwar. When he had this Dhata tied round his face very little of his features were visible. He generally wore a white Putka but sometimes a coloured one. Had a pair of black riding long boots. also two or three pairs of brown boots and a pair of steel spurs. Wore socks when he put on boots but not otherwise. Had a very large Sambar skin (tanned) on which he used to sit. *Note*:—He had not this skin with him when he was at Bir but at Aurangabad.

Had a silver Lota and glass or cup. The Lota would contain about 1¼ paves of water. He always drank water out of this cup. Used to go in for athletic exercises, used dumb-bells which were made of black wood. Used to practise walking and running. used to ride camels and was a very good horseman and could ride long distances. Had a small box of mathematical instruments which were in a box about 6 inches long. The lining of this box was of blue plush. The other cover was of a blackish or brownish colour. This box had two hooks to fasten the cover on the box. He had also some tracing paper with him. Also a small box of colours with brushes and the usual plates. etc. This was of wood.

Had his revolvers, one a breach-loader and the other of the obsolete pattern. Had a leather handbag country-made of the carpet bag shape which had two rings through which an iron rod ran and was locked at one end by a steel-polished lock. Had also a lot of engraving tools and understood moulding and could engrave on metals. Was fond of drawing out plans, etc., sketches of Tigers' heads, birds. etc. When at this work sat at a table and took a chair. Used to talk about the English people robbing India. killing cow, etc. Always tried to get a hold of rich landholders, who lived in villages away from big towns. Seems never to have had any dealings with sowcars or Mohamedans. Looked out for young Brahmins whom he employed as his servants. Never kept any letters he received, always destroyed them after perusal. Used to receive a good deal of correspondence and often telegrams. This correspondence used to be addressed to some of his agents thus ; 'To so and to be

handed over to Raw Sahib or Baba Sahib'. Was in the habit of visiting native officers of native Regiments and making friends with military men, buying horses, guns, etc., from them.

He bought a military saddle from a man at Amba for Rs. 55 as also a good breachloading gun.

When speaking to Kunbees or villagers always said 'Burra', 'Burra' when they said anything to him or answered him. He lived very simply, was not given to womanising or any other vices. Was very careful whom he saw, and introductions were made through his Brahmin agents.

Always spoke of money, and promised to pay large amounts if armed men could be got together. Pretended he could supply any number of arms and ammunitions to those who joined him or who went in for dacoity on his account. Has a greenish great coat and several other jackets of tweeds and other materials. Has brown and black Puttees which he wears when he rides long distances. Had a pair of expensive spectacles. Always made friends with Brahmins who were Government servants. A good horse or pony will be always found with him. He keeps his house at one place and puts up a long distance away in other place. "

(4)

"Bhir, 12th June 1899.

To

The Inspector-General of Police,
H.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Sir,

(1) I have the honour to submit this my report on the late serious outbreak of dacoity and the general unrest in the Bhir district.

(2) This is one of the most peculiar cases I have ever had to deal with, as it is so mixed up with highly coloured, exaggerated matter and has been given a political facing, that it is a difficult task to get at anything verging on truth; however I shall endeavour to collect facts, as far as such facts can, at present, be separated from the wild rumours floating about, and place before you the results of my endeavour to get at the truth of such (a case as) is ever possible.

(3) Before entering into details in this intricate case I wish to point out that there are three distinct features which will have to be touched on in this report, namely:—

First: Brahminical intrigue.

Second: The plundering by dacoits and the resistance shown to the local authorities by them.

Third: The action and conduct of local Police and other authorities of the District.

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(4) These three features are so linked together that it is almost impossible to deal with each separately and to show step by step how these Brahminical intrigues gave birth to and caused this general unrest in this District.

(5) I shall now touch on the first feature of this case, namely, the Brahminical intrigues.

The great difficulty I have to contend with is the fixing of the date on which these intrigues commenced, however, I think I am not far out when I fix that date as about the beginning of November, 1898.

(6) About that date a young Brahmin arrived at Bhir. He came from Hyderabad in a hired cart accompanied by two Sikhs, named Suckasing and Khansing. He reached Bhir from Hyderabad *via* Beedar, Oodgheer and Amba. He was accompanied by another Brahmin from Hyderabad as far as Oodgheer, from which place this Brahmin disappeared. On arriving near Bhir, he ordered the two Sikhs, his servants, whom he had employed at Hyderabad to leave him and go to the Sikhs who are in Bhir and that he would send for them when he wanted them. Suckasing and Khansing did as they were desired, and this Brahmin (whom I shall now designate as the "Baba" throughout this report) went to a temple in the town of Bhir and next day went to the house of one Rungrao Kowlia, a Brahmin employed in the Muhafiz Cutcheree at Bhir and from here the Baba took up his quarters in the house of one Sewrow Sankar, known here under the *alias* of "Kaka", whose surname is Mudulkar, is a Dhaisest Brahmin of the Kagvadee clan, was once a resident of the town of Sowndata in the Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency but has now made Bhir his home. He is a Canarese speaking Brahmin. Whether this man Kaka had any previous acquaintance with this Baba it is impossible at present to say, but from facts I have been able to get together I cannot but conclude that there is something in the background, which, however, had better not be discovered at this stage of this singular case.

(7) This Baba no sooner found himself established in the Kaka's house than he seems to have commenced his intrigues, his first step being to give a feast (Bundara) to a select party of the Brahmins of Bhir. Kaka got all the necessary supplies for this feast from one Sunthrow Bundala, Baniah of Bhir and which were paid for by Kaka.

(8) All Brahmins of standing were invited to this feast and from what I can at present gather the following persons from among a number of others were the Chief persons of note who were at this feast: *A, B, C, D, E, F, G.*

(9) I refrain from mentioning names, but I do not think I am far wrong when I conclude that every Brahmin official and non-official of Bhir is more or less mixed up, either directly or indirectly with the intrigues of this Baba.

(10) The Baba did not join in this feast, but remained on Kaka's "Madee" (upstair roof of a room).

After the feast was over, the party joined the Baba on the "Madee" of Kaka's house, and the usual Pan Suparee was served. After a little the party broke up and left except *A*, *C* and all the male members of Kaka's house. This select party talked together for about 2½ hours, and then the Baba retired to rest.

(11) Regular meetings of Brahmins used to daily take place at Kaka's house and after sometime letters began to come in through the British post for the Baba, but they were not addressed direct to the Baba but thus: "to Sivrao Kaka to be given to the Row Sahib or Baba Sahib".

(12) One day when the following persons were assembled on Kaka's "Madee" Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, a letter was received by the Baba. It was in Urdoo and the Baba read it out:—

> "A long time has passed and you have made no 'bundobust'. How long are we to wait: we are ready".

After a little, Kaka sent his servant Gopalsing to call *A* and *C* referred to in para (8). On their arrival this letter was again read to them and if I am rightly informed all the Brahmins who daily attended the meetings held by the Baba were informed of the contents of this letter.

The Baba making people believe that the Brahminical power was soon to be supreme talked a deal about the killing of cows and India being robbed by the Europeans, etc., etc., and other subjects which are generally discussed and expounded at Congress Meetings.

(13) This Baba from what I can at present gather used to visit Amba, Aurangabad, Parlee, Sawrie and other places but seems to have made the Bhir and Aurangabad districts his chief intriguing grounds. His doings and sayings at Aurangabad and other places I am not in a position at present to refer to as my information is meagre and not sufficiently authenticated to justify my alluding to them in this report.

(14) After sometime the Baba went away towards Aurangabad and remained away for some time. One day Kaka received a letter from the Baba and then sent for the following persons:—

(1) Shajee of Dewgaon, Dhondee's (one of the leader's brother.

(2) Dhondee Vrigut of Dewgaon, leader now in custody.

(3) Chudia Dhair of Dewgaon, a trusted friend of No. 2 now in custody.

(4) Bapoorow, patail of the village of Mog and several others.

On all these persons being assembled in Kaka's house, he produced this letter and said he had received it from the Baba and read it out. It contained the following words:—

"My Fouj (Troops) are ready. You must get yours ready also. Send money".

The Kaka then said a deal about getting armed men together and assist the Baba in his grand undertaking which was to deliver the Marathas and all Hindoos from their present low state and that when the Brahminical Raj came into power how happy all Hindoos would be, etc., etc. This meeting then broke up and nothing was done till the Baba again appeared at Bhir.

The date of this second visit of the Baba's to Bhir cannot be correctly ascertained ...., I do not consider ...., much importance ...., not a doubt .... carrying on .... dodges from .... February 99 ...., latter time........... from Bhir and Kaka .... after the dacoits were captured, no doubt finding that the game was up (about the 15th April '99).

(15) No sooner had the Baba arrived at Bhir on his second visit and put up at Kaka's house than the meetings I have referred to in paras. 8 to 12 of this report again commenced and letters began to arrive by the British Post ...., Aurangabad which were ...., described in para. ...., letters were read and .... all the persons who .... meetings held at Kaka's .... Baba ...., letters were said to have come from Jaipoor, Nepal, Khyma Gujrath, Anve (a place near Lucknow), Afghanistan and Cashmeer and in fact from all parts of India. Letters were also said to have been received from several native officers of Native British Regiments from Hindustan and other parts of India. All these letters referred to troops being ready to take action in the Baba's cause.

The Baba answered all these letters informing the several writers to wait for three months and that he would send them instructions and money.

The answers given to Native Officers of Native British Regiments were "Be ready when I send my Jhanda (flag) and money, then act".

(16) At one of these usual meetings the Baba proposed that flags, uniforms, silver waist-plates should be got ready. About Rupees 50 worth of yarn of a peculiar colour was ordered and was spun by weavers at Bhir and delivered to Kaka. About 25 suits of what was called uniform were made up. They consisted of a common kurtha, coat and breeches of a Pajama shape; for each unit Rupees 7--12 was charged.

A goldsmith was employed at Kaka's and a few silver waist-plates were made ready. On these were engraved in Sanskrit the words "All our endeavours will succeed". The Baba assisted the goldsmith in making these plates.

(17) While all these make-believe dodges described in the preceding paras were going on, an urgent letter was received by the Baba from Aurangabad asking him to come to Aurangabad as soon as possible as the troops had to be paid. No mention was made as regards what troops were to be paid. No doubt this was a move of this cunning intrigue and the Baba to raise money and if I am rightly informed Kaka gave him an advance of Rupees 2,500 and the Baba started in all haste to Aurangabad.

(18) After about eight or ten days the Baba returned to Bhir bringing with him a number of spearheads and several pairs of shoes.

A meeting was held and the Baba gave Shajee Patail of Deogaon, Dhondee, Bapoorow Patail and several others some of these spearheads. Some old guns and swords were also distributed among the abovenamed persons and several others who accompanied them. I received three of these spearheads at Deogaon as also a flag which was handed up by Javantha.

At one of these meetings the Baba asked one Mahadasing, an old Hindustani dacoit, who was among others who were in attendance at the meetings, to go to Hindustan and bring 10,000 men, Mahadasingh said "All right I will bring the men, but my expense must be first paid and two months' pay in advance given for each man." The Baba made no reply to this request and the move of sending for 10,000 men from Hindustan was dropped.

At another meeting the Baba addressed Dhondee and Bapoorow and said "You see I want money, you will all get jagirs when I assume power". Dhondee replied he had no money to give upon which the Baba said, "Commit dacoity and you will soon get together heaps of money". Dhondee replied that the district had just passed through a famine and the people had hidden all their property; upon this the Baba replied, "I will show you places where you will get lots of loot" and he then mentioned the village of Natra where there was a very rich man as also several other rich persons at Sawrie and other places. Dhondee said, "The Natra man is a relative of mine. How can I loot his house". The Baba said, "Loot it now and when I come to power I will give him a jagir worth 10,000 rupees".

After attending several other meetings similar to those already described all the Patails named in this para left for their houses all their minds being well brimmed with hopes of future greatness and dreams of living at no distant time as opulent jagirdars.

(19) I could write sheets and sheets of the doings and sayings of this Baba at these meetings, but think it only waste of time doing so, as I think I have already recorded enough to show the style in which he worked up the feelings of those who attended his meetings. To such an extent had he impressed his coming to power on the members of these meetings that murder or rather two murders were committed at his bidding in this wise.

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(20) A great dacoit, named Suddiah Mang, who has 7 years imprisonment in the Yerrowada Jail and was one of the gang the Baba and Kaka had managed to get together, remarked that the Baba was no Rajah and was a "Bhampta" (pickpocket) as he wanted dacoities to be committed to get money. Orders were at once issued by the Baba through the Kaka that this Mang should be put out of the way. He was soon after murdered together with another Mang, who was with him at the time and both their bodies were placed in an old stack of grass in the Deogaon jungles and burnt to ashes. A pony these two murdered men had with them was also destroyed so as to leave no trace of their whereabouts. I visited the scene of this double murder and saw the bones of both these men which were in small pieces lying burnt to cinders.

(21) I attach a statement I have recorded in connection with the facts I have touched on in the preceding paras, on perusal of which, you will find that what I have stated is fully borne out as regards the doings and sayings of the Baba and how he carried on his intrigues.

(22) Having described in the foregoing paras, the intrigues of the Baba and the other dealings he has had with the Brahmins and others of this place I will now endeavour to follow what part played by the so-called dacoits nearly all of whom were instruments of the Baba's intrigues.

(23) On the return of Dhondee and others to their houses as described in the latter part of para 19 of this report active action was at once set on foot.

Dhondee of Deogaon got together a gang which was not a difficult thing for him to do as he is an old dacoit, in fact being the only dacoit of note among the whole gathering. About thirty men were assembled, and Etilsing, a servant of the Kaka's, also arrived at Deogaon. A plan was laid to loot the house of one Abajee Vingarh of Natra. The gang started but Etilsing did not join it as he got fever. So, he remained at Dewgaon. Abajee's house was looted on the 2nd February '99 and property to the value of rupees 11,371 was plundered.

The leader Dhondee gave each of the dacoits rupees 20, but all the jewellery, etc., was got together, tied up in a bundle and brought to Dewgaon. Three Arabs who were among the dacoits were the only persons who received any share of the plundered jewellery, getting among them one gold cuddah, one silver todah and one silver kerdodah. The bundle of looted jewellery was handed over to Etilsing, who put a chit on it, intending to take it to Bhir and give it to the Kaka for the Baba. Just then it leaked out among the dacoits that one of their number, named Bali (now in custody) had absconded with a bag containing Rupees 800 in cash and gone to the village of Babulgaon. Dhondee sent a party after Bali and he was brought back to Dewgaon with the Rupees 800. This money was also put before Etilsing and next

day Dhondee and Etilsing started for Bhir with the bundle of plunder above referred to and it was handed over to Kaka in his house and it was placed before the Baba. After this Dhondee returned to Dewgaon.

(25) After a few days' rest and on the arrival of Etilsing and Gopalsing, both servants of the Kaka at Dewgaon, a plan was formed and the Oopal (Wassi taluq, Naldrug district) dacoity was committed. The house of one Vital Sunsheeram was attacked and looted of property of the value of Rupees 3,632-12-0 on the 15th February '99. The plunder was not divided among the dacoits. The ready cash found was distributed, each dacoit getting from 10 to 20 rupees. All the jewellery and other articles of value together with rupees 400, which was the balance of the ready cash found in the house after the dacoits were given their shares, was tied up in a bundle and taken to Bhir by Etilsing, Gopalsing and Jeventha and disposed of as was the loot in the Natra dacoity, being handed over to the Kaka and Baba. The latter on seeing what the bundle contained remarked, "This is very little." Jeventha replied, "We brought what we got to you." Next day Jeventha returned to Dewgaon.

(26) About three or four days after Javentha returned to Dewgaon, the Mohtamim of Bhir came to the village of Kasaree and arrested four persons who were associates of Dhondee's gang; this was on the 24th February '99. Dhondee hearing of this and that the four dacoits arrested had confessed, given up their property and named their associates got alarmed. So taking a trusted dacoit friend of his named Aba Andla (now in custody) went to Bhir. They were concealed by Kaka in an old house in Bhir and were fed and looked after by Kaka.

Javentha and about ten or twelve others of Dewgaon, all associates of the four dacoits captured by the Mohtamim as described above, bolted into the hills, taking three guns, three swords, powder and bullets, which Kaka had supplied to them.

(27) Javentha and his party remained concealed in the hills for some time and then Javentha and one Dhondee Talee, who was of the party, went to the village of Mog, leaving the other members of the gang in the hills. Here Javentha met one Serpatee and Magiah Mang, the latter being an old dacoit and the former a son of a Patail of Mog. Serpatee told Javentha that the Baba and Kaka were coming to Mog and that he (Javentha) had a letter directing him to send for the men he had left in the hills. So Javentha sent Dhondee Talee and the party arrived at Mog and put in a hill near the village of Mog which is close to a well owned by one Bapooraw Patail of Mog (one of the leaders now in custody).

On the third day Kaka arrived at Mog alone from Aurangabad. He was mounted on a pony which belonged to Vittalrow Karkoon, the man arrested at Aurangabad and sent to me here.

Javentha remarked to Kaka, "Here I am with my men in the jungles. We have nothing to eat. Dhondee is at Bhir. What am I to do" ? Kaka replied, "It will be all right. I will, on reaching Bhir, send Dhondee to you." He then left for Bhir, on reaching which place Kaka sent Dhondee to Mog and Etilsing and Gopalsing both servants of the Kaka joined the gang which was further reinforced by several persons of Mog joining it.

(28) From the dacoit camp at Mog the Bharanpoor dacoity was committed and the house of one Sukhdeo Marwari was plundered on the night of the 11th March '99 and property of the value of Rupees 1,114-4-0 was collected. The dacoits state that they got very little property in this dacoity all of which was handed over to the persons of Mog, who had joined the gang as before stated. This was done to encourage them to remain with the gang.

(29) The dacoits hearing that the Mohtamim of Bhir had arrived at Daken Mohi (this was on the 12th March, '99; the Mohtamim had 2 Savars and 18 Constables with him; the information was sent to them by the Goomasta Patail of Daken Mohi, named Shamrow Brahmin by a Dhair, named Pandia of the same village), bolted and went to a place called Sokerwadee (this is the place which the Contingent Troops later on attacked on the 14th April '99).

The gang then consisted of about 30 persons under the leadership of Dhondee of Dewgaon, Bapoorow Patail of Mog, Etilsing, a servant of the Kaka's and Mogiah Mang.

On the 14th March '99 the Muhtamim following the gang came to the village of Heera which is about 2 miles from Sokerwadee. The gang hearing of the Muhtamim's arrival at Heera moved away to a place in the jungles of the village of Sagerwadee where they remained concealed and the Kaka Ooplee dacoity was planned and carried out and on the night of the 25th March '99 the house of one Goolab Chand Marwari was robbed of property to the value of Rs. 5,758-0-0. There were about 25 dacoits in this dacoity among whom were Etilsing, and Gopalsing, servants of the Kaka.

The plunder in this case was divided among the dacoits; no portion of it was sent to the Baba at Bhir.

(30) On the 1st April 1899 constables Mohammed Haneef and Gopalrow of the Bhir Police were sent to Dewgaon to gain information. On their reaching the village they were set upon by a number of people, seized, tied up and placed on Charpais and carried away in triumph to the dacoit Camp where by Mongia's orders one of Mohammed Haneef's ears was cut clear off and they were then returned. Constable Mohammed Haneef behaved very well in this matter as he drew his sword when he was set upon and wounded seriously in the hand one of the party, who attacked him and no doubt would have got away, but numbers prevailed and he was overpowered. As for Gopalrow Brahmin he went on his knees and begged for his life and was set free.

(31) After this affair the gang moved camp and came to a place called Dewganwadee which is near Dewgaon where they concealed themselves in the hill nearby. Food was obtained from Dewgaon by the dacoits themselves.

While the gang were at this place, the Muhtamim of Bhir came upon them. This was on the 2nd April '99. The Muhtamim then had with him 19 Sikhs, 6 Constables, 1 Jamedar and 2 Sawars. The dacoits now in custody state that they were then about 30 to 40 men in the gang.

The Muhtamim's party began to fire on the dacoits who returned the fire and forming themselves into 3 parties advanced towards the Muhtamim's party, one party of dacoits going to the right, the other to the left and the third remaining in the centre. All moved on up the hill where the Muhtamim was posted with his men.

The Muhtamim thinking the dacoits were about to surround his party retired and the dacoits followed him. This went on till the Muhtamim's party reached the village of Nage of Dhypul. firing at long distances being continued throughout this retreat by both the police and the dacoits.

When the Muhtamim's party reached Dhypul, the dacoits went back to their camp, and thinking they might again be attacked in force changed their camp, going again to Sokerwadee where the Tara Sona dacoity was planned and carried out.

(32) The house of one Ramuck Marwari of Tarasona was looted on the 4th April '99 and property to the value of Rs. 24,762-12-6 was carried away as stated by the complainant but each and every one of the offenders in this dacoity state that not one-third of this amount was obtained and I am of opinion that what the dacoits state is nearer the truth than what the complainant shows as the amount of his loss.

None of this plunder was taken to Bhir or given to the Baba. It was divided into 5 equal shares, each leader taking the shares of his men thus:

(1) The Mog party one share.

(2) The Deogaon party one share.

(3) Etilsing's (Kaka's servant) party one share.

(4) Mogiah Mang's party one share.

(5) Suriah Dhair of Dewgaon's party one share.

While the gang were at Sokerwadee they were reinforced by newcomers from Mog, Dewgaon, Sagerwadee and other places which soon swelled their number to over 80 persons, among whom, however, were several who had only come to see their friends or brought food; several boys also joining the gang here, thinking no doubt it was a grand fun.

(33) This gang committed several main offences such as a small dacoity at Magkawadee on the 9th April in which they took Rs. 6-12-0 of property, the Tacklee (Rajah Raye Rayan Ka Ilaqa)

dacoity on the 12th April 1899 and also looted the Muhtamim of Bhir's kit and indulged in sheep poaching, etc., all of which offences are too numerous to go into particulars here. So, I shall now proceed with the third and last subject, namely, the conduct of the Police and the local authorities, etc.

(34) It is with much regret that I commence this disagreeable subject. As regards the part played by them in this matter now under report, it shows a total want of police vigilance on the side of the local police and a deplorable want of commonsense and sound judgment on the part of the local authorities.

(35) As you will have observed on perusal of the foregoing paras of this report, there is not a doubt that this intriguing Baba and his associates held meetings at the Kaka's house and that dacoits and "badmashes" assembled, plans were drawn up and unheard of themes discussed and what I at present think a make-believed correspondence was carried on or rather said to be carried on by this Baba throughout India. Arms were brought into Bhir from Aurangabad and distributed to dacoits who were also supplied with ammunition. Clothing was made up and partly distributed. All this was carried on, it may be said, for nearly 5 months. The local police not knowing anything of these proceedings speaks for itself and needs no comment.

(36) The bungling of the late Talukdar throughout this matter from start to finish shows want of sound judgment as I will presently show.

(37) While the dacoits were assembled at Lokerwade in force defying the police and plundering the surrounding country, the Talukdar and other officials of Bhir sent Vakeels Kasaba, Moulvi Abdullah and Sarvat Ali to treat with them, advising them to return to their houses or to come in and surrender. These Vakeels reached the dacoit camp, had a talk with several of the dacoits and persuaded the dacoits Bapoorow and Dharia Dhair and one or two others to accompany them to the Talukdar's. On their arrival they were released on security and a written paper was given to them by the Talukdar to the effect that the police would not disturb them or rather would not arrest them. No sooner did these men get released and obtained this written paper than they went back to the gang and the written paper was used as a pass by the dacoits, several of whom were afterwards met and on being questioned by the Police produced this pass and were not interfered with.

(38) The Muhtamim finding that the dacoits were gaining strength and dacoities followed each other in quick succession wrote to the Talukdar for Arabs and Sikhs, etc. The Talukdar wrote to the Muhtamim that he was coming with men to his assistance but he never turned up. So the Muhtamim came himself to Bhir to see the Talukdar on the 20th March '99 and reported to him how matters stood. Nothing seems to have been done till the 26th March '99 when the Talukdar wrote to the

Muhtamim advising him not to go for the dacoits. Subsequently, the Muhtamim received fresh orders to try to run down the dacoits. Ten days were lost in fruitless discussion and the Police were hampered and not given the much-needed assistance.

(39) I attach a copy of the Muhtamim's statement marked. For rather an abstract of what he said to me, which throws much light on this point in the case I mean the hampering of the Police throughout this matter.

(40) I attach copy of the confessions marked G of Prisoner Javentha of Dewgaum (which I consider a true statement of facts) by which you will observe that Mohammed Yaseen Muhtamim took active action against the dacoits (see para six of confession marked A). He arrested several of the members of Dhondee's gang and followed them up from place to place as is proved by the Confession of Javentha, but at the same time the Muhtamim's conduct on meeting the dacoits in the Dewgaon-wadee jungles (see Javentha's confession, para marked B) is a matter I cannot see how the Muhtamim can explain away.

You will see on perusal of the Muhtamim's statement marked F which I attach how he accounts for the failure in the encounter with the dacoits at Dewgaumwade.

(41) Taking all things into consideration I am of opinion that the Muhtamim worked well throughout this disturbance but showed want of self-confidence and looked up too much for assistance and support from the Talukdar and others in matters he should have acted on his own responsibility. His excuse for not knowing what was going on in Kaka's house and what the Baba was doing in Bhir is that he remained very little in Bhir and being a newcomer was not in a position to gain information.

(42) It is to be regretted that no steps were taken to recover the plundered property from the captured dacoits. Not a finger was raised from the 4th April till the 3rd May If active measures were at once taken three-fourths of the loot would have been recovered as the prisoners were in a fearful fright and had lost all self-control when first captured.

Ameen Mustafa Khan was as it were the Chief in Charge of the whole show and being Ahmed Khan's right-hand man would not brook any interference. All the while he was very busily negotiating bribes with the prisoners and their friends and I have hopes of being able soon to prove that he did receive a bribe from one of the prisoners.

(43) I attach a rough sketch of the place the dacoits were assembled when attacked by the Contingent Troops on the 14th April '99. You will observe that the temple A is the key of the position which though strong one was untenable when A was occupied in force. To get possession of A was an easy matter and only required a few men to rush it from the side marked B in the sketch and taking into consideration the class of men

Dhairs, Mangs, Salees, Chumbars, Cunbees, Maharathas, Dhungers and Culltees which made up the sum-total of the gang and the arms they possessed I am at a loss to conclude why the assistance of the military was obtained when there were sufficient police, Rohillas, etc., to attack double the men of such dacoits then at Bhir. With 25 Rohillas the position could have been rushed and the men dispersed in an hour but I cannot but conclude that like anything else the position was considered impregnable and the number of dacoits exaggerated hundredfold.

(44) I hope you will not think it out of place my suggesting here that it is mv humble opinion that every Brahmin of whatsoever rank in Government employment should be at once removed or rather transferred from the Bhir and Aurangabad districts to places without this Division and not allowed to ever return again as there is not a doubt that every Brahmin either was an active mover in the intrigues of the Baba or knew of their existence. Of course I do not hold the same alarming ideas as regards the Baba's intrigues as are held by many in these parts nor do I consider there was any attempt to subvert the Government, but this I hold that his intrigues and foolish blabber caused much crime and led to many a well-behaved and honest men finding himself placed in a false position and others branded as dacoits who were honest cultivators till they were led away by this Baba's direct or indirect teachings and by seeing Brahmin Government servants active agents of this said Baba.

(45) I now hold 69 prisoners. 12 have been killed and there are about 27 still at large who either absconded the day the dacoits were attacked or afterwards.

The total amount of property recovered comes to about Rs. 8,000 which is very little indeed when compared with the total amount plundered, namely, about Rs. 36,637-0-0. But I think that in the Tarasona case in which the complainant puts down his loss at Rs. 24,762-12-6 and says he lost in cash alone Rs. 11,000 that the complainant has made a false statement, as one and every dacoit who took part in this case state that they found no cash in the house. Besides this some of the offenders handed up their shares in this case which were found to consist of false gold and silver ornaments. The complainant states these do not belong to him whereas all the dacoits swear they found them in the house.

(46) The delay in forwarding this report to you took place on account of the great difficulty I had in getting together the materials and in trying to get as near the real facts as possible before I ventured to put pen to paper. And I much doubt

whether all I have referred to in this long report will be found correct when the originators of all these troubles are brought to the front, which I hope will be soon accomplished. Then and then only will the real truth of these intrigues be known.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. J. Stephenson,
Detective Assistant."

Statement of Bapoo Rao Narsing, Brahmin of Pooplee, Taluka Tuljapur, District Naldrug.

"My father is a Patwaree of my village Pooplee. I was at Hyderabad about 11 months ago (11th August '98) where I met Kishen Rao Brahmin who is employed in the Court of Wards at Hyderabad as a Karkoon and Rungrao who is a Karkoon in the Customs Department and is a resident of the village of Kallam, a town in the Naldrug District. We met at a place called Ladkee-Bye-Ka Badah which is within the Residency limits.

Kishen Row said, "A man has arrived who wants to get together armed men to cause a disturbance and if you will get him men he will pay them and pay you also." I enquired who this man was. Kishen Rao replied, "He is a big man named Row Sahib." Kishen Rao and Rungrao then said, "There are Kykadies towards your village. Can you arrange to get them to assemble and commence looting?" I said I would try. After about a month myself, Rungrow and Kishen Rao left Hyderabad, taking train at Hyderabad and leaving it at Packnee, a small station near Sholapore. From Packnee we went to Pooplee. Next day I went to look up the Kykadies. I met one of the gang. He said, "We do not trust Brahmins" but if I gave him Rs. 150 he would get together a gang and come to Aurangabad, where the Row Sahib was. I should have mentioned this before that it was arranged that we should meet the Rao Sahib (Baba) at Aurangabad after making the necessary arrangement to get up a gang.

I told the Kykadee I would ask my master and let him know; so. we three myself, Rungrow, and Kishen Row left Pooplee for Aurangabad, first going to Kallam which is 60 miles from Pooplee. The reason for going to Kallam was that Rungrow was a resident of that village and had his relatives at Kallam. On arriving at Kallam where we remained for several days Kishenrow left us and went to a place called Kouta, Taluka Jintoor, District Parbhani, as he is a relative of the Desmukhs of Kouta. After Kishen Rao left, Rungrow was sent to Tamba, Taluka Kaij, District Bhir, to see one Shaishrao *alias* Dhajee Daishpandia of Kallam who is a near relative of Rungrow. Dhajee arrived and Rungrow asked him if he could get men together as a big man had arrived at Aurangabad and wanted to get men together as he wanted to assemble an army. Dhajee said that men could be got together if money was given. After some further talk

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myself Rungrow and Dhajee went to Barsi, took train to Nagger and from there went by Tongah to Aurangabad. On arriving at Aurangabad we went to one Govindrow Potdar's house who is employed in the Aurangabad Treasury as a Sharoff. We arrived there in the morning and Rungrow enquired of Govind Rao, "Is the Row Sahib (Baba) at Aurangabad?" Govind Row left his house and in about 20 minutes returned and said that the Rao Sahib (Baba) had just arrived from some village and that he wished us to come and see him. Govindrow then accompanied us (I mean myself, Rungrow and Dhajee) as far as the Baba's house which he pointed out and all entered it. This house is situated behind the Suparee Maruthee's temple at Aurangabad. It is a three-storeyed house right on the public road. I knew nothing of Aurangabad, having never gone there before.

On entering this house we found the first door open and another door which led up to the first storey of the house locked from inside. We called out, "Open the door", upon which we were asked who we were. Rungrow replied, "I am Rungrow". Upon this, the door was opened, and we all went upstairs, where we met the Baba; he was sitting on a "Mireg Chala" (deer-skin). There were no arms with him. He said, "What is the news and when did you all come. After we have had our food we will have a chat." We then left and went back to the Potdar's house. and about noon went back to the Baba's house for our food where we had a feed, it being a Friday. The Baba said he could not discuss any matter just then; so after some talk we left. We returned to the Potdar's. In the evening we again went to the Baba's for our food. Besides ourselves and the Baba there was another man who joined us who went by the name of Govindrow No. 2. The Potdar Govindrow did not attend this dinner. Nothing passed during the time we were having our food. A woman attended us during the dinner. She was an old woman and was married. I say this, as she had the usual marriage "Pote" on. I only noticed a Maratha servant in the house and one Umruth Bheemrao and one Pandoo, son of Bheemraw, a Customs Inspector, who was then at the Taroda Chowki. There was no one else in the house After dinner the Baba asked us to come the next morning. So, myself, Dhajee and Rungrow called on the Baba next day. We found the Baba alone. He went up to the third storey of the house alone and then sent Rungrow No. 2 to call Rungrow, the man who was with us. So he went up accompanied by Dhajee. After a quarter of an hour I joined them. The Baba then enquired, "What Bandobast have you made and what can you do". Dhajee said that he could get 2,000 men together. I said I could get 100 Kykadees. The Baba said that he would pay each man Rs. 8 a month and would supply arms and ammunition. We then told the Baba if he gave us an advance of Rs. 10,000 we would get together the men. Our chief object was to cheat the Baba and get money out of him. (*Note*:—This does not look so when the after-proceedings of the people are considered.)

The Baba said he had no money, as he had made large advances elsewhere. On this the money matter was dropped, and dinner was served, after taking which we again returned to our place at the Potdar's. In the evening we again called at the Baba's house, and it was agreed that when the whole country rose in arms in the Baba's cause he would advance the Rs. 10,000. We said we could not agree to this and after much talk Rs 48 were given to Rungrow and a chit was given to me to the Kaka at Bhir by the Baba. It was worded thus: "Give the bearers of this what they ask for. Keshavrao Punchee will explain matters".

Keshavrao Punchee is a Paischar of the Tahsildar's Katchery here (Bhir). I should here mention how we came to know Keshavrao Punchee. It was in this wise. The day before the Baba gave the chit to Kaka for the arms, Keshavrao Punchee came to the Baba's and had a long talk with him on the third storey of the house. We were sitting downstairs. Dhajee and Rungrow knew who Keshavrao Punchee was, I did not. We (myself, Dhajee and Rungrow the Customs Karkoon) got a cart and came on to Bhir. The day we left Aurangabad the Kishenrow whom I have referred to as having left the party at Kallam and who was employed at Hyderabad in the Court of Wards turned up at Aurangabad where we had left him.

On arriving at Bhir we went to one Gocul Pershad, a Rajput of Bhir and put up at his place ; he allows people to put up at his place. After having our food Dhajee and Rungrow left me and went away and returned in about 3 hours. I asked them where they had been to. They said, "We went to see the Kaka". I said, "What did the Kaka say about the arms?" I gave the chit I got from the Baba either to Dhajee or Rungrow: I forget to whom. They said the Kaka had agreed to give the arms.

Next day I went with Dhajee and Rungrow to the Kaka's. He asked me how was the Baba and when he was coming. I said very soon After some talk we left. We remained at Bhir for 3 days. The day we left, the Kaka sent us three guns (muzzle loaders) and one blunderbuss, the Kaka saying he had no more arms to give. We took these arms and started from Bhir, mounted on three hired ponies The owner of the ponies was a Mohamedan of Bhir. We went straight to Dewgaon where we put up for the night. There we met Dhondee (one of the Chief leaders now in custody), who showed us a Brahmin's house where we had food and the ponies were also supplied with Kadba, and we rested at Dewgaon in the Chawdi. On arriving at Dewgaon, Dhajee enquired of the people at the Chawdi if Shajee was at Dewgaon, Shajee is, I believe, a brother of Dhondee. After a while Dhondee came to the front, and said Shajee was away Dhajee asked me to sit on one side and said that I was the Baba's agent. Dhajee asked Dhondee, "Are you on friendly terms with Kaka and have you got together armed men." Dhondee said "Yes", and Dhajee pointed towards me telling Dhondee I was the Baba's agent.

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Next morning we started from Dewgaon on our way to Tamba, Dhajee's village is at a place about a mile from Tamba known as the Singasun-ka-Davee. We met Shajee who had a Dhair of Dewgaon with him. Taking him with us we went to Tamba and put up at Dhajee's house.

I was told by Dhajee to act as the Baba's agent and not to join in the conversation; so I remained quiet, and Dhajee and Shajee had a long chat I did not hear what was said after which Shajee left, saying he was going to Dewgaon.

Next day myself, Dhajee and Rungrow, the Customs Clerk went to Kallam taking one of the guns we got from the Kaka with us; the other guns and the blunderbuss were left at Tamba in Dhajee's house.

On arriving at Kallam we put up at Rungrow's house. Rungrow kept my gun and gave me Rs. 8 and told me to go to Poplee and get together the Kykadies So I left Kallam alone, taking a hired pony with me. On arriving at Poplee, my village, I met the chief of the Kykadies named Budia and asked him to get men together. He said he would not have anything to do with Brahmins. While I was at Poolee one Yenketrow, a Kulkarni of Polech, Taluqa Pandharpur, District Sholapur, met me and came along with me to Kallam, where I found out that Dhajee had gone back to his village Tamba and only Rungrow was at Kallam. The reason of Yenket Rao accompanying me to Kallam was as follows. I met Yenkat Rao at Hyderabad when I was there. Umrath Bhim Rao Panda (the man I have referred to before) was also at Hyderabad at this time. He was then an agent of the Baba's, and he told me that the Baba, his master, wanted a cook and asked Yenkat Rao if he would take service with the Baba. Yenkat Rao agreed to this and taking train came on to his village, Pollech, where I met him and took him on with me to Kallam as stated above. Rungrow asked me about the Kykadies. I said they refused to come upon which he said. "Never mind. go to Aurangabad and try and get the Baba to advance Rs. 100 and tell him that men are being got together." Tell the Baba if he asked where I was that I was getting men ready and try and obtain some money from the Baba. So I and Yenkat Rao came to Deogaon where we met Shajee and Dhondee. They asked me to inform the Kaka and the Baba that they wanted no money, but a quantity of cartridges and a cartload of sulphur and saltpetre. We left Deogaon and came to Bhir and went to Kaka's house where we were put up. He gave us food. I asked him what Shajee and Dhondee had said about the cartridges, etc. He said, "Go to Aurangabad and bring the Baba to Bhir and everything will be arranged." So we started from Bhir and reached Aurangabad, and put ourselves up with the Baba who was in the same house where I had first met him. The Baba sent for me alone upstairs and asked me if arrangements had been made to collect men. I

said that money was required to do this. I then told him about the cartridges, etc. The Baba said that there was a lot of old gunpowder in the Daulatabad Fort which I could get and make it serviceable by putting it in brandy. The Baba then gave me three small boxes of cartridges and bade me take them to Shajee and Dhondee and tell them that they were being sent as samples.

We remained three days in the Baba's house where we met three Brahmins who were the Baba's friends. They could speak English and Marathi. I can recognise them even now. Two of them were, Appa and Govind Rao. Punda whom I have mentioned before said these three Brahmins were the Raja's agents and came from Dharwar.

The Baba employed Yenkat Rao as his cook. This man Yenkat Rao is now at Dwarka in Gujarat acting I suppose as the Baba's agent. His address is Lalla Rassaldar, Dwarka. He gave me a chit from Baba to Kaka which was open. In this chit the Baba said "I am coming very soon, do not be anxious." Taking this chit and the three boxes of cartridges with me, I came back to Bhir and went to Kaka's house where I met Shajee. I gave the Kaka the Baba's chit, took my dinner and next day went to Deogaon, Shajee accompanying me. On reaching Deogaon I met Dhondee and gave him the three boxes of cartridges and told him what the Baba had said about the gunpowder at Daulatabad.

From Deogaon I went on to Tamba. Dhajee asked me what the news was I said, "The Baba is coming to Bhir very soon". Dhajee said nothing. I took my food and then went on to Kallam where I met Rungrow. He said "what is the news about the Baba?" I said "he is coming to Bhir in a day or two". So after resting at Kallam I went on to my village Poplee in the month of November 1898. and after about 2 weeks' rest at my house I went to Hyderabad where I met the man Punda I have before referred to. I asked him why he had come to Hyderabad and left the Baba. Punda said, "I had a dispute with the Baba and he drew his sword and wanted to cut my throat, so I got away", and that the Baba was "Lucha" and warned me not to go near him. This man. Umrath Bheem Row Punda is about 20 or 23 years of age. He is now at Dehra Doon in the Forest School, there studying for the Forest Department.

I then took service as acting Munshee at the British Post Office in Hyderabad, where I have been from the beginning of January '99 to the 13th May '99.

Sheshrow Ram Row Dhajee (Neeranture), Brahmin Daishpandiah of Tamba, taluqa Kaij, District Bhir, corroborates the recital of Bapu Row in every way and further states that during the time he was at Aurangabad he often noticed 4 or 5 sawars of the contingent coming frequently to see the Baba. They used to come without uniform, but mounted on Government horses. The Baba used to go and meet them."

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(5)

An extract of a statement by Jaivantha, son of Shajee of Devgaum.

"About eight months ago or about three or four days before the Divali, Etilsingh, a servant of Sivrow Kaka, came to Devgaon. He said Sevrow Kaka had sent him to call myself and Dhondee (my uncle) to Bhir as a Rajah had come, who was soon to be master of all Hindustan. Dhondee was not there at Dewgaon; so I went alone with Etilsingh to Bhir.

We went straight to Sivrow Kaka's house; it was then about 6 o'clock in the evening. I was introduced to the Rajah, who was sitting on Kaka's "Madee", by Kaka, Sirpathi Kaka's son and Bow Rau *alias* Ganga Dher, who is a son of Kaka's brother. When we went up to the "Madee" Vital Rau, Bapoo Kasud Vakil, Rungrow Kowlia a Karkoon of the Mahafiz Duftar at Bhir, Kasaba Vakeel and some other Brahmins were present. The Rajah said the Raj will be changed on Gudee Padva day and asked us to collect men to whom he would supply arms and ammunition. All the Vakeels, whom I have named above, and the others that were with them joined the Rajah and said that what the Rajah had said was true. They used to address him (the Rajah) as Maharaj and sometimes as Rowsaib. All these Vakeels said the Maharaj had given up all he possessed, and wandered about for the past 14 years all for the Marathas and Hindus, and that the Europeans had robbed India and taken all the money out of India, and said, "Just look at a box of matches; the Europeans make 50 for one pice in their country and make us pay one pice for each here. They kill a cow which is a general sin and our religion is lost. I have come to put things right I want your assistance. The Mahomedan and Europeans are the great sinners. When I come to power I will hang anyone who kills a cow and amputate the hand of him who sells a cow to a European or Mahomedan and those who do not come to my assistance now I will destroy when I come to power.

After remaining in Bhir for 2 or 3 days where I stayed in Kaka's house and where I received my food I went back to my village. All the time I was in Bhir the Maharaj held meetings at Kaka's house on the "Madee" and all I have said above was reported over and over again. When I reached Devgaon I told Dhondee all I had seen and heard at Bhir. He said when all the world takes action we will follow. No one came near us for about 2 or 3 months. Shajee (Dhondee's brother), my father, was then at Deogaon. When I say then I mean that Shajee, my father, came 5 or 6 days after I returned from Bhir.

A Sowcar of Barsi complained against Shajee in the Civil Court at Bhir and summons was issued, and my father Shajee went from Deogaon to Bhir, where he met Siv Row Kaka, and he reported all he had said to me about the Maharaj. I learnt this on my father's return to Deogaon. About 15 days after this Gangabisan of Hyderabad wrote to my father Shajee to come to Hyderabad; so he went to Hyderabad After about 15 days

Etilsingh came to Deogaon and asked me where Shajee was. I said he had gone to Hyderabad. Etilsingh then said the Rajah wants to see Dhondee and myself; so we accompanied Etilsingh and came to Bhir and went straight to Kaka's house. We met the Rajah. All the persons I have mentioned before I saw again with the Rajah. We remained at Kaka's for 2 days, during which time people used to visit the Rajah who was putting up with the Kaka. The Rajah told Dhondee and myself, 'I want money to pay the Ressalah and Regiments.' We said we had no money. He said commit dacoity. We said there is no money in anyone's house, as during the famine of last year all valuables and money had been hidden up. The Rajah said, 'I will give you information where there is money to be got; plunder that place.' He then mentioned Natra as a village where a Vingah lived who had heaps of money. He also said there was a house at Sawre and at several other places lot of plunder would be obtained. He also said he would supply the required arms and ammunition.

Dhondee said, "The Natra man is a relative of ours. How can we loot his house?" The Rajah said, 'Loot him now and when I come to power I will give him a jagir of 10,000'.

"Two or three days after this we left and went to Deogaon, got together a gang and committed the Natra dacoity. The gang consisted of about 30 or 33 persons. Four Arabs of Wasee were among the dacoits: two were Government servants who are employed at the Tahsildar's Kacherri at Wasee and two were in the employ of one Ganoo Kotola of Bawla, Taluka Wasee.

Etilsingh came to Deogaon to join us in this dacoity but he got fever, so he did not accompany us but remained at Deogaon. After committing this dacoity we came back to Deogaon bringing all the plunder with us; the cash found was divided, each dacoit getting Rs. 20. The Arabs got one gold "Kadah", one silver "Thoda" and one silver "Kurdodah." All the loot which consisted of gold and silver jewellery was tied up in a Dhotee and put before Etilsingh who was to take it to the Rajah at Bhir. Etilsingh put a chit on this bundle. Next day information came to hand that one Ballu (arrested) had Rs. 800 in cash which he stole during the dacoity. He was followed up to Babulgaon, and I received Rs. 800 from him which I brought to Deogaon with Ballu and handed him over to Etilsingh and Dhondee. Next morning Etilsingh and Dhondee taking the Natra plunder with them went to Bhir.

Two or three days afterwards Dhondee returned alone to Deogaon. I asked him what he had done with the bundle of jewellery, etc. He said he had handed it over to Kaka.

After about 15 days later the Oopla dacoity was committed by the Deogaon gang headed by Dhondee. Etilsingh and Gopalsingh (who were both killed by the troops when we were arrested) accompanied us in this dacoity. All the plunder was got together (the jewellery, gold and silver) and tied up in a bundle. The cash found

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was divided among the dacoits, each getting from Rs. 10 to 20. The jewellery worth Rs. 400 in cash was taken by myself. Etilsingh and Gopalsingh were taken to Bhir and handed over to Kaka at his house. I saw the Rajah. He complained that there was very little plunder. I said I had brought what we got. I remained one day in Kaka's house and then returned to Deogaon. I met Suddia Mang. He was a great dacoit and had put in 7 years in the Yerrawada Jail. Suddia Mang was sitting at Kaka's door and remarked 'What sort of Rajah is this? Gets dacoities committed by us and takes the plunder'. I was then sent for by the Baba and Kaka and told that Suddia Mang must be disposed of. A plan was formed and Suddia was conveyed with a friend of his to the Deogaon Wadee jungle where a large stack of old 'Kardee' was kept. Both Suddia and his friend were murdered: their bodies were placed on the stack, which was set fire to and they were burnt to ashes. The murder was committed by myself and Mogiah Mang. We committed these two murders being ordered to do so by the Rajah through Kaka.

After 3 or 4 days the Mohtamim of Bir came to the village of Kasaree, Taluka Kaij, and arrested 3 persons, all of whom have confessed their crimes. We then thought we would be caught, so we bolted into the hills. Our number then was about 9 or 10 persons. We had 3 guns, 3 swords with us, and some powder and bullets which were supplied to us by the Kaka.

Dhondee and Aba Andla (the man arrested yesterday 4th June, '99) went to Bhir.

I with my party remained in the hills, and after a few days myself and one Dhondee Talee of Deogaon (arrested) came to Mag and went to Bapoorow Patil's (one of the leaders arrested), where we met one Gunpatee son of Patel Bowah and Mogiah Mang, another leader (arrested). This man said, 'Kaka and the Rajah are coming to Mag. Send for your men who are in the hills'. I sent Dhondee and next morning my party arrived at Mag.

We remained two days at Mag in a hill near a well belonging to Bapoorow Patil.

On the third day Kaka arrived from Amba alone. He was mounted on a pony belonging to Vital Rao. I told Kaka, 'Here I am with my men in the Jungles. We have nothing to eat and Dhondee is at Bir, what am I to do?' He said, 'I will send Dhondee to you and will send food with him; you must live by plunder.' During the time we were at Mag (10 or 12 days) we got food from Bapoorow, and Mogiah Mang got food for us. On Kaka reaching Bir he sent Dhondee to Mag and Aba Andula came with him. It was from here we committed the Barampur dacoity. Etilsingh and Gopalsingh (servants of Kaka) joined us in this dacoity, as also about 10 or 12 persons of Mag. We got very little in the house we plundered. All that was looted was given to the Mag party who joined us.

The Mohtamim of Bir coming to a place called Daken Mohi, we bolted and went to Lakeer Wadee (the place where we were attacked by the Troops). The gang then consisted of about 30 persons under the leadership of Dhondee, Mogiah, Bapu Rao Patel and Etilsingh. Here we remained for 2 or 3 days. The Mohtamim of Bir coming to the village of Hura which is about a mile from Laker Wadee we bolted and went to the Sagerwadee jungles, from where we committed the Karee Oopla dacoity. There were 25 dacoits in this case. Etilsingh and Gopalsingh were among the dacoits. The plunder was divided; nothing was sent to Kaka at Bhir.

We remained about 8 or 10 days at Sagerwadee and then went to Devgaon Wadee where we remained in the hills. We used to get our food from Deogaon, dacoits going and bringing it to our camp.

While we were encamped at Deogaon Wadee the Mohatmim again appeared on the hill beneath which we were camping. He had I should say about 30 men with him, and our party consisted of about 30 dacoits. The Mohtamim's party fired two shots at us. They were about 500 yards away. We all got on the alert and formed into 3 parties, one remaining at our camp and one going to the right and the other to the left with the intention of surrounding the Mohtamim's party, all three parties firing at the Mohatmim's party, which returned the fire. Some of the bullets of the Mohatmim' party reached us but we took cover. The Mohatmim's party then began to retire and we followed them for about a mile towards Dhypul, and losing sight of them we returned to our camp and came on to our old camp Lakerwadee.

We remained at Lakerwadee for about 15 days from where we committed the Tarsona dacoity. While we were encamped at Lakerwadee we were reinforced by several men who joined us from Sagerwadee, Mag and Devgaon which increased our numbers to about 80 persons. Among them were several persons who had brought food to their relatives and several boys joined us having relatives among our gang.

The loot in the Tarsona dacoity was divided into 5 shares as follows:—

The Mag Party one share.

The Devgaon Party one share.

Etilsingh one share.

Mogiah Mang one share.

The fifth share I cannot say who took. None of the plunder obtained in the Tarsona dacoity was taken to Bhir.

Ammunition was sent by Kaka to our camp on 4 different occasions.

Pandoo of Devgaon was arrested while bringing cartridges to our camp and he is now a prisoner.

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I forgot to mention that while I was at Kaka's house with the Rajah that a paper gun was made by him in this wise: An iron crowbar was produced and paper was wrapped round about 2 ft. of this crowbar till the paper was about six inches thick. It was then removed from the crowbar and an iron breach was fixed to it and after it was dry, the Rajah loaded it putting a ball about the size of an egg, and it was fired. The ball, Etilsingh and one Gangasingh, servants of Kaka said, had struck a Musjid about a mile away. I did not notice or see the ball strike, I cannot say whether the ball was of metal or not. The Rajah told me that he could make large guns like the one he had shown me, and that one man could carry three such guns with him into the hills and use them when necessary. When the paper gun was fired off from Kaka's Madee the following persons were present: Vithal Row, Bapu Keshav Vakeel, Kaka, his son Sirpathi and Bhau Row Gangadhar and several others.

I noticed a Mohamedan the other day who used to visit the Rajah at Kaka's. He used to bring his own matchlock and practise before the Rajah. This Mahomedan is a relative of one Rayen Khan, Munshi of Bhir. I know his house and can point it out.

I forgot to mention that while we were encamped at Laker-wadee, Vakeel Kaseeba, Moulvi Abdulla and Sarveth Ali came to our camp and told us that the Talukdar had sent them to persuade us to come out. We were all thinking of doing so, but Kaseeba Vakeel took me to one side and advised me not to come out as in a few days things will be changed meaning that the Rajah would come to power. So we held back, but Bapurow Patel of Mag and Dhuria Dhair of Mag left our camp and went with the Vakeels to Bhir. After about 10 or 12 days Bapu Rao accompanied by Dhurria came to our camp at Sagerwadee and told us that he had given Rs. 2,000 security but had seen Kaka who had told him all would be well in a few days; so he returned and joined us.

The Rajah was a good shot and used to make others practise shooting.

Bapu Thasud Vakeel, Vithal Rao, Kaka, Bhaurow and Kaka's son Shirpathi used to practise with guns in Kaka's Bada.

I was educated in a school at Bhir when I was a boy. Kaka's sons used to attend this school. So I was friendly with the family.

While I was at Deogaon and when I gave up my share of the plunder I had, I also gave up 3 spearheads I got from the Baba and Kaka at Bhir, and also gave up a flag they gave me. The flag had some words written on it and the head of tiger is drawn on it."

(6)

Statement of Mohamed Azam, Mohtamin of Bhir.

"When the Natra dacoity occurred I started to investigate the case and arrested 4 of the offenders and got a little property worth about 112 rupees and on making further enquiries I found that a great number of the dacoits, accomplices of the 4 men I had captured, had left their houses. So I came to Bhir and got Mr. Aher Ali the Joint Magistrate to take proceedings under Sections 87 and 88 of the I.P.C., and got 19 attachment warrants issued. Other dacoities followed in quick succession after the Natra case. I wrote for Arabs, Sikhs and Sawars. The Talukdar wrote to me saying he was coming with men to assist me but he never turned up. So I came to Bhir to see him on the 16th Ardibehsht (20th March) and reported all I had seen and done.

From the 16th to the 22nd Ardibehsht I remained in Bir and enquiries were set on foot regarding the intrigues of the Brahmin and the Baba. On the 22nd Ardibehsht (26th March) I received a D.O. letter from the Talukdar informing me that as some of the dacoits were coming in I should not attempt to capture them. Subsequently, I received another order from the Talukdar directing me to capture the dacoits. On the 23rd Ardibehsht (27th March '99) I went to meet Ahmed Khan at Peepilnair taking a confidential letter from the Talukdar which referred to the Brahmin intrigues at Bhir. On the 25th Ardibehsht (29th March) I came to Bhir and met Ahmad Khan. Arrangements were then made and three parties were told off as follows: party No. 1 under my command consisting of 15 constables and 10 Sikhs and 2 Sawars; party No. 2 under the command of the Amin of Bhir consisting of 10 constables, 10 Sikhs asd 4 Sawars and party No. 3 under Amin Ghoolam Yaseen Khan consisting of 4 constables, 2 Sawars and some Rohillas. Orders were given to operate against the dacoits. Ahmed Khan remained at Bhir.

I went to Mag taking party No. 2 with me. The Amin in command of party No. 2 said he could not manage the Sikhs. So I took the 10 Sikhs he had and gave him 10 constables out of the 15, I had with me From Mag I went to Dokel Mahe sending my kit with a constable and a servant named Ahmed. The dacoits captured the servant and constable and looted the kit.

Getting information that the dacoits were at a place called Dewgaon Wadee I followed them and found them assembled in the hills. I fired on them and they returned the fire. This firing continued till sun-down when I found my men had no cartridges. So I returned to Dhyphul and remained there. Of the Sikhs with me 4 men were mounted on ponies and 10 were old men who were useless. I reported all this to Ahmed Khan. On the 4th April, I was ordered by Ahmed Khan to remain at a place called Nathenoor and on the 9th Khurdad (13th April) I was informed by Ahmed Khan that the Contingent troops were coming. I received certain instructions which I carried out. The next day the dacoits were attacked and captured."

(7)

Statement of Mogiya, son of Ectoo Mang, of Gunda Wadgaun, taluka Bhir, one of the dacoits in custody.

"During the time when the Jawaree fields were in full bearing, and what is called the "Hulda" time, one day Dhuria, son of Gopalia Dhair of Mag, taluka Bhir, came to me and said Bapoorow Patel of Mag wanted me at Mag, as a Rajah had arrived at Mag. I and Dhuria arrived at Mag that night. I went to the Mang Wada, and Dhuria went to Bapoorao Patel's house. This was about ten o'clock at night. After a little, one Gunpatrao, son of Vithalrao Karkoon of Bhir, came to the Mang Wada, where there is a well and a big stone. On this stone Gunpatrao sat and sent Dhuria Dhair to call me. I went and sat on the ground near the stone on which Gunpatrao was sitting; and Dhuria Dhair sat near me. Gunpatrao said, "I have been looking out for you for some time, but could not find your whereabouts." I said, "I have returned from the British Territory only four or five days ago, as I was in jail in that Illaqa, having put in one year's imprisonment." Gunpatrao then said, "What are you going to do now?" I said, "I have to put in a year's imprisonment in the Moghlai. You act as my Vakeel, and try and get this sentence quashed."

Gunpatrao remarked. "What is the use of troubling now? In two months' time the Hindoo Raj will be in power". I laughed at this, upon which Gunpatrao said, "Come with me to Bhir, and I will show you the Rajah. Listen to what I say." I said, "What is that?" He said, "Get together armed men, and when I tell you, commence work. You must get 200 men ready " I said. "I am done up, being cut all over the body, being wounded by the Police, when they captured me, and I have not the strength to do as you say." Gunpatrao said, "Keep quiet for fifteen days, and I will see you again". After this Dhuria Dhair and Gunpatrao left. I remained in the Mang Wada. After some time, Dhuria Dhair came again to call me and took me to a Lohar's Wada in the village. I do not know this Lohar's name. There I found Sivrao Kaka, Bapoorao Patel, and his brother Patel Bawa, and Bapoorao's son Gunpatrao and Jayram Gosai of Mag. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning. Sivrao Kaka, Bapoorao Patel and Gunpatrao, Vithalrao Karkoon's son, all told me, "You being such a brave man, why do you refuse to get together a gang as we want you?" I said, "I have not the strength left in me now". They said, "Get together the men, and you can keep to one side. You must join us in this work". Some jawaree was brought, and Kaka took it in his hand. and swore by the Jawaree that no harm would come to me if I did as they wished. Jawaree was put into my hands, and I was made to swear that I would not forsake the cause; and Kaka and the others swore that they would not betray me. After this Kaka and Gunpatrao Vakeel said, "Get us Rs. 10,000". I said. "Where can this be got from?" They said. "Commit dacoity". They then said, "A treasure of Rs. 10.000 is leaving Bhir tomorrow and going to Purlee. This treasure will be on a camel, and there will be two

Rahtores with it. Kill the two Rahtores and loot this treasure". I said, "All right". Kaka said, "Give me one of your men, and he will go ahead of the camel and give you the news that the treasure is coming". I said, "All right". After this Kaka and Gunpatrao Vakeel said to me, "Now you must remain with Bapoorao Patel". After this the meeting broke up, and Kaka and Gunpatrao went back to Bhir.

After Kaka and Gunpatrao Vakeel left, I told Bapoorao Patel, "I will not loot the treasure, as the Rahtores will show fight and we will have to kill them and they will kill some of us" "Then leave this alone" was Bapoorao's reply. "Never mind, I will borrow four or five thousand rupees and give it to Kaka." Bapoorao was arranging this loan, when I warned him not to give this money till we saw the Raja. Bapoorao agreed to this.

After about fifteen days, Gopalsing (son of Etilsing, who were both servants of the Kaka, and were both killed during the attack by the Contingent troops) came to Mag and said that Kaka had sent him for the Rs. 10,000 which was wanted. Gopalsing then remarked, "If you have not the money, the orders of the Rajah and the Kaka are to commit dacoity". Gopalsing suggested the Marvadee's house at Sircy, a village in British territory in the Nugger district. This village is about four miles from the Moghlai border. I got together a gang of 8 of my men, Gopalsing bringing 3, making in all 12 dacoits. We started from Mag and assembled at a place called Peery-chi-Taikreen, about 10 miles from Mag. Here we were joined by Dhondee, Abdool, Suria Dhair, Aba Andlia of Deogaum, and Etilsing of Bhir. Dhondee was mounted on a pony (a mare). I asked Dhondee, "Why have you come?" He said the Kaka had told him that I was going to commit a dacoity at Sircy and had ordered him to join me. Not having met Dhondee for a long time, we began to chat. I asked Dhondee "What is your opinion regarding the Rajah's movement?" Dhondee said, "It looks all right". I said, "If he is a Rajah, why is he in want, and wants to be supplied with money?" Dhondee said, "He wants money to get arms and ammunition"; and then remarked. "I have given the Rajah all the loot I got in a dacoity I committed at Natia." While we were talking a snake made its appearance and Dhondee said, "This is a bad sign. Do not commit this dacoity." So we returned, putting up in the jungles of the village of Kunsa Here we separated, --Dhondee, Etilsing, Gopalsingh, Puria Dhair, Aba Andlia and Abdool going towards Bhir and I and my party going towards Mag

About eight days after this, one Yassia Dhair of Deogaum came to Mag. He said, "Gopalsing and Etilsing are at Deogaum, and Kaka is expected. So I have been sent by Dhondee to bring you to Deogaum". So I and Yassiaya started for Deogaum: and on arrival there, we met Gopalsing and Etilsing. Mag is 10 miles from Deogaum. After some talk, the Kara Oopla dacoity was planned and carried out. All the jewellery looted was tied up in a bundle, the dacoits only getting

from 10 to 20 rupees each. This bundle of jewellery was, I believe, taken by Etilsing, Gopalsing and Jayvanta of Bhir, and was, I believe, handed over to the Kaka and the Rajah, not present when the bundle was despatched to Bhir, but was......... when it was tied up and sealed up. After this dacoity, I returned to Mag, and from there went to my village Gundee Wadgaum. After 3 or 4 days, I came back to Mag, and was putting up in Bapoorao Patel's Malla, where I was informed that the Rajah and Kaka had arrived at Mag. Thinking they would remain for 2 or 3 days, I .... go to meet them. But after a little, the Rajah, Kaka, Bapoorao Patel, Patel Bawa, Jayram Gosai, Jaywenta Dhair and other Dhairs and Ramosees, Mag Shajee with Dhuria Dhair, Gopalsing, and Gunpatrao, son of Latail Bawa of Mag, all came to the Malla where I was. The Rajah was mounted on Bapoorao Patel's pony, and Kaka was also mounted, and Gunpatrao mounted on the Rajah's horse.

The Rajah examined the wounds on my body, and remarked, "Now is the time to fight. Get together 2 or 3 hundred men". I said, "All right" Just then Kaka remarked, "Yes, Mogya will assemble men". The Rajah said, "I will pay each man." The Rajah also remarked, "I will supply arms and ammunition". I then asked the Rajah if he had received a bundle of property sent him by Gopalsing. He said, "Yes, Yes, I received it". The Rajah had a S.B.B.L. gun with him, from which he fired a shot to show how far the bullet carries. The Rajah then remarked, "I will get you all guns like this." After some more talk the Rajah, Gunpatrao, son of Patel Bawa, Kaka, and Gopalsing went towards the Purlee road. Myself and Dhuria accompanied them for about a mile and then returned to Mag Gopalsing returned to Bhir on the 3rd day. About fifteen days after the Rajah left Gunpatrao Patil returned also to Mag and next day Kaka arrived. I asked them where the Rajah was and they said the Rajah had gone to Aurangabad to make the necessary arrangements about the Contingent Troops joining the Rajah. They also said that the Contingent Troops at Amba were paid 10,000 rupees and were bought over. Kaka said, "Go ahead, loot away, do not fear the Police. We have the Sikhs on our side as also the Line Wallas. If the Amba Resala comes, the men will fire only blank cartridges at you." After this meeting I never saw the Kaka again. Etilsing and Gopalsing, his servants, used to meet me. All the crime I took part in was instigated by the Kaka and Rajah. I forgot to mention the murder of Suddia Mang and his associate. This crime was committed by myself and Jaivanta under orders from the Kaka

which were conveyed to us by Etilsing, the Kaka's servant. The reason for causing Sudhia Mang's murder was because he said something which annoyed the Rajah and Kaka. We had no ill-will towards Sudhia Mang or his associate."

(8)

Statement of Dhondi, son of Ethoba of Dewgaon, leader of the dacoits.

"In the cold weather, last year, about the time the big jawaree is sown, Etilsing, Kaka's servant, came to Deogaum alone. He said Kaka wanted me at Bhir. I enquired, "What is the reason for sending for me?" Etilsing said, "A Guroo has arrived, and is putting up at Kaka's. So you are wanted to meet this Guroo". So I accompanied Etilsing to Bhir, where I put up in Kaka's Wada. I was introduced to the Guroo by the Kaka. This was on the Madee of Kaka's house. I fell at this Guroo's feet. Vithalrao Karkoon was then there, as also Bapoo Kased Vakeel, Gungadhar *alias* Bhaurao Vakeel, Sripat Kaka's son and Govindrao, a relation of Kaka's. Kaka and Vithalrao remarked to the Guroo that I was the Deogaum Patel and that I would give them the assistance they wanted. The Guroo said he had made all the necessary "Bandobast" and had got all the people of Hindostan on his side and that the time had come to take action and that the Brahmin Raj would soon be in power, and that arms would be supplied soon and so forth. I said, "How will this even be done?" After some more talk I said, "All right, when all join, I will follow". The Guroo then said, "I will go to Aurangabad and bring some spears, and make some further Bandobast. I will return to Bhir and you will then see how matters stand". I then left Bhir and returned to Deogaum. I told all this to Shajee Patel, my brother He said, "This is all rot. Are you mad? It is all lies". Shajee went to Bhir and returned to Deogaum, and said, "I have seen Kaka and the others, and I am of opinion that these Brahmins are all liars" My brother then went to Hyderabad. After some time the Deshpandia of Tambaone, viz., Bapoorao and one Rungrao, Deshmukh of Kullum, arrived at Deogaum. They had three guns and one carbine with them. They put up in the village Chondee. I had a long talk with them. They said, "Have you heard anything?" I said, "I know nothing". They then said, "How is it you say you know nothing, when we hear that Kaka had sent for you to Bhir"? I said, "You tell us what is the news". On this Bapoorao said, "We have been to Aurangabad, and seen the Rajah with our own eyes, and the whole thing is 'Pucka'; and that Kaka had given them the guns they had with them. In the morning this party left, and I came to Bhir, as Bapoorao and Rungrao said the Kaka wanted me. On arriving at Bhir I put up at Kaka's. Next day Bapoo Kased Vakeel came from Aurangabad, bringing with him five spearheads and said that 2,000 spears were being got ready, as also guns. Of the five spearheads, Bapoo Kased brought from Aurangabad, Kaka gave me two, and after some days another spearhead.

These are the three spearheads, which were found at Deogaum by Mr. Stephenson. Kaka said, "You must look sharp now. A grand time has come, and you will be rewarded. So commence getting arms ready". After this I returned to my village and the next day the Rajah arrived at Bhir and Etilsing was sent to Deogaum by the Kaka. and I was summoned to Bhir. I accompanied Etilsing, and came to Bhir and saw the Rajah, who was putting up with the Kaka. I fell at his feet. The Rajah said he had made all Bandobast with the Contingent Troops at Aurangabad and that he had only to arrange matters in the Bhir and Dharashiv districts. He then gave me a flag. This flag was given up to Mr. Stephenson at Deogaum, when he came there. When the flag was handed to me, the Rajah said, "Now mind, keep this flag and when my troops, with the Contingent, will come, show them this flag, and they will understand your party belongs to me. and will not hurt you." Bapoo Kasad Vakeel and all the people (males) of Kaka's house were present. The Rajah then said, "The Kaka is your "'Malik'. You will have to supply him with money". I said, "What have I to give?" The Rajah said, "You are going to loot the country, and you will get lots of money. Go in for dacoity first; and then the regular fighting will take place afterwards". After this I went back to my village, and committed the Natia dacoity; and the jewellery, etc., was all handed over to the Rajah and Kaka by myself and Etilsingh In the same way the Oopla dacoity was committed and the plunder handed over to the Rajah and the Kaka. I forgot to mention that when the Deshpandia of Tamba came to my village with the man Bapoorao as before stated, that Kaka sent me three boxes or cartridges.

On the capture of certain of my accomplices in the Natia Dacoity, I got alarmed and came with one Aba Andila to Bhir. and came to Kaka's house. We found that both the Rajah and Kaka had gone to Purlee. Govindrao, son-in-law of the Kaka and Gungadhar *alias* Bhowrao told me they would show me a place to hide in. So we were taken there and food was supplied from Kaka's house. We remained hidden for fifteen days in his house. Gungadhar sent a camel to Purlee or Amba to the Kaka, with a letter telling him that I was in Bhir and that the Police were arresting those connected with the Natia dacoity. After a day or two, the Kaka came to Bhir from Mag. The Kaka came to my hiding place and told me the Rajah had paid the Amba Risalla people Rs 11,000 and 300 Gold Mohurs, and they had been bought over to the Rajah's side. Kaka said, "Some of the Degoaum people are at this moment at Mag. Go there and meet them and also see Gunpatrao, son of Patel Bawa, before whom the money was paid to the Risalla people. so that they may not fight against us." I said, "All this looks very well; but how can I fight the Sircar?". Kaka said, "When a man of your position takes action, all the others will follow". I said, "Let me see the Rajah again, as I cannot take action and collect men to fight". Kaka then said, "Never mind if you

will not join, but when the Rajah comes to power he will destroy you and your family". Kaka further remarked. "If you come to grief over this, I will recompense you. Oaths were taken with Tulsi Patra when the Contingent was bought over, and so commence work".

Kaka gave me a letter to the Rajah, which I was to take to him at Aurangabad. This letter was in a leather bag, which the Contingent Troopers took from me. I went from Bhir to Mag, and met Gunpatrao and Bapoorao Patels. Jaywenta of Deogaum was then near a well belonging to Bapoorao. He had several men with him. Gunpatrao told me that the Rajah had said that the Risalla people at Amba were given Rs. 11,000 before him, and they were all bought over, and that this was certain, and that there was nothing to fear from them and so on. So I joined the Mag gang, and we all took to the jungles, and committed much crime. I forgot to mention that I went to meet Mogiya, being sent by Kaka, who said that Mogiya was going to commit dacoity at Sircy, in British territory".

NOTE.—Here this man gives a very clear account of his doings, and fully corroborates Mogiya in every way. So there is no need of repeating the story over again here. After his statement he was cross-examined in the following manner:—

Q.—How many times did you come to Bhir in connection with this Baba's case ?

A.—I came about ten times.

Q.—Where did you put up while at Bhir ?

A.—In Kaka's Bada and he used to give me food. I several times brought as many as half a dozen persons with me, all of whom were fed and logded in Kaka's house.

Q.—Did you hear or see Sadiya Mang say that the Baba was no Rajah, as he wanted people to commit dacoity and give the plunder ?

A.—No, but I heard that he did so from Kaka, who said Sadiya Mang was a great Badmash.

Q.—How many meetings did you attend, and who were present at these meetings ?

A.—About a dozen times. At these meetings I recognised the following persons:—

1. Bapoo Kased Vakeel of Bhir.
2. Govindrao Vakeel of Bhir.
3. Vithalrao Karkoon.
4. Rajaram Brahmin, of the Mohtamim's office (this man must be Rungrao).
5. The Subedar of the Line Wallahs.
6. Rungrao Kowlia.
7. Kaseeba Pateel Vakeel.
8. Mahdeosing Hindustanee, and some others whose names I do not know, but whom I can recognise.

Kaka gave me one gun and one sword, and one blunderbuss was given by Bapoo Kased Vakeel to Etilsing, Kaka's servant. Kaka sent gunpowder and caps several times to us, while we were in the hills.

Q.—Did the persons, whom you have named above, hear what all the Kaka and the Rajah said about the Hindu or rather Brahminical power being about to come to power ?

A.—Yes; they heard every word, and they all said whatsoever the Rajah says is true and were it not for this, I mean the Vakeels saying so, and all these Vakeels being well-known to me, I would never have joined in this business.

(9)

Statement of Bapoorao, son of Abajee Patel of Mag, Taluqa Bhir, one of the dacoits in custody.

"About the Hulda time or about 10 or 15 days after the Devali, Vithalrao's son, whom I know as Rajajee, but whose name is I believe Gunpatrao, came to Mag I know both father and son, the father being a Karkoon and his son a Vakeel. He said a Rajah had come to Bhir, and was putting up with the Kaka, and that his father Vithalrao had sent him to call me to come to Bhir to see the Rajah. So I came next day to Bhir, and went to Vithalrao's house. He said a Rajah had come to Bhir. I said, "Let me see him." So Vithalrao and myself came to Kaka's house. There we met the Rajah. The following persons were then with the Rajah: (1) Sivrao Kaka, (2) Bapoorao Kased Vakeel, (3) Pundarinath Vakeel, (4) Govindrao Vakeel, (5) The Moharrir of the Ameen Kutchery of Bhir, and several others whom I cannot name or recognise; but there were in all about 15 or 20 persons present. Others were also going and coming. Shajee Patel of Deogaon was also there. He is the brother of Dhondee. The Kaka and Vithalrao said, "You must join the Rajah, as he is a Hindoo." Kaka said, "Why have you not given an answer ?" I said, "I will go and ask my brother Jaujee, and after taking his advice will let you know." One Javram Gosai was with me. He has now absconded. Kaka asked me when I would come back from my village. I said in three or four days. So we left Bhir and came back to Mag. I told my brother about meeting the Rajah etc., etc. My brother Jaujee said "I will come with you and bring our other brother Anna and Javram Gosai with us." So we all came to Bhir, and went to the Kaka's house, where we found Vithalrao Kaka and Shajee Patel with the Rajah. Kaka on seeing us remarked, "Have you made up your mind to join and assist the Rajah ?" I asked the Kaka, "What benefit will I derive if I join the Rajah ?" Then the Rajah said, "When I come to power, you will get a Jaghire." On this I said all right. I was then given three spear-heads, which are now with me (since handed up). I asked, "When will the Rajah come to power ?"

He said after the Gudee Padwa (Hindoo New Year). Next day we all went back to Mag. About twenty days after this, Rajajee, Vithalrao's son, and Kaka came again to Mag, and said, "Why have you not got men together, and gone in for dacoity, as the Police have been ill-using you?" (He referred to Jemadar Shumsuddin beating me, etc.) I said I could not commit dacoity. Kaka said, "All right, if you will not go in for dacoity, will you not get armed men together, and take to the hills and jungles?" I said, "All right, I will do this." After this Kaka and Rajajee went back to Bhir.

After three or four days, Kaka's son Sripatee and Vithalrao's son Rajajee came again to Mag, and said the Deogaum people had gone in for dacoity, and asked us, what we were about. Mahdeosing Hindustanee, Etilsing and his son Gopalsing were with Kaka's son. They proposed that a dacoity should be committed on the house of a Patil at Lalondee, which is a Jaghire village, belonging to the Rajah Ray Rayan. I refused to allow this, as this village was close to Mag. Etilsing remarked that I was a fool, and after some further talk, the party left Mag and returned to Bhir. After two or three days, I came again to Bhir and went to see the Rajah and Kaka, where we found the following persons assembled:—

All the persons I have named above, namely Bapoo Kased and the seven other persons, were present, as also—

1 Dhamoo Bundaloo.
2. The Subedar of the Linewallas, whom I saw yesterday. He had two or three other Linewallas with him. There were also two Sikhs, whom I can recognise, and several others.

On coming before the Rajah, he enquired when I had come. I said, "I have just arrived." After all those assembled had left except myself, Shajee Patel, Vithalrao, Jayram Gosai of my village, and Kaka I told the Rajah I could not commit dacoity: upon which the Rajah remarked, "Collect armed men and assist Dhondee of Deogaum." I said all right, and then left for Mag. After seven or eight days, the Rajah, Kaka and Gopalsing came to Mag. They put up in a new house I am building. I got them food cooked by one Bow Bhut of my village; and after taking their meals, they mounted their ponies, and I accompanied them to my sugarcane field, where a sugarcane mill was working. They all had some sugarcane juice. Some Dhairs and Mangs also accompanied the Rajah. Here Mogiaya Mang, who had been sent for by Dhuria Dhair, came up. The Rajah and Kaka told Mogiaya Mang "You must join the Deogaum gang." Mogiaya said all right. About four days before the Rajah came to Mag, as I have above described, a dacoity was planned at the village of Sirsi in British territory which is about fourteen miles from Mag. But some ill-omen was seen. So the gang returned to Mag. Dhondee was among the dacoits. After having a chat with Mogiya as described above, the Rajah, Kaka and Gopalsing started from Mag for Purlee accompanied by Gunpatrao, my relation (Bhateejah)

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After about ten or twelve days, Gunpatrao arrived at Mag alone. He said the Rajah had bought over the Amba Risalla, and paid them Rs. 10,000 and that Nana Saheb, the Deshpandia of Purlee, had also joined the Rajah. After three or four days the Kaka arrived at Mag. He said, "Join Dhondee." Jawenta of Deogaum was then in the hills quite close to Mag. He had a gang with him, and met the Kaka and said, "What am I to do? Dhondee is at Bhir and I am all alone here." Kaka said, "I will send Dhondee to you on my return to Bhir." After this the Kaka left, and next day Dhondee arrived at Mag. I did not see him when he arrived, but saw him next day.

Just then a Jamadar of Police, of the Dharashiv District, came to Mag to arrest Patel Bawa and Yesenttia Vingurh. On the Jamedar appearing at Mag, we all absconded—I mean myself, Mogiya Mang and Dhondee. With us there were about thirty persons of Mag and Deogaum. We escaped in the Daken Mohe Jungles. Here we were informed by Shamrao, a Brahmin Gomasta Patel, who sent a Dhair named Pandoo to tell us the Police had arrived. So we moved our camp to Laker Wadee. While we were thus knocking about, messages used to be sent to us by Kaka, "Keep together; get others to join you. Be not afraid, the time is close at hand when the Rajah will come to power".

While we were at Laker Wadee, Vakeels Moulvi Abdulla, Sarwar Ali and Kaseerao came to our camp and persuaded me to return to Bhir. So I, Dhuria Dhair and my brother Anna accompanied the Vakils and came to Bhir, and went before the Talukdar. Kaka then sent Vithalrao's son to me, and I went to see Kaka. He said, "Why did you return? Go back at once, you fool". I paid Rs. 15 for uniform to the Kaka, but I did not get it as it was to be sent for from other places. My name was entered in the Bahee.

"The Talukdar released us on security, and told me to bring back Gunpatrao and Gangu Patel of Mag, who were my relations and who were with the dacoits. I said all right. I then went back to my village, where I remained for three or four days, and then joined the dacoits again, and was captured with them by the Contingent Troops."

(10)

Statement of Dhuria, son of Gopalia Dhair of Mag, in custody.

"About the Hulda time of the season last year, Vithalrao Karkoon's son Rajajee, who is a Vakeel, came to Mag, and put up at Lohar Appa's Wada. Bapoorao Patel came to meet him, and after some talk Bapoorao, Rajajee and myself, with Jayram Gosai, came to Bhir, and went to the Kaka's house. I being a Dhair did not go up to where the Rajah was, but all the others went, and on their return to where I was, they all said that the Rajah told them that a new Raj was to come into power, and to get the people to rise and commit dacoities and that he would see to everyone's comforts. After this, we—I mean the Mag party

I have named above—returned to Mag. Gunpatrao and Bapoorao Patels had a talk and enquiries were made for Mogiya Mang, and I was sent to bring him. I went and brought Mogiya to Mag and he went to the Mang Wada. I went to Bapoorao Patel's house and reported that Mogiya had arrived."

(NOTE.—This man corroborates witness No. 3, Bapoorao, in every way.)

(11)

Statement of Mahadeosing, son of Goomasing of Chincholee, near Bir.

"About the Hulda time last year, Sripatrao, Kaka's son, came to Chicholee, my village, and said his father wanted to see me. So I came to Bhir, and went to Kaka's house. Kaka introduced me to the Maharaj (Baba). A goldsmith was then working at a silver plate, and the Rajah was busy with his dumb-bells. The goldsmith's name is Narayan of Bhir. The Rajah said nothing to me. I noticed one Vasudeo Dhotaker Vakeel was there with the Rajah. After a little, I left and next day I went again to Kaka's house, where I saw Rungrao, the Moharrir of the Ameen's Kutchery. He went away and then Bapoorao Kased Vakeel came and began to talk with the Rajah, and when Rungrao Kallia Karkoon came, I left.

Next day Sripatrao came to call me. I went to Kaka's house. The Rajah then left the Madee he was in and came to another Madee and I met him there alone. The Rajah asked me all about my caste, and where I lived in Hindoostan, and how I gained my living. After some further talk the Rajah said, "The time is now come when your luck will change ("Naseeb Khul Jayga") and then asked me would I join in a religious war. I said I was alone. He said, "Have you any people in your country (Hindoostan), who would assist you?" I said, "yes." He then said, "You must go to Hindoostan, and bring 10,000 men. I will give a Karkoon with you." This meeting then broke up. I met Kaka, who said, "Have you seen the Maharaj?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Obey his orders." I then went home. I did not go near Kaka's for two or three days. So Sripatrao was sent to call me and I came to Kaka's, where I met the Rajah. The question of sending for men from Hindoostan was again spoken of. One Vasudeorao Dhotakar who was then present, was told off as my Karkoon. I asked him if he would come and he said yes. This matter was then dropped.

One day Dhondee and 7 or 8 others of Deogaum arrived at Kaka's house and were put up in his yard. I do not know what took place between Dhondee, the Rajah and Kaka but Dhondee's party left. Then Suddiya Mang came to Kaka's house. He was alone and Etilsing used to feed him. During this time the following Vakeels, etc., used to visit the Rajah:—

1. Bapoorao Kased Vakeel.
2. Govindrao Chapulkar Vakeel.
3. Narayanrao Karkoon of the 2nd Talukdar's Kutchery, and two or three other Brahmins used to come with Narayanrao.

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4. Damodar, Kulkarni of Gunpateeka Peepree, but who lives in Bir.
5. Dajee Munsubdar.
6. Kishenrao Vakeel.
7. Vithalrao Karkoon.
8. Dhano Bundala Buih. He was given order to have supplies ready, and many other Brahmins of Bir used to visit the Rajah. I also noticed the Brahmin Karkoon, who is in the Sikh force, coming to the Rajah's.

The chief supporters of the Rajah were:—

1. Rungrao Kowlia Karkoon.
2. Vithalrao Karkoon.
3. Bapoorao Kased Vakeel.
4. Govindrao Chapulkar Vakeel.
5. Wasudeo Datrekar Vakeel.

Bapoorao Kased gave a blunderbuss to Etilsing and it was given to Dhondee. Ammunition was supplied by Kaka.

(12)

Statement of Aba, son of Heerajee Andlia of Deogaum, in custody.

Speaks to being Dhondee in hiding at Bir, and supplied with food from Kaka's house, and going from Bir to Mag with Dhondee and being with the gang, who assembled to commit the Sirsi Dacoity in British Territory, etc., etc.

(13)

Statement of Bowdev, son of Dhondebutt Bheem of Mag.

"About the Hulda time last year two Brahmins came to Mag and were put up at Bapoorao's new Wada. I was ordered to get dinner ready for them and was supplied by Bapoorao's people with the usual articles, such as Ghee, Ata, Dal, etc., etc. I cooked the dinner and then two Brahmins ate it. I do not know their names but can recognise them."

(14)

Statement of Appa, son of Byroo Lohar of Mag.

"About the Hulda time last year I remember two Brahmins putting up in my Wada. They had two ponies with them. They went into the village to take their food. Bapoorao Patel met these two Brahmins. Jayaram Gosai, Gunpatrao Patel and others also came there."

(15)

Statement of Shahjee, son of Heerajee Mang of Mag.

"Two Brahmins came to Mag last year about the Hulda time. They were mounted on ponies. After having their food, they went to Bapoorao Patel's Mulla, where they had some sugar-cane juice. Mogya Mang was at the Mulla and met them, and

they had a talk. I did not hear what was said. I know one of these Brahmins. His name is Kaka of Bir. The other Brahmin, I do not know who he was. After having a chat with Mogiya, they left Mag, going towards the Dewlia Road. Gunpatrao Patel of Mag went with the two Brahmins. He was also mounted on a horse. One of the two Brahmins, I think, was Kaka. He was mounted on a pony belonging to Bapoorao Patail.

About fifteen days after this Gunpatrao returned alone to Mag.

I know Gunpatrao Vakeel and Kaka, as they often came to Mag, and put up at Appa Lohar's house."

(16)

Statement of Jayah, son of Sreeram Dher of Mag.

"About the Hulda time last year, I remember two Brahmins coming to Mag. They were both mounted on horses. I was too busy looking after their horses to notice anything particular. They went to Bapoorao's Mulla, and after having some sugarcane juice left. They met Mogia Mang at the Mulla. I did not see them start, but I know that Gunpatrao Patel returned after about 8 or 15 days after these Brahmins left. The Brahmins' horses were tied up in Bapoorao's Wada."

(17)

Statement of Pandoo, son of Hanmantia Vingurh of Deogaum, in custody.

"About fifteen days before the Contingent Troops attacked the dacoits at Laker Wadee, I and Kustna, son of Mahdoo Vingurh, were sent from Deogaum by Dhondee and Jaywentia to Bir to Kaka's. We were asked to see Kaka and bring word back. So we started from Deogaum and came to Kaka's house. We found he was not at home. Here we met a Brahmin, thirty years of age, with heavy moustache, rather fair. This man asked us who we were. We said we were sent by Dhondee and Jaywentia to get news from Kaka. This Brahmin then handed me a small box, which he directed to be given to Dhondee, and to tell Dhondee that Kaka had gone to some village.

We started for Deogaum, where we were stopped by a Police Sowar, who asked us who we were. We said we were of Deogaum, upon which the Sowar searched us and the small box was taken from me. This occurred near the village Borekadee. The Sowar took us to Hura, where the packet was opened and found to contain gun-caps. There a 'Punchnama' was held and then the Sowar took us to Mag, where an Ameen Saheb and several Police were present. They brought us to Bir. The day Dhondee

sent us to Bir, that the unfortunate Dak runner, whose name is Mohiuddin, he was at Guppawadee, in the jungles a place near the village of Eda. He had about thirty persons with him, who were more or less armed. When we left Deogaum it was four days after the Holi festival of last year."

NOTE.—From information given by Jaivantia and Dhondi it is evident that these two men Pandu and Kustana were sent to the Kaka's at Bir four or five days after the Karaoopla dacoity. So this must be about the end of March or the beginning of April 1899, as the Karaoopla dacoity took place on 25th March 1899.

(18)

Statement of Javantia, son of Shajee of Dewgaon, in custody.

"I am in custody for being concerned with Dhondi in the late dacoities, which have taken place in this District. The Baba and Kaka were the chief persons who led us on to commit these crimes. Meetings were held in Kaka's house to which the following persons came, and the question of the Brahmanical Raj being about to come into power was discussed and explained to us:—

(1) Vithalrao Karkun.

(2) Bapu Kasid Vakil.

(3) Kashirao Vakil.

(4) Punderinath Vakil.

(5) Rungrao Kowlia, a government servant employed at Bir.

(6) Rungrao Moharrir, Amin's Kacheri, Bir.

(7) Bowrao, employed in the Mothmim's office.

(8) Gunpatrao, son of No. 1, Vakil.

(9) The Sawari Peshkar. I do not know his name but he is employed in the Sowi Theshildar's Kacheri.

When Dhondi and myself were encamped in the jungles of the village of Supavadi, we sent Pandu (witness No. 11) and Kushna to Bir to Kaka's for some caps and to bring news. They were both arrested and never returned to us. I saw with our eyes Goldsmith Narayan at Kaka's making or rather engraving on breast plates of silver. The Baba used to assist the goldsmith. In the middle of the plate there was a figure of a head of a lynx and a bird. The Baba said the lynx represented the present Government and the bird represented the Brahminical Government, which would eat the lynx up. The figure of the bird was placed over the head of the lynx, as is shown on the flag I gave up to Mr. Stephenson at Deogaum. There was something written on these plates in Sanskrit, as is on the flag I gave up. The Baba told me that when I met anyone who said he belonged to his (the Baba's) party, I was first to ask him what the

meaning of the word 'phareb' was, and if he replied the meaning was a lynx and a bird, then I was to conclude that that person belonged to his party.

Note.—The pass word of Baba was no doubt "Phareb".

All the plunder in the Wasee, Ooplee and Natia dacoities was handed up to the Kaka and the Baba at Bir by myself and Dhondee.

It was by the orders given by Kaka and Baba that Suddiya Mang and the other Mang with him were murdered and burnt, as I have stated in my confession. The pony which Suddiya had with him was also destroyed by Yeknathia Mang, under instructions received.

The Kaka had an account book, "Bahee" in which all monies received were entered, and all accounts due, that is to say when (a) paid for his uniform, the amount paid was entered in this book and if (b) promised to pay, his name was entered in this book. Myself and Dhondee paid Rs. 75 for uniforms for 5 of his gang. This amount is entered in this book. This book was kept by Bapoo Kasad Vakeel of Bir.

I was informed that one day the Baba and one Govindrao, a "Bhanjah" of Kaka's, went to the Khajana Bagh to bathe. They met the Ningoor Dak runner coming to Bhir with the Dak bags. The runner asked the Baba who he was upon which he kicked him down and beat him. This information, I received from Govindrao, but I cannot say whether it is correct. Enquiry will clear this up.

The Baba had a lot of patterns of cloth (Khakee). These he used to show us and remark. "This is the best colour to make uniforms." (*Note*: The information, regarding the Baba beating the Dak runner, is correct, as I find a Misal of a case in the Mohtamim's office, No. 4 of 1308 F. The offence occurred on the 11th January '99. It is to be regretted that the unfortunate Dak runner, whose name is Mohiuddin, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 for making a false complaint.)

The Kaka gave me one sword and one gun, as also the three spear-heads I gave up to Mr. Stephenson at Deogaum. The Baba used to go to Khajana Bagh, which is about 2 or 2½ miles from here, every day to bathe. He used sometimes to go on horseback, but generally on foot. Kaka, Vithalrao, and Kaka's male relations used to sometimes accompany him."

(19)

Statement of Asunath Yeknath, Constable, Bir Police.

"I am Brahmin by caste and am now six years in the service as a constable. My house is quite close to that of Sivarao Kaka's. The Baba paid two visits to Bhir. One about a year ago, and

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the other about five or six months ago. He used to put up with the Kaka. When the Baba came meetings used to be held at Kaka's house. The following persons used to come there:—

1. Dhondee, now in custody.
2. Bapoorao, now in custody.
3. Vithalrao Karkoon.
4. Dattu Pant Vakeel.
5. Bapoo Kasad Vakeel.
6. Keshavrao Vakeel.

The late Taluqdar took my statement regarding the Brahminical intrigues at Bhir.

Several others used to come to Kaka's during the time the Baba was there. The Baba, Keshavrao Vakeel and Kaka used to go for miles, mounted on ponies. The Baba used to leave Bir for months together and then return again. Kaka was the Baba's great friend and assistant."

Q.—Why did you repeat the fact of these meetings taking place to the Mohtamim ?

A. -I repeated this to the Mohtamim, about a month before the dacoits were attacked by the Contingent. He said all right, and told me to work up the information, but no action was taken.

(20)

Statement of Yeknathia, son of Maloo Mang of Deogaum, in custody.

"Dhondee ordered me to destroy Suddiya Mang's pony. So myself Suria Dhair's (who is now in custody) brother Jania took the animal into the jungles, and cut its trunk. At first I refused to do this. But Dhondee said, "What are you afraid of ? Suddiya has been polished off." I heard a rumour that Suddiya had been murdered by Mogiya and Jevantia. But I knew nothing of the facts of the case."

(21)

Statement of Chudia, son of Rama Dhair of Deogaum, in custody.

"I came to Bhir about ten or twelve times, being sent by Dhondee to Kaka. I took letters from Dhondee to Kaka four or five times, and was often sent to find out if the Rajah had arrived at Bhir. This was at the Hulda season of the year, last year. Kaka used to answer Dhondee's letters which I used to give to Dhondee at Deogaum. When I used to go to the Kaka's house, I often saw a number of Brahmins assembled there. Among them I could recognise the following persons:—

1. Vithalrao Karkoon.
2. Rungrao Kowlia Vakeel.
3. Bapoorao Kased Vakeel.

I did not go up the Madee, being a Dhair, but could not see from below the persons, who were assembled in the Madee. I saw the Baba several times at Kaka's house, and can recognise him. I remember coming to Bhir with the following persons with Dhondee, this was in the cold season, when the Bajree fields were being reaped: (1) Dhondee, (2) Dhondee Tailee, (3) Abdool, (4) Sewria Dhair, one of the dacoits who have absconded and (5) Aba Andlia.

The reason of Dhondee taking all these persons with him was that we said we wanted to see the Raja with our own eyes, before we would take to plundering.

We all put up in Kaka's Wada and were fed by him. A Mahomedan Camelman of the Kaka's named Ameer Khan used to cook my food, the Ata and Dal being supplied by Kaka. When we arrived at Bir, all the Hindoos, I mean Dhondee and others, were put up in Kaka's Madee, and we Dhairs, I mean myself and No. 4 were put up in a shed, where Kaka had a Karkhana. The day after we arrived we were all taken before the Rajah, who was then in another Madee. The Kaka and Rajah were there. We were introduced by the Kaka. The conversation was all about wanting money to pay the Risalla, and the Rajah and Kaka said 'commit dacoity, and get together money' After some more talking, in which the Rajah said that his Raj would soon come into power, and he would give employment to every one of those, who collected plunder and brought it to him. We remained two days at the Kaka's and then returned to Deogaum and commenced operations by committing the Natia dacoity. All the plunder in this case was taken to Bir by Etilsing and Dhondee. The dacoits, who numbered about 30 only got a few Rupees each in cash. The Rajah and Kaka told us they had got the Amba Risalla on their side, and that if they ever came, they would not use ball ammunition. If the Camelman Ameer Khan is asked he will be able to say where he went to on account of the Rajah, as he used to be sent by the Kaka on missions all over the country, on account of the Rajah. All the plunder in the Oopla dacoity was taken to Bir by Etilsing and Jawenta. The dacoits, who were about 25 in number only got a few rupees each in cash."

(22)

Statement of Dhondee Tailee, son of Parappa of Deogaum, in custody.

"I remember coming to Bir, with the following persons, about the time the Bajree was being reaped last year:—1. Dondee, 2. Chudia Dhair, 3. Suria Dhair, 4. Aba Andlia and 5. Abdoola.

The reason of our coming to Bir was that when Dhondee told us a new Raj was going to come into power, we expressed how this could take place when the Sirkar had such a number of Police and others in its employ. Dhondee said, "All right, come to Bir and see for yourselves". So we came. (*Note.*—This witness corroborates No. 15 in every way and adds that he met Gunpatrao of Mag at Kaka's, the day after they arrived at Bir as above

described, and that Gunpatrao Patel told Dhondee in his presence that the Kaka and Rajah had ordered them to commit a dacoity at Sirsi in British Territory, and that on receiving this order, Dhondee, Ganpatrao and all those who came from Deogaum started for Sirsi from Bir, and that they met the Mag gang about ten miles from that place, etc., etc.).

Q.—Did you hear the Kaka and Rajah tell Gunpatrao Patel to commit the Sirsi dacoity ?

A.—Yes. These orders were often repeated.

(23)

Statement of Byramjee Eduljee, Overseer, Local Fund, Bir.

"About the commencement of the Bir disturbances my brother Rustomjee, Ameen, Customs Department, Papta Yermalla, district Nuldroog, sent me two old rifles to sell. I tried to sell them but did not succeed. About a day or two after the rifles arrived, one Dattia Vaman Vakeel came to me and asked me about the rifles and took them away, keeping them two or three days with him, after which he returned them saying they were too expensive. Vakeel Keshav Rao and Balvanrao came to my house enquiring after the rifles. I was too busy and so could not show them to him. The day the rifles were seized Keshavrao again came and my father showed them to him, but the price did not suit the Vakeels. So, they went away." (*Note.*—There is little doubt that these Vakeels wanted to get a hold of these weapons to arm their friends, the dacoits, the so-called soldiers of the intriguing Baba.)

(24)

Statement of Bapoorao Narsimva of Papen, District Nuldroog.

"I met one Rungrao, a Brahmin, who is employed in the Customs Department at Hyderabad. He told me that a person named Raosaheb had arrived at Aurangabad, and asked me if I would come with him to visit that person. I said all right. We, I mean myself and Rungrao and Kishenrao, who is a clerk in the Court-of-Wards at Hyderabad, all came to Kullum. Kishenrao went to village Kowta and myself and Rungrao, with Dajee, the Tamba Deshpandia, came to Aurangabad. We went to one Govindrao Potedar's house (he is a Government servant). We also met Bow Punchee, Peshkar of the Bir Tahsil and from there went to the place where the Rajah (Raosaheb) was putting up. There were three Carnatic Brahmins with him, who went by the names of Anna, Appa and Govindrao. (These names must be false.) On seeing us the Raosaheb asked Rungrao, the Customs clerk, what arrangements had been made. After some talk it was arranged that Dajee should get together 2,000 armed men, and the Raosaheb was to give Rs. 10,000 to Dajee. The Raosaheb could not pay the 10,000. So we came on to Bir, bringing a letter from the Baba to Kaka, for twenty guns and twenty swords. On arriving at Bir the Kaka only gave us three guns and one blunderbuss. We went to Deogaum, met Dhondee, and after some talk with him we went to Tamba. On our way we met Shajee, Dhondee's brother.

After some knocking about, I went to my village Pooplee, where I met one Venkatrao. who was an agent of the Baba. He accompanied me and we came again to Kullum and from there we went to Tamba, and then to Deogaum, met Shajee and Dhondee, and then came to Bir and saw the Kaka. He said the Baba was at Aurangabad. So I went to Aurangabad, where I met the Baba. Venkatrao accompanied me. I had a talk with the Baba. He asked me if Dajee had got together men. I said 'Yes' as I wanted to get money out of the Baba.

After some more talk, I came along to Bir. Venkatrao remained with the Baba at Aurangabad. Just as I was starting from Aurangabad, the Baba gave me three boxes of gun-caps, which he directed to be given to Dhondee. On arriving at Bir, I went to see the Kaka and told him the Baba was coming to Bir very soon. I then went to Deogaum with Shajee, whom I met at Kaka's and I handed the three boxes of caps to Dhondee at Deogaum, from where I went to Tamba and then to my village". *(Note.*—I have taken the above just to make up the file of the record of the evidence against the Brahmins. This man's full statement I have sent on to the Inspector-General of Police.)

(25)

Statement of Ameer Khan, son of Hussain Khan

"I was employed by Siwrao Kaka at his Karkhana, and used to assist Ramchunder and Marutee blacksmith, who used to work at the Karkhana. About the last Divalee, I was put in charge of a camel, which belonged to a company in which Kaka was a partner. I remember one day about the Hulda season of the year I was given a letter by Gungadhar Vakeel to be taken to Purlee to be given to Kaka, who had gone there. I took the letter to Purlee, when I found the Kaka was not there. So I took it on to Amba, where I found the Kaka. He was putting up at a Brahmin's house near a temple near the Killah. After taking the letter, the Kaka said, "Go, I will come to Bir soon." I know of a Baba who was putting up at Kaka's. He used to often leave Bir and return again. I took to Aurangabad this Baba's leather bag and some oranges, which he (the Baba) gave me while he was putting up at the Kaka's. I gave these things to the Baba's people who were putting up in a house near the Suparee Hanuman. The Baba gave me a letter, which I showed to the people and they directed me to the house. After I had given the packet to the Baba's people, I went to a smith's house in the Chowree and gave him a letter the Kaka had given me, and this smith gave me 25 spear bamboos. I brought them to Kaka's house and they were taken into the house.

Dhondee, Chudia Dhair and another Mahdeo. who was with Dhondee, used to come to the Kaka's. The Dhair used to be put up in Kaka's Karkhana, and Dhondee and other Hindoos used to go into Kaka's house. I saw Shajee, Dhondee's brother, at the Kaka's once or twice."

(26)

Statement of Narayan, son of Bapoo Goldsmith of Bir.

"Kaka told me he had some work for me. This was about the Hulda time of the season last year. I went to his house. He took me up to his Madee. There I was introduced to a Baba, who was fair and had a beard. He drew a figure on a piece of paper, which represented a lynx and a bird. The bird was on the lynx's head. I was asked to make a "Sacha" (mould). I got some "Kasa" (white metal) and made a plate. The Baba said he wanted a thicker plate. So I made a thicker plate. On this the Baba drew the figure of a lynx and a bird, and I began to engrave on the plate. The Baba was not satisfied with the way I worked, so he began to engrave himself, as he had engraving instruments. . . ."

(27)

Statement of Gunpatrao, son of Pateel Bawa of Mag.

"I am Police and Mulkee Patel (Goomasta) of Burengaum, District Bir. About the Hulda time last year, Gopalsing, Kaka's servant, came to Mag. He said that Kaka and the Baba had sent for Bapoorao. So I, Bapoorao and Jayaram Gosai of Mag with Gopalsing came to Bir, and went to Kaka's house. We went up to the Madee, where Kaka, Pundarinath Vakeel, Govindrao, Bapoo Kased, Vithalrao, Keshavrao Vakeel were all assembled. The Baba said the Hindoo Raj will soon come into power—in one year or six months. All the Vakeels and those I have named above corroborated this. The Baba said, "Cause a Bund (rebellion)." We said we could not do this. The Vakeels then made oath that if we got into trouble, they would get us out of the business. After this we returned to our village Mag.

About a month after this, Gopalsing came again to Mag and said Vithalrao, Keshavrao and Sreerao Kaka wanted Bapoorao again at Bir. So myself, Bapoorao, Jayram Gosai and Dhuria Dhair came to Bir and went to Kaka's house. A meeting of Vakeels took place and the Baba said, "Go ahead and commit dacoity". We went back to Mag. Next day, Kaka, Baba and Gopalsing came to Mag and had their food, which was cooked by a Bhat named Bhawdeo. After having their food, they went to Bapoorao's sugar-cane field, where a mill was at work. All had some juice, and Mogiya Mang was met by the Baba, who said, "This is the time to go in for dacoity." Mogiya said, "All right." After some more talk, the Baba, Kaka and myself started for Purlee, which is 36 miles from Mag. When we reached Purlee, we put up at Nana Saheb Deshpandia's house. We remained there for one day. The Baba asked Nana Saheb to collect men. He said all right and after some further talk we left Purlee and reached Amba which is 18 miles from Purlee. Here we put up at one Sadashivrao Vakeel's, who is, I believe, Vithalrao's brother.

Next day 7 or 8 Troopers of the Amba Risalla came to meet the Baba. They came in the evening on foot. From the way the Baba received them it was evident that they were friends of the Baba. They and the Baba went to a side-room. They all began to enquire after the Baba's health and, after about 2 hours' talk, they left. I can recognise one out of the 7 men who came with the Risalla men. His name is Heerasing. I found this out as the Baba called him Heerasing Jemadar. He is tall and well made and has a twisted beard. I think some of the hair in his beard was grey. He was about 35 or 40. had a Putka on and had boots on. Sadashiv Rao Vakeel of Amba went and brought these Risalla people to the Baba. and he will be able to name and point them out.

Next day Kaka, Baba, and Sadashivrao Vakeel went on foot towards the Risalla. The Baba bought a saddle from the Risalla. which Kaka said the Baba had paid Rs. 80 for. The Baba used to go to the Risalla very often and once went to buy the Commanding Officer's horse but did not purchase the animal. The Vakeel Sadashivrao used to bring these Risalla people to the Baba's every evening. The general conversation used to be that the Risalla people were to be paid a certain amount of money on the understanding that they were not to act against the Baba's forces. At one of these meetings, the Baba gave Heerasing Jamadar H. S. Rs. 1,500 and two handfuls of Gold Mohurs. I should say there were over 150 Gold Mohurs. After this paper and pen were called for and something was written in Urdu. I do not know what was written but I heard Heerasing say. "I want more money." Upon this the Baba said, "All right. You will get 5,000 more." I think the paper which was written out was an agreement about the payment of the Rs. 5,000 to Heerasing.

Brahmins used to assemble at the place. The Baba was ... . and the Shastras used to be consulted

I remember a camelman coming to Amba with a letter for the Kaka from Bir. No reply was given to this letter by the Kaka, who said "You go, I am coming." The camelman told me that my father had sent me word to return. So I told the Baba, "I am going to my village". He said all right. So I came back to Mag on Vithalrao's pony. It is a bay animal. Next day Dhuria Dhair brought Vithalrao's pony to Bir. After remaining at Mag for some days, I joined Dhondee's gang and committed the Kara Oopla and Magchawdee dacoities. I have now the following property with me, which I have buried in the jungles of Mag:—

1 Gold Bore Mal. 2 Silver Dundolees and 1 Silver Suree.

This property was given me by Mogia Mang. I absconded after the troops attacked the dacoits, with whom I was the day they were attacked." (NOTE: The Sadashivrao Vakeel of Amba referred to by this witness is brother of Vithalrao Karkoon of Bir, so often referred to in these statements).

Q.—Why did you tell others that the Risalla people were paid Rs. 11,000 ?

A.—I told them that Rs. 1,500 was paid with two handfuls of Gold Mohurs and that Rs. 10,000 was promised them by the Kaka and the Baba.

Mr. A. C. Hankin reported that Baba seems to have attracted the sympathy of the Brahmin population consisting of officials and non-officials to his cause and urged strong action to be taken against them, and the posting of punitive police in Bhir. The following correspondence bears on this subject:—

(1)

"No. L/1, Dated 5th July, 1899.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Police and Judicial and General Department,
Hyderabad-Dn.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a report received from Mr. Stephenson which is very full and interesting and leaves little for me to add. I am doing all in my power to try and trace the Baba, and when we get him I hope the whole truth will come out. Meanwhile, Mr. Stephenson and Khyrath Hussain are picking up all the threads and arresting those who gave assistance and joined the Baba.

It is chiefly with the latter part of the report that I have to deal with, and I trust that Government will give my remarks that attention which it deserves. Two and a half years ago I issued a circular that more Hindus should be enlisted in the police than there were now. My object was misunderstood, and a hue and cry was raised that I was against the Mahomedans. Perhaps now it will be seen that what I did or rather wanted to do was in the interest of the Mahomedan State that I am serving. This particular case shows how completely right I was in my surmise, *viz.*, that with a Hindu population a wholly Mahomedan force is utterly out of touch and quite unable to cope with intrigues. Here, the Brahmins were intriguing under the very nose of the District authorities who from the Talukdar downwards were ignorant of what was going on; is it not natural that it should be so ? Could this state of things have existed had we even a sprinkling of Hindus amongst the officers ? I have noticed throughout my tour what a wide gulf there is between the two, and it behoves Government to reconsider my suggestion in the interest of the State. Enough on that point.

My belief is that at this present moment there are many Babas or so called Rajahs on the war path going about in Native States seeing what damage they can do by stirring up illfeeling. they may have no other object in view than loot and plunder for

themselves, but that they can find fools to believe that the Government power can easily be overthrown is fully borne out by the Bhil rising last year and the Bir affair this year. In both instances, the village people seemed quite ready to believe that the Government power was in the wane.

With reference to the remarks about the police behaviour all I can say is that if the head of the district was too timid to act we cannot expect much from the subordinates. Personally, had I been the Mohtamim I would have risked dismissal rather than bide by the funky policy of the District Magistrate. Anything more weak and childlike than sending Vakeels to treat with dacoits and give them purwanas I have seldom heard of: but it is characteristic of the Bir policy throughout. I consider that Muhomed Azam showed a great want of pluck in not protesting against action; but as he was a new man, only officiating, and not much in favour, he probably thought that discretion was the better part of valour, and meekly bowed to his superior officers' advice. No one can deny the fact that the greatest credit is due to the Mohtamim for locating this gang; for it was his first enquiry in the two first dacoities that revealed the fact of who these dacoits were and his reports to the Talukdar were full and clear, still I cannot forgive him for his weak action.

Another reason for the police being so unfit to cope with a big business like this is that the majority of men are locally enlisted and it is to their interest to keep in hand and glove with the people of all kinds. If transferred to other Districts they refuse to go point blank and resign; where else does this state of things exist? Carrying out orders is not understood here: each and every man must do what he likes best and what suits him best

Para. 42 of Mr. Stephenson's report has my attention.

I think it was a great pity that the Talukdar's and Mr. Ahmed Khan's request for calling out the contingent was complied with reference to me It cast an unnecessary slur on the police; however, as far as the dacoits were concerned it was well for them, for had the police and Rohillas got at them I fancy the number killed would have been doubled.

I agree with all that Mr. Stephenson says in para. 44 of his report. Of course it rests with Government to comply or otherwise; but it is perfectly clear that the majority of Brahmin officials were in sympathy with the movement. Why did none of these officials warn the authorities? If Government are unable to transfer the lot, some punishment, such as 6 months' pay should be stopped, and the reason pointed in the Jareeda, so that their disloyalty to Government may be made public.

In conclusion I beg that Government will listen to me in this case and place punitive police at Bir at once and two complete chowkis for two years. It is a right and just punishment for the people of the Headquarters of the District, who can be so disloyal as to allow a thing of this kind to go on, and not warn the authorities. The Government of Bombay put punitive police in

Poona, the Madras Government have put punitive police in Tinnevelly and it behoves our Government to uphold its prestige and insist on its subjects being loyal. Had the Bir business not been nipped in the bud there is no knowing how far it might have spread; in fact, Aurangabad and Parbhani did attempt to follow suit. The Punitive Police will teach the Vakeels. many of whom were in sympathy with this movement. No time should be lost.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. C. HANKIN,
I.G.P."

(2)

(SEAL OF HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT)

"Very Confidential.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Hyderabad-Deccan,
18th June, '99.

My dear Aziz Mirza,

Mr. Stephenson writes from Bir that the Brahmin element is more mixed up in that business than he at first suspected and suggests a general scattering of the Brahmin officials in Aurangabad and Bir and in that opinion I think Government should agree; but it should be most confidentially done through Mr. Dunlop so as not to rouse suspicion. This matter should be kept most confidential.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) A. C. HANKIN."

(3)

"Replied that the papers were laid before His Excellency the Minister and also shown to Mr. Dunlop. But before taking any steps about the transfer of the Brahmin officials from the Districts of Aurangabad and Bir, the Government would like to have a list of officials suspected to have been involved in the Bir affair. His letter to the address of the First Assistant No. W Confidential dated 22nd June, 1899, was also returned.

(Sd.) MD. AZIZ MIRZA.
27-6-'99."

(4)

" Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. U/1, dated 9th Inst., I have the honour to forward herewith copy of Mr. Stephenson's D.O. No. 41 dated 4th Inst. together with copies of its enclosures, *viz.*, 21 statements, and to request that early orders may be passed regarding the Brahmins suspected of intriguing with the Baba.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. C. HANKIN,
I.G.P. "

(5)

Bir,
4th July'99.

" No. 41.

Dear Mr. Hankin,

I have in my No. 39A of yesterday's date disposed of the case of the official Brahmins of Bir.

I will now touch on the conduct of the non-official Brahmins.

2 I attach 21 statements I have taken which speak for themselves and show how matters stand.

3. A reference to appendix (a) attached to this report will show you the particular parts of the statements which bear on the case.

4. It may be argued that nearly all the persons who have given their evidence in the attached statements are accused in the custody of the Police, but I submit that in cases like this the evidence of co-conciliators is the only evidence procurable, as it is a well-known fact that Brahmins seldom if ever preach against each other.

5. You are already in possession of the fact of the Baba remaining at Bir for a long time and his holding meetings, getting together armed men and arms and ammunition, and there is abundance of evidence that his intentions were (however so suicidal) of a highly criminal type and that this Baba and his chief agent, the Kaka, were the sole cause of all the recent crime and general unrest in this District.

6. All these intrigues were hatched and brought into existence in Kaka's house which was frequented by every Brahmin in Bir, both official and non-official, and much criminal correspondence was received and despatched from time to time from this

Brahmin's residence. All these facts were well known to these threaded intriguers who more or less assisted each other in spreading the Baba's doctrines throughout the Bir and Aurangabad Districts, and if the truth were known, to many other places in the State.

7. The action of the Bir Brahmins verges on abetment of dacoity and if I could only get together a few missing links in the chain of evidence against them I would not hesitate a moment to put them on their trial, but when I have to contend with the whole Brahminical population of Bir exerting themselves to their utmost to suppress any evidence which may be forthcoming I feel there is not a ray of hope of ever being able to get this evidence together.

8. There is another matter in connection with this case which I would have referred to in this report, but as it is a very serious one and has a military aspect about it I refrain from touching on it. particularly so as you are already aware of what I refer to above.

9. From the facts I have touched on in the above paras of this letter I do not think I am wrong in suggesting:—

1st that a punitive Police force be quartered at Bir for the space of three years consisting of one Jamedar. Daffadar and 12 men. and this force be placed in the Dhondee Purah of the town of Bir where all the Brahmins mostly live and the cost of maintaining this force to be assessed from the Brahmin inhabitants of Bir, no other castes being made to contribute. There were 322 houses in which Brahmins live in Bir.

2nd that the sannads of all the Brahmin Vakeels of Bir be suspended for 2 years.

3rd that the names of all Brahmins be removed from the local Fund and Municipal Committees of Bir.

10. The above may be considered harsh measures, but when the conduct of these Brahmins is taken into consideration, conduct. I may add, which has caused much misery and led men into crime for which they will have to suffer long terms of imprisonment, men. I may add, who with a very few exceptions were honest cultivators and peaceful ryots, and further that these Brahmin intriguers have been the cause of nearly a lakh of rupees of property having been plundered and several unfortunate misguided persons being killed and severely wounded, being maimed for life, all this being the outcome of the Bir Brahmanical intrigues. I fail to see the severity of the measures I have suggested and have only to add in conclusion that a severe lesson should be taught to these Brahmanical intriguers. whom I may style the end of the evidence against the Brahmins etc. of Bir and other places, who are mixed up with the Baba's intrigues".

No action was taken against the persons about whom the Inspector-General of Police reported, yet a close watch was kept on them for a number of years. Thus ended the insurrection of Baba Saheb. He was heard of at Amravati in Madhya Pradesh in 1902 and no trace of his whereabouts could be found after that date. The insurrection inspired by him in Bhir and Aurangabad was a notable episode in the State of Hyderabad in the closing year of the 19th century* ".

In 1901 Mahārājā Sir Kisen Prasād Bahādur, the *Peśkār*, was appointed minister.

In November, 1902, the Assigned Districts of Berār were leased in perpetuity to the British Government at an annual rental of 25 lakhs, a most important event in the history of the State.

The Nizām Mahabub Ali Khān died in the year 1911. He was succeeded by Mir Usmān Ali Khān on 29th August 1911.

In the matter of administration, the Nizām State witnessed considerable progress during the reign of Mir Usmān Ali Khān. Hitherto the administration of the State was carried through the *Madar-ul-Mahām* who was akin to the chief minister of the Moghal period. But on November 17, 1919, this system was replaced by an Executive Council under a President. The chief minister was hence forward designated as the President of the Executive Council of Hyderābād. Reforms were effected in practically every branch of the administration. The judiciary was separated from the executive and the administration of justice was placed on sound and efficient lines. In the field of education, the Usmania University was established in 1917, while intermediate colleges started functioning at divisional headquarters from 1927. The Qāzipeth-Ballārshah route and the railway line connecting Bidar and Paraļī were opened. Meanwhile public awakening was making itself felt in the State. From the time of Sālārjung I (1853-1883), educated elements from all parts of India had been encouraged to enter the service of the State. The establishment of educational institutions in the city of Hyderābād both under Government and private encouragement had resulted in a growing number of educated persons. The tendency of well-to-do people in the State to send their children for higher education to places like Aligaḍ, Pooṇā, Bombay, Madras and to foreign countries had also borne fruit in the establishment of a progressive educational element in the State.

In the last decades of the 19th Century, the educated section in the State began to take interest in public affairs. Among the leaders of public opinion were Mulla Abdul Qayum, the educationist and Aghornath Chhatopadhyaya, the father of

* The account of the conspiracy of Rang Rao is based on the information available from the History of the Freedom Movement in Hyderabad, Volumes II and III.

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Sarojini Naidu. A strong section of the public was also drawn towards the Indian National Congress at this time. Educational, social and cultural movements which had originated in other parts of India also spread to Hyderābād. The *Gaṇeśotsava* movement, the *Ārya Samāj*, the establishment of private schools and libraries, the starting of social conferences were some of the movements which spread rapidly in the State. Among the leaders of public opinion were Shri Keshavrav Koratkar, the leading lawyer who later rose to be the judge of the Hyderābād High Court, Shri Waman Naik, a philanthropist, Shri Madpati Hanumantrao, Pandit Taranath and Venkatrama Reddi. As a result of the activities of these leaders, a number of schools, libraries and hostels sprang up in various parts of the State. Later, these institutions were to play an increasing part in the agitation for reforms in the State.

The First World War (1914-1918) brought in its wake further public awakening. The civil disobedience movement of the Congress and the *Khilāfat* agitation saw an unprecedented awakening of public mind in Hyderābād. The establishment of the Congress in Hyderābād in 1918 with Shri Waman Rao Naik as the Chairman of the Congress was an event of great importance. The Montague-Chelmsford Report published in 1918, became the subject of strong criticism throughout the State. Events like the Rowlatt Act created a profound effect. So too the Jalianwala *Baug* tragedy of the year 1919. The government tried to suppress the agitation for reforms. From the beginning of the 20th century a number of public workers had had to leave the State. Pandit S. D. Satavalekar, D. A. Tuljapurkar. Pandit Taranath, Raghavendra Sharma were some of the public workers who had to leave the State on account of activities not to the liking of the government. The movement to have regional conferences for Marāṭhavāḍā, Telaṅgaṇa and Karnāṭak also started in the twenties. Public education focussed its attention on the lack of service opportunity for the majority community of the State since about 90 % of the services in the State were held by the Muslims. Agitation also grew against the widespread corruption which prevailed in the State during this period. The result was that a strong British element was introduced in the administration of the State. Partly this was also the effect of the persistent efforts of the Nizām to get back the possession of Berār and to acquire the status of equality with the Government of India.

With the rapidly rising number of educated youth and the struggle for a place in the services, communal agitation began to make itself felt. This took the shape of the *mulkī* and non-*mulkī* agitation and also the struggle between the major communities of the State. While the Hindu community was moving towards reforms in the State, the leaders who influenced . the Muslim community began to think in terms of consolidating the privileges already enjoyed by the community. While the government could not prevent the march of public opinion, it

was not very keen to see the development of the Congress movement in the State. Under these circumstances communal movements found a ready field in the State. The rise of the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* and its militant wing, the *Razākārs* under the leadership first of Bahadur Yar Jung, a *Jahāgirdār* and then of Kasim Razvi was a feature of the period between 1930 and 1940 in the State. The establishment of the State Congress was opposed by the government and many obstructions were placed in its functioning. The Hyderabad State Congress submitted a united report to the Nizām's government making definite proposals for the inauguration of Responsible Government, and appealed to the government to rescind the ban on the formation of the State Congress and to allow it to carry on its work. But the government was adamant. There was no way left but to defy the ban. The Provisional Committee was dissolved and a Council of Action took its place. It declared on October 24th 1938 defiance of the ban. It constituted itself into a working committee with Shri Govindrao Nanal as the president. Restrictions on religious and civil liberties agitated public feelings throughout the State. They had their repercussions in other parts of India. The *Satyāgraha* sponsored by *Ārya Samāj* in 1939 for the removal of religious disabilities was a turning point in the history of Hyderābād. In this *Satyāgraha* the government found itself for the first time very much on the defensive. The State Congress, too, offered, *Satyāgraha* at this time to achieve its right of establishing itself. The *Ārya Samāj* limited its struggle to achievement of religious liberties. The Hindu Mahā Sabhā broadened the issue and included other civil liberties also. The State Congress stressed the demand for responsible government. *Senāpati* P. M. Bapat began the fight purely as a fighter against human injustice. Shrimati Padmaja Naidu and Dr. Hamid made a report to the effect that the Nizam's government was ready to grant all rights if Hindus and Muslims agreed. But that was a big "if". Dr. Hamid relied on the Bahadur Yar Jung-Narsing Rao talks which subsequently came to nothing, not because the Hindus demanded any more rights but because the Muslims were opposed to the very principle of responsible government. Among the leaders of public opinion who emerged into the forefront of the struggle at this time were Shri Govindrao Nanal, the pleader from Parbhani. Digambarrao Bindu who later became home minister in the government of Hyderābād, Dr. Melkote, later minister for finance, B. Ram krishna Rao, later Chief Minister, Shri Vinayakrao Koratkar, the son of Keshavrao Koratkar and later minister in Hyderābād government, Swami Ramanad Tirth, Phulchand Gandhi, K V. Rangareddi and others.

In 1937, feeling that some reforms were due in the State, Government appointed a Committee under *Divān* Bahādur Aravamudu Ayyangar to suggest a scheme of reforms for the State. The terms of reference for the Committee were however only to suggest the setting up of a body through whom government would be in a position to ascertain the wishes of the

people. The theory was that the Nizām held his power from God and that he could not surrender his sovereignty to the people. The committee suggested a very modest scheme for the setting up of an assembly of representatives of various sections of the people. Even this scheme was opposed tooth and nail by the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* and the *Razākars* led by Bahadur Yar Jung, who felt that it would mean a surrender of the rights of the Muslim to the majority community. Meanwhile the second World War had broken out and no further progress in the setting up of the assembly could take place. The national movement had its repercussions in Hyderābād State as well. During this period, a large body of Congress workers had ventured upon a comprehensive plan to work out constructive programme. *Vidhāyak Kārya Samitis* were formed but suddenly in the second week of January 1941 all leading workers were put under arrest and kept in detention for over twenty-two months. They were dubbed as "confirmed communists of a dangerous type". The "*Quit India*" movement of August 1942 took in its fold the State's people also. The Standing Committee of the All-India State People's Conference to which special invitees from all Indian States were called, numbering more than hundred were addressed by Mahatma Gandhi in their *in-camera* meeting. Mahatmaji said that they had to join hands with the freedom forces in India and had to demand from the Princes an unequivocal declaration that they had ceased to owe allegiance to the British Crown. On the 8th August 1942, *Svāmī* Ramanand Tirth wrote to Mahatmaji that owing to various trends, Hyderābād might not act with one voice. Mahatmaji in his memorable speech at the All-India Congress Committee unequivocally stated that even if there were three persons in any State, they could join the revolution. On the 9th in the small hours of the morning, Gandhiji and others were arrested.

On the arrest of *Svāmī* Ramanand Tirtha at Nampalli, Dr. G. S. Melkote addressed a letter to the Government on which he, too was arrested. The Hyderābād dominions witnessed on 9th August, spontaneous outburst and demonstrations. Students left their schools and colleges. Processions were taken, *hartāls* were observed. Youths from the Bīḍ district participated in these activities vigorously.

The years 1943-44 were the years of food shortage and the various schemes regarding the levy and the procurement of food-grains and their distribution were launched by the Government. In practice, they were used as instruments for exploitations by the corrupt and selfish officialdom. The work of resistance was rightfully taken by the workers of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference. Repressive measures against these workers and a regular campaign of misrepresentation and calumny through the local papers was the immediate result. The 5th session of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference was convened by the Bīḍ district and Shri Manikchand Pahade of Aurangābād was elected President. On the eve of this Bīḍ session, the government thought it fit to

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serve detention orders on several prominent workers including the General Secretary, Shri Govindasji Shroff and the new President-elect Shri Pahade. Later on even the permission for holding the session was refused. It was therefore decided to hold the meeting of the newly elected Standing Committee at Aurangābād as the new President was not allowed to move out of the place and also to take the necessary decisions for carrying on the organizational activities. The Standing Committee was held on the 2nd and 3rd June of 1944.

With the arrival of the Cripps Mission in India, the Nizām entertained the plea of "Independent Hyderābād." The Mountbatten Plan, while partitioning India and transferring power to two Dominions on August 15th, 1947, did not solve the problem of the Princely States. The Mahārāṣṭra *Pariṣad* had forwarded its Memorandum, suggesting that on the eve of independence, Hyderābād State should be distributed in three tracts which could be integrated with adjoining Indian territories. However, under the June 3rd Plan, the paramountcy of the British Crown over the States was withdrawn and the States were left free to accede either to India or Pakistan. When the war ended in 1945, the entire country was in the throes of the "*Quit India*" movement. In Hyderābād, Bahadur Yar Jung had been followed by the extremist leader Kasim Razvi. Bands of militant *Razākārs* spread all over the State creating a great sense of insecurity among the people. As the hour of India's independence drew nearer, the rabid communal activities of the *Ittehad-ul-Musalmin* increased in volume and violence. The State Congress fought valiantly against these elements. Meanwhile the government of Hyderābād which had till now been led by moderates like Sir Mirza Ismail had come into the hands of the *Razākār* supported leadership, who brought the State to a difficult position, through their spirit of adventurism.

Independence and after.

India won its independence in 1947. The future of Hyderābād was now to be settled. Public opinion in Hyderābād was overwhelmingly in favour of joining the Indian Union. This was opposed by the leader of the *Razākārs* who now controlled the government. All efforts of moderates like Sir Mirza Ismail, and Sir Sultan Ahmad to establish relations between the Indian Union and Hyderābād in consonance with the realities of the situation were opposed by the *Razākārs*. The movement of the State Congress to force Hyderābād to join the Indian Union was strongly attacked by the communal elements. In the latter struggle, thousands went to jail and suffered strongly at the hands of the administration. Due to the activities of the *Razākārs* hundreds of thousands of Hindus had to flee the State and take shelter in numerous camps set up by the sympathetic Indian opinion across the borders. The district of Bīḍ too had its share of public workers who fought and suffered. Narayan Swamy, the leader of the *Ārya Samāj*, *Swāmī* Ramanand Tirth and B. Ramakrishna Rao, Bindu and Melkote continued to conduct the resistance movement started by the State Congress from the border villages of the Union districts. *Svāmī* Ramanand Tirth

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was arrested a few days after he had presided over the reception given to Sri K. M. Munshi by the public at Secunderābād. The *Razākārs* now about one hundred thousand strong, were controlling the State. The Nizām wrote to Lord Mountbatten that if the policy of the coercion hitherto followed by India was continued, the peace not only of Hyderābād but the whole of South India would be endangered. On April 6th, Razvi declared in a speech, " the day is not far off when the waves of the Bay of Bengal would be washing the feet of our sovereign."

Shri Rajagopalachari, who had succeeded Lord Mountbatten, wrote to the Nizām, by the end of August, to ban the *Razākārs* forthwith. On September 7th, 1948, Nehru announced in the Indian Parliament the final demands made on the Nizām, namely, banning of the *Razākārs* and the return of the Indian troops to Secunderābād. The Nizām signed a general mobilisation order. An ultimatum was sent to him through Shri Munshi in the evening of September 12th.

In the early hours of Monday, September 13th, 1948, the Indian troops entered Hyderābād State. After a brief but brilliant police action, an end was put to the intolerable conditions prevailing in the State. Soon after, elections were held in the State and a representative government was set up. The State of Hyderābād acceded to the Indian Union. In 1953, the States Reorganisation Commission, in its tour of Marāṭhvāḍā, noted the special demand of the people there to incorporate all the five districts of Marāṭhvāḍā, which were formerly in the Hyderābād State, in the Bombay State.

On 1st November 1956 following the reorganisation of the State the district of Bīḍ along with the other districts of Marāṭhvāḍā became a part of the then State of Bombay and with the creation of Mahārāṣṭra in 1960, it forms part of the new State.

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THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BID DISTRICT ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1961 is 10,01,466 (m. 5,08,827, f. 4,92,639), and is distributed over its seven tahsils as stated below: —

TABLE No. 1.

TOTAL POPULATION (TAHSILWISE) IN BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1961.

Bīḍ district	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per Sq. mile	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bīḍ district	T	10,921·771 (4,216·9)*	237	1,001,466	508,827	492,639
	R	10,599·057 (4,092·3)	221	902,817	457,483	445 334
	U	322·714 (124·6)	792	98,649	51,344	47,305
Gevrā tahsil	T	1,601·137 (618·2)	219	135,519	68,565	66,954
	R	1,548·819 (598·0)	215	128,390	64,922	63,468
	U	52·318 (20·2)	353	7,129	3,643	3,486
Māñjlegāñv tahsil.	T	1,540·012 (594·6)	241	143,487	72,541	70,946
	R	1,504·789 (581·0)	232	134,611	67,958	66,653
	U	35·224 (13·6)	652	8,876	4,583	4,293
Āṣṭī tahsil ..	T	1,505·048 (581·1)	186	108,123	54,415	53,708
	R	1,453·248 (561·1)	184	103,143	51,860	51,283
	U	51·800 (20·0)	249	4,980	2,555	2,425

*Figures in brackets indicate area in Sq. miles.

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TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

TOTAL POPULATION (TAHSILWISE) IN BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1961.

Bīḍ district	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per Sq. mile	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bīḍ tahsil ..	T	1,508·414 (582·4)	274	159,622	81,336	78,286
	R	1,439·261 (555·7)	228	126,556	64,165	62,391
	U	69·153 (26·7)	1,238	33,066	17,171	15,895
Pāṭodā tahsil	T	1,321·159 (510·1)	178	90,849	45,443	45,406
	R	1,321·159 (510·1)	178	90,849	45,443	45,406
	U	..	..	..	..	..
Kaij tahsil ..	T	1,791·760 (691·8)	238	164,331	84,315	80,016
	R	1,731·931 (668·7)	235	156,867	80,504	76,363
	U	59·829 (23·1)	324	7,464	3,811	3,653
Ambejogāi tahsil.	T	1,654·232 (638·7)	312	199,535	102,212	97,323
	R	1,599·841 (617·7)	263	162,401	82,631	79,770
	U	54·390 (21·0)	1,767	37,134	19,581	17,553

As seen from the above table, the district population of 10,01,466 spread over an area of 4,216.9 sq. miles (10,921.8 km²) works out at 237 persons to a sq. mile. Of these, 9,02,817 or 90.15 per cent are spread over the rural area of 4,092.3 sq. miles (10,599.0 km²) giving an average of about 221 persons to a sq. mile for the rural area, and 98,649 or 9.85 per cent are spread over the urban area of 124.6 sq. miles (322.8 km²) giving an average of 792 persons to a sq. mile in the urban area. In respect of its population the district ranks fifth, and in respect of area, fourth in the five districts of the Aurangābād division. Of the tahsils in the district, in respect of size Kaij tahsil with an area of 691.8 sq. miles (1,791.76 km²) is the biggest, and Pāṭodā tahsil with an area of 510.1 (1,321.15 km²) sq. miles is the smallest. Similarly, Bīḍ tahsil touches the highest and Pāṭodā tahsil the lowest tahsil population mark in the district.

Growth of Population.

The population of the district recorded as early as 1881 by the census was 2,86,170. The following statement shows the variation of the population in the district since 1901. While computing

population figures for the six previous censuses, transfer of territory has been duly taken account of and adjustment made accordingly. To ensure comparability of growth-rate over long periods, mean decennial growth-rates are computed.

TABLE No. 2.

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS, FROM 1901 TO 1961 IN BĪḌ DISTRICT

Year (1)	Persons (2)	Decade variation (3)	Percentage Decade variation (4)	Mean Decennial growth rate (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)
1901..	506,349	..	..	..	255,135	251,214
1911..	637,861	+131,512	+25·97	+22·98	322,137	315,724
1921..	477,623	−160,238	−25·12	−28·73	243,362	234,261
1931..	648,986	+171,363	+35·88	+30·42	332,966	316,020
1941..	728,201	+79,215	+12·21	+11·50	375,187	353,014
1951.	826,046	+97,845	+13·44	+12·33	422,069	403,977
1961..	1,001,466	+175,420	+21·24	+19·19	508,827	492,639

The population of the district has increased by 97.78 per cent during the sixty years with a net variation of +4,95,117 in the population of 1901. The mean decennial growth-rates of increase or decrease during the period were +22.98, −28.73, +30.42, +11.50, +12.33 and +19.19, respectively, for each decade since 1901.

There have been considerable changes in the boundaries of Bīḍ district since 1901. With the Re-organisation of States in 1956, the district was transferred from Hyderābād State to the then Bombay State. It forms a part of the Māhārāṣṭra State since 1st May, 1960. The following observations regarding the variations in population of the district made by the superintendent of census operations in the census report of 1951 hold good about Bīḍ district in its condition as a part of the former Hyderābād State at the census year:—

"Since 1921, the population of this district has increased by 72.9 per cent which is remarkably higher than the corresponding increase of 49.7 per cent recorded for the State. But this accelerated growth is due (as in the case of Aurangābād district) almost exclusively to an extraordinary increase of 35.9 per cent recorded during the decade 1921—31. Unfortunately, the 1931 Census Report does not give any reasons for this tremendous increase. It is likely that it may have been more or less a reaction to the heavy decline (exceeding 25 per cent) recorded in the population of the district in the preceding decade, *i.e.,* in 1911—21, because of epidemics and famines. During the two subsequent decades of 1934—41 and 1941—51 the growth of its population approximated to that of the State, though at both the censuses it was slightly lower. The increase

[1]. These rates are arrived at by expressing the difference between the general population totals of two successive censuses as a percentage of the arithmetical mean of these totals.

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of 13.4 per cent in its population during 1941—51 is, however, the highest recorded among the north-western districts of the state. From available figures pertaining to migration from and into the district, it appears that the natural population of the district is increasing at an appreciably higher rate. The number of immigrants into this district from all areas beyond it, which was 19,339 in 1921 and 21,816 in 1931 has now risen to 67,931. As against this, the number of Bīḍ emigrants residing in other districts within the State itself which was 37,477 in 1921 and 35,468 in 1931 has now risen only to 41,242. On the basis of these two sets of figures alone, the district has lost 18,138 persons in 1921 and 13,652 in 1931 but had gained by 16,689 persons in 1951. But in this estimate the number of Bīḍ emigrants living in areas beyond the State has not been taken into account. Bīḍ, which is one of the most industrially backward districts in the whole of the State, must be sending thousands of emigrants to Bombay State. This is borne out by the fact that the number of Hyderābād emigrants in the Bombay district of Ahmadnagar, which adjoins Bīḍ, has increased from 23,820 in 1921 and 28,084 in 1931 to as much as 63,795 in 1951. Besides, a fair proportion of the Hyderābād emigrants in Bombay and Pooṇā cities must have migrated from this district. The latter of the two cities is not very far from its borders. It would thus be obvious that, on the whole Bīḍ district is now losing considerable number by the movement in population. The heavy increase in its natural population is explained by the fact that both widow remarriages and early marriages are more common in this district than in most other areas of the State. Only about 13.5 per cent of its total female population is widowed and only about 71 per cent of its female population aged between 5—14 is unmarried. The former is the lowest and the latter among the relatively low in the State. The proportion of children between 0—4 to every 10,000 of its total population is 1,381, the third highest in the State."

The rate of growth of population of this district during 1951—61, though not poor, is not at all impressive. During the period, its population has increased by 21.24 per cent while the corresponding figures for the Auraṅgābād division and the Mahārāstra State are 23.24 and 23.60, respectively.

From the point of view of the growth of its population during the last sixty years Bīḍ district does not seem to have fared well. Its percentage of growth for the period which is + 97.78, though compares well with that of Auraṅgābād division, which is + 95.79, is lower than that of Māhārāṣtra State, which is + 103.97.

Density of Population.

The district with a population of 237 persons to a square mile ranks 24th in the 26 districts of Māhārāṣtra which has an average density of 334 persons to a square mile, and as such, could be said to be one of the thinly populated districts of the State. The density in Pāṭodā tahsil in the west of the district, which accounts for about 12 per cent of the total district area and nine

per cent of its population, is only 178 which is the lowest for the district tahsils. Ambejogāī tahsil situated in the extreme east of the district occupies about 15 per cent of the district area, and about 20 per cent of its population has a density of 312, which is the highest for the tahsils in the district. Āṣṭī tahsil, which lies to the extreme west of the district, accounts for about 13.7 per cent of the district area and about 10.8 per cent of its population has a low density of 186. The three tahsils of Gevrāī, Māñjlegāṅv and Kaij which together occupy about 45 per cent of the district area and claim also about 45 per cent of its population have each a density between 200 and 250. The density in the remaining two tahsils of the district, *viz.*, Bīḍ and Ambejogāī which together account for about 44 per cent of its total area and about 36 per cent of its population, hovers about 300. The total number of revenue units in the district, according to the Census of 1961, are 1,050 of which 1,031 are inhabited villages, 12 uninhabited villages and 7 towns.

Urban Population

The district has in 1961 the total urban population of 98,649 (m. 51,344 ; f. 47,305). Distributed over the seven towns and an urban area of 322.71 km² (124.6 sq. miles), it works out at 14,092 persons per town and an urban density of 792 per square mile.

The towns graded according to their population and class stand as under: Bīḍ (pop. 33,066—m. 17,171 ; f. 15,895) belongs to class III, Paraḷī (pop. 19,691—m. 10,164 ; f. 9,527) and Mominābād (Ambejogāī) (pop. 17,443—m. 9,417 ; f. 8,026) to class IV : Māñjlegāṅv (pop. 8,876—m 4,583 ; f. 4,293), Dhārūr (pop. 7,464—m. 3,811 : f. 3,653) and Gevrāī (pop. 7,129—m. 3,643 : f 3,486) to class V and Āṣṭī (pop. 4,980—m. 2,555 ; f. 2,425) to class VI. Two places in the district, *viz.*, Pāngāṅv and Kaij had the status of a town in the past. Pāngāṅv town, which was reduced to class VI in 1951 from class V in 1941, was declassified in 1961 and has been merged with Pāngāṅv village. Kaij had the status of class VI town in 1931 and has been declassified since 1941.

The urban population of the district as distributed among the different classes of town is as under:—

TABLE No. 3

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION IN BĪḌ DISTRICT

Class (1)	Towns with population (2)	Number of towns (3)	Total population (4)	Population as percentage with total urban population (5)
I	1,00,000 and above	..	..	..
II	50,000 to 99,999	..	..	..
III	20,000 to 49,999	1	33,066	33·52
IV	10,000 to 19,999	2	37,134	37·66
V	5,000 to 9,999	3	23,469	23·78
VI	Less than 5,000	1	4,980	5·04
	Total ..	7	98,649	100·00

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The demarcation of the urban from the rural areas has always been a problem to the census authorities. At which precise stage a large village could be said to have transformed into a town, or as would sometimes happen, a small town recedes into a village was rather vague and a matter open to controversy. And it was for the first time in the history of Indian census that at the 1961 census specific criterion for determining whether a place was urban or not was fixed[1]. The growth of urban population in the district, in figures recast according to the definition laid down by the census of 1961, is as follows:—

TABLE No. 4

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION, BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1901—61

Census	Urban population (recast)	Variation	Increase or decrease per cent	Urban population as percentage of district population	Total for 1901—61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1901 ..	43,286	..	..	8·54	..
1911 ..	40,201	− 3,085	−7·12	6·32	..
1921 ..	35,969	−4,232	−10·54	7·53	..
1931 ..	49,335	+ 13,386	+37·21	7·58	..
1941 ..	66,089	+ 16,734	+33·90	9·07	..
1951 ..	83,007	+ 16,918	+ 25·75	10·04	..
1961 ..	98,649	+ 15,642	+ 18·84	9·85	127·90

As could be seen from the above table, while the population of the district as a whole has grown by + 97.78 per cent within the sixty years since 1901, the increase in the urban population of the district during the period has been + 127.90 per cent. The relative figures of increase for Aurangābād division for the period are +95.70 per cent and +192.18 per cent and for the Mahārāṣṭra State +103.97 per cent and +246.96 per cent, respectively The urban growth of the district compared with that of the division as well as that of the State is very poor. However, it could be noted that the urban population of the district has been consistently increasing since 1901, except for the set-back it received during the disastrous decades, partially of 1901—1911 and fully of 1911—1921. It appears to have grown in good spurts in the decades of 1921—1931 and 1931 –1941 and since then comparatively, there is a gradual decline.

[1]. For purposes of 1961 Census, a town or an urban area is defined as a place which has—(1) a municipality, a cantonment or civil lines or (2) (i) a population of 5,000 or over ; and (ii) at least 3/4th or more of male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Figures for urban population for the past censuses are recast according to the definition of 'urban' endorsed by the 1961 Census.

In the case of individual towns in the district, however, the rate of increase or decrease differed considerably from decade to decade, a fact clearly revealed by the following table:—

TABLE No. 5

PERCENTAGES OF DECADE VARIATIONS OF TOWNS, 1901—1961
BĪḌ DISTRICT

Name of the Town (1)	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)	1941 (5)	1951 (6)	1961 (7)	Net variation 1911—1961 (8)
1 Gevrāī ..	+18·12	—26·55	+51·68	+38·37	—15·26	+16·53	+79·0
2. Mānjlegānv	—1·02	17·23	+12·68	—0·49	+22·07	+18·93	+55·77
3. Aṣṭī ..	—2·26	+12·52	—2·89	+33·76	+1·43	—14·48	+23·91
4. Bīḍ .	—9·4	—15·38	+9·54	+2·57	+68·41	+28·98	+87·12
5. Dhārūr .	..	—19·52	+29·96	+29·98	—6·35	+15·61	+46·79
6. Paraḷī ..	+2·59	+13·32	—8·44	+22·80	+73·93	+18·82	+171·3
7. Mominābād (Ambejogāī).	—12·31	—16·19	+18·25	+48·08	—1·46	+8·93	+38·12

Of the seven towns in the district the only town which has maintained a steady increase in the population is Paralī, which is known to be a place of religious importance for the Hindus. Bīḍ, the district town, which shows a net variation of + 87.12 has had an extraordinary increase of over 68 per cent during the decade 1941—51. The town is not yet connected by rail. It has not registered any significant progress in respect of large industries and has lost for all practical purposes, the cottage industries for which it was once famous. Its present strength seems to be almost entirely dependent on its being the administrative headquarters of the district and an agricultural market of minor importance.

The district had, in 1961, a rural population of 9,02,817 (m. 4,57,483 : f. 4,45,334) which is 90.15 per cent of the total population. Distributed, as it is, over 1,031 inhabited villages and an area of 4,092.3 square miles (10,599 km²), it works out an average of about 876 persons per village and a rural density of 221 per sq mile which is appreciably lower than the average for the Mahārāṣṭra State which is 245 per sq. mile but nearer to the average for the Aurangābād division which is 225 per sq. mile. The total number of villages in the district is classified as: 73 very small villages (pop. less than 200), 299 small villages (pop. 200—499), 364 medium villages (pop. 500—999), 230 average villages (pop. 1,000—1,999), 57 large villages (pop. 2,000—4,999) and 8 very large villages (pop. 5,000—9,999). Within the district itself

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POPULATION.

Rural Population.

the average village in Pāṭodā tahsil with a population of 998 per village would be considered the most populous, the actual population per village in other tahsils in the district being 966 in Ambejogāī, 956 in Kaij, 852 in Aṣṭī, 828 in Gevrāī, 825 in Māñjlegāṅv and 748 in Bīḍ.

TABLE No. 6

AVERAGE RURAL POPULATION BY TAHSIL, BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1961

Tahsil (1)	Number of inhabited villages (2)	Population (3)	Population average (4)
Gevrāī	155	128,390	828
Māñjlegāṅv	163	134,611	825
Aṣṭī	121	130,143	852
Bīḍ	169	126,556	748
Pāṭodā	91	90,849	998
Kaij	164	156,867	956
Ambejogāī	168	162,401	966
Total	1,031	902,817	876

TABLE No. 7

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES, BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1961

Villages (1)	Number of villages (2)	Population (3)	Percentage in total number of villages (4)	Percentage of total rural population (5)
With less than 200 persons	73	9,494	7·06	1·05
Between 200 and 499	299	105,654	29·00	11·71
Between 500 and 999	364	264,977	35·30	29·12
Between 1,000 and 1,999	230	310,602	22·30	34·41
Between 2,000 and 4,999	57	165,402	5·53	18·32
Between 5,000 and 9999	8	48,688	0·79	5·39
Total	1,031	902,817	100·00	100·00

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TABLE No. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION, BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1961

Tahsils	Number per mile of rural population residing in villages with a population of					
	Less than 200	Between 200 and 499	Between 500 and 999	Between 1,000 and 1,999	Between 2,000 and 4,999	Between 5,000 and 9,999
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gevrāī	14	146	270	351	178	41
Mānjlegānv	15	138	246	366	195	40
Āṣṭī	8	125	282	435	150	..
Bīḍ	17	163	304	297	128	91
Pāṭodā	11	89	232	394	208	66
Kaij	3	69	361	304	228	35
Ambejogāī	8	97	309	309	184	93

The rural population of the district has grown since 1901 according to the decennial enumeration as follows:—

TABLE No. 9

GROWTH OF RURAL POPULATION, BĪḌ DISTRICT, 1901—61

Census	Rural* population (Recast)	Decade variation	Percentage of decade variation	Rural population as percentage of district population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1901	463,063	..	..	91·46
1911	597,660	+134,597	+29·06	93·68
1921	441,654	−156,006	−26·10	92·47
1931	599,631	+157,977	+35·77	92·42
1941	662,112	+62,481	+10 42	90·93
1951	743,039	+80,927	+12·20	89·96
1961	902,817	+159,778	+21·50	90·15

*The rural population figures for the post censuses are recast as per definition of rural' adopted by the 1961 census.

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LANGUAGE.

Mother-tongue.

As many as 52 languages have been returned as mother-tongues spoken in the district during the census of 1961. A mother-tongue defined for the census purpose is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. A number of these mother-tongues returned at the census of the district are but dialects or caste dialects, principally of Marāthī, Telugū, Gujarāti and Hindi. Arranged in the order of total speakers who number more than 100 each to claim a mother-tongue of their own, the following information relates to 20 languages and dialects of the district returned at the census of 1961: (1) Marāṭhī 8,66,932 (m. 4,39,547 ; f. 4,27,385); (2) Urdū 90,302 (m. 46,194 ; f. 44,108); (3) Lamāṇī 14,920 (m. 7,660; f. 7,260); (4) Mārwāḍī 8,261 (m. 4,420; f. 3,841), (5) Telugū 6,550 (m. 3,438 ; f. 3,112); (6) Hindi 4,941 (m. 2,654 ; f. 2,287); (7) Vadārī 1,790 (m. 930; f. 860); (8) Bañjārī 1,495 (m. 801 ; f. 691); (9) Kaikāḍī 1,144 (m. 579; f. 565); (10) Gujarātī 973 (m. 510 ; f. 463); (11) Bhilī 674 (m. 313 ; f. 361); (12) Rājasthānī 651 (m. 297; f. 354); (13) Kannaḍa 531 (m. 268 ; f. 263); (14) Pārdhī 454 (m. 228 ; f. 354); (15) Kahārī 304 (m. 148 ; f. 263); (16) Puñjābī 177 (m. 119 ; f. 58); (17) Ghisaḍī 174 (m. 87 ; f. 87); (18) Multānī 156 (m. 81 ; f. 75); (19) Sindhī 135 (m. 79 ; f. 56) and (20) Tāmiḷ 119 (m. 65 : f. 54). These languages together have 10,00,918 speakers who form 99.94 per cent of the district population.

The other languages and dialects which have been returned with but insignificant number of speakers are Afghāṇī, Ahirāṇī, Arabic, Aivi. Beldari, Cavrāsi, Dhiwārī, English, Gadaria, Gujarī, Gujarū, Irāṇī, Jagannāthī, Jain, Kacchī, Khāndeśī, Kristī, Kolhāṭī, Maheśrī, Malyālam, Mewārī, Nepāḷī, Pancāḷī, Pardeśī, Pārkī, Rajaputānī, Takārī, Tuiguḷī and Vaidū.

A mother-tongue pattern comparing the censuses of 1951 and 1961 in terms of the most widely spoken language in the district is indicated in the following table:—

TABLE No. 10

A COMPARATIVE MOTHER-TONGUE PATTERN, BĪD DISTRICT.

Mother-tongue	Speakers per 10,000 of population	
	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Marāthī	8,672	8,657
Urdū	924	902
Lamāṇī	144	148
Mārwāḍī	86	83
Telugū	80	65
Hindi	38	49
Other languages	56	96
Total ..	10,000	10,000

Marāṭhī mother-tongue speakers who account for about 86.57 per cent of the total population of the district in 1961 have a similar distribution all over the tahsils. Marāṭhī, which is usually written in the *Devanāgarī* script, or as some may in the *Moḍī* script is, therefore, the principal language of Bīḍ district as that of the other Marāṭhwāḍā districts. However, in these five districts the highest percentage (at the 1951 census) reached by them was 86.6 in Bīḍ, the other districts showing 83.7 in Osmānābād, 83.5 in Parbhaṇī, 76.2 in Aurangābād and 65.5 in Nānded.

Comparatively, the proportion of Marāṭhī mother-tongue speakers in the district in 1961 has decreased from that of 1951 though the difference is as slight as 15 in 10,000.

Urdū mother-tongue speakers account for 9.02 per cent of the total population of the district and thus constitute the second-most numerous of the lingual groups of the district. Though Urdū is not necessarily the mother-tongue of the Muslims, Urdū mother-tongue speakers in the district are predominantly Muslims. This looks obvious from the close correlation noticed between the number of Muslims and that of Urdū mother-tongue speakers in the district. While at the census of 1951 the percentage of Muslim population in the district was 9.38, that of Urdū mother-tongue speakers was 9.24, the corresponding percentages at the census of 1961 being 9.15 and 9.03 respectively. Similarly, as the Muslims are concentrated in urban areas of the district, the percentage of Urdū speakers in the district is found to be considerably higher in urban than in rural areas, *e.g.* at the census of 1951 while the Muslims in the district were 9.38 per cent of the total population, 6.95 per cent of the rural and 29.9 per cent of the urban population, the Urdū mother-tongue speakers were found to be 9.24 per cent of the total population, 6.80 per cent of the rural and 30.1 per cent of the urban population.

The number of Urdū mother-tongue speakers has decreased by about 2.4 per cent in 1961 from that of 1951. Urdū, which was in the Nizām's regime the medium of instruction at all stages of education, general and technical, and employed in official correspondence, has now ceased to prosper in the Mahārāṣṭra State.

Though Lamāṇī or Lambāḍī mother-tongue speakers constitute the third most numerous of the lingual groups of the district, their total population in 1961 accounts for only 1.48 per cent of the district population. The Lambāḍī speakers are concentrated in rural areas. In 1951, of the total 11,902 Lambāḍī mother-tongue speakers in the district, 11,817 or 99.2 per cent were returned from the rural areas, about 33 per cent in Gevrāī tahsil, about 26 per cent in Māñjlegāṅv tahsil and about 24 per cent in Ambejogāī tahsil. Lambāḍī is essentially the language of the Lambāḍīs. For want of caste-wise statistics, nothing could be said as to how many of the Lambāḍās returned Lambāḍī as their mother-tongue.

Mārwāḍī, Telugū and Hindi mother-tongues are spread but sporadically all over the district. At the census of 1951, Mārwāḍī, which had 0.86 per cent speakers, was spoken by 2.4 per cent of the urban population of the district. Telugū, which has 0.80 per cent speakers in the district, was in use for 6.1 per cent of the rural population, while Hindi, which has 0.38 per cent speakers, was the mother-tongue of 2.6 per cent of the urban population.

Bilingualism.

In the district, 84,743 (m. 57,980; f. 26,763) persons or 8.46 per cent of the total population — 11.39 per cent of the males and 5.43 per cent of the females — spoke a language in addition to their mother-tongue. The extent of bilingualism in respect of the major languages spoken in the district is given in the table below.

TABLE No. 11

BILINGUALISM—1961

Serial No. (1)	Mother tongue (2)	Total speakers (3)	Persons speaking subsidiary language (4)	Marāṭhi (5)	Urdū (6)
1	Marāṭhī	866,932	29,039	..	3,769
2	Urdū	90,302	30,811	29,127	..
3	Lamāṇī	14,920	7,490	7,468	4
4	Marwāḍī	8,261	5,365	4,595	27
5	Telugū	6,550	3,271	2,962	34
6	Hindi	4,941	2,447	2,244	42

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Subsidiary languages		Telugū	Hindi	Other bilingual returns
		Lamāṇī	Marwāḍī			
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Marāṭhi ..	63	336	..	16,031	8,840
2	Urdū ..	..	2	115	748	819
3	Lamāṇi ..	..	..	..	15	3
4	Marwāḍī ..	10	..	..	628	105
5	Telugū ..	..	44	..	103	128
6	Hindi ..	..	31	12	..	118

As the table shows, 29,039 or about 3.35 per cent of the total Marāṭhī mother-tongue speakers were conversant with a subsidiary language. out of whom 16,031 or 55.27 per cent knew Hindi, 3,769 or about 13 per cent knew Urdū and 336 or 1.1 per cent knew Mārwāḍī. Of the Urdū mother-tongue speakers, 30,811 or 34.1 per cent were bilinguists of whom 29,127 or 94.5 per cent knew Marāṭhī but only 748 persons *i.e.* 2.4 per cent declared that they knew Hindi. Of the Lamāṇī mother-tongue speakers, 7,490 persons or 50.2 per cent spoke a subsidiary language of whom except for only 22 persons all claimed to know Marāṭhī. Of the Mārwāḍīs, 5,365 or 64.8 per cent were bilinguists, 4,595 or 81.8 per cent speaking Marāṭhī, and 628 or 7.6 per cent Hindi. Of the Tāmiḷ and Hindi mother-tongue speakers nearly 50 each were bilinguists who were chiefly Marāṭhī-knowing.

TABLE No. 12

MIGRANTS—1961

Migration (1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Born in Bīḍ district—	909,503	483,319	426,184
(1) Born in place of enumeration ..	671,833	425,857	245,976
(2) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	237,670	57,462	180,208
Born in other districts of Mahārāṣṭra ..	84,605	21,793	62,812
Born in India beyond the state of Mahārāṣṭra.	4,761	2,584	2,177
Born in countries beyond Asia and elsewhere.	172	117	55
Unclassifiable	2,425	1,014	1,511
Total ..	1,001,466	508,827	492,639

As the figures in the above table indicate, in 1961, about 90.8 per cent of the people enumerated in the district were born within its limits and the remaining *i.e.*, about 9.2 per cent were born outside the district. About 91 per cent of the total immigrants of the district were born in other districts of the Mahārāṣṭra State, 5.12 per cent were born in India beyond the State of Mahārāṣṭra and only 172 persons were born in countries beyond Asia and elsewhere.

The district had 3,04,484 census houses in 1961 giving an average of 27.9 houses per square kilometer. Of these, 2,77,989 were rural houses (average 26.2 houses per square km.) and 26,495 were urban houses (average 92.1 houses per square km.) This shows the concentration of houses in the urban areas as compared

to rural areas. The unoccupied houses numbered 23,675 or 1 in 12.9. On an average there are 3.5 persons to each occupied house. The accompanying table shows the number of houses in Bīḍ district in 1961 and the uses to which they are put.

TABLE No. 13

HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES

Category (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
Total number of census houses	304,484	277,989	26,495
Vacant census houses	23,675	21,646	2,029
Dwellings	190,962	172,805	18,157
Shops-*cum*-dwellings	1,233	1,071	162
Workshops-*cum*-dwellings	1,647	1,475	172
Hotels, sarais, dharmaśāḷās, tourists' houses, inspection bungalows (rest-houses.)	254	180	74
Shops excluding houses	5,728	4,199	1,529
Business houses and offices	636	416	220
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	3,009	2,388	621
Schools and educational institutions ..	1,005	895	110
Restaurants and sweet-meat houses ..	549	325	224
Places of entertainment and Panchayat Ghar.	7,598	7,036	562
Public Health and medical institutions..	226	148	78
Others	67,962	65,405	2,557

The housing pattern of the past was mainly governed by security considerations. In olden days, due to unsettled conditions and the difficulty in guarding a house of large windows and doors against the dacoits and robbers, even the well-to-do were forced to live in houses with no openings in outer walls and doors except doors purposefully kept low, so that they could not be entered without stooping. Building material recently used not being available then, stone, mud, unbaked bricks and wood were used. In the absence of piped water-supply system the houses of the middle class and well-to-do invariably had a well, and the lower classes flocked at the public well or stream. Closed bathrooms were to be seen only in the houses of the well-off. The latrines were built a little apart from the living quarters.

The housing pattern in the urban centres underwent a considerable change during the last half a century or so. The rural

housing pattern, however, has remained much the same because the forces leading to a change have not so far reached there to any considerable magnitude.

The changing housing pattern at the urban centres is a resultant of varied causes like the changing ideas of sanitation and hygiene, availability of new kinds of building material like mortar, cement, etc., provision of piped water-supply and electricity to a number of urban centres and bye-laws of the local authorities regulating the construction of new houses. Coupled with these are various socio-economic changes. As a result of industrialisation new urban centres have emerged and the existing ones developed and grew in extent as well as concentration. The development of communication and educational facilities has exposed the population to new ideas. The joint family of the past is slowly yielding to smaller families.

In towns *viz.*, Bīḍ. Ambejogāī, Paraḷī, Aṣṭī, Dhārūr, Gevrāī, Māñjlegāṅv. etc., the houses are built according to a certain plan with reference to its neighbourhood. The town committees have their bye-laws and before any building plan is sanctioned, the town committee is to be satisfied regarding the prescribed minimum provision for sanitation and drainage. Bīḍ, Paraḷī, Ambejogāī. Māñjlegāṅv, Gevrāī, Dhārūr, Aṣṭī and Pāṭodā have been provided with piped water and electricity.

The old-time mansions and houses still exist but in a worn-out condition which hardly speaks about their original grandeur. These *havelis* and mansions belonging to merchants and landlords tower high above the surrounding buildings. However, such *havelis* are few and far between in Biḍ district. In the past some of these mansions were surrounded on all sides by high stone walls, obviously for safety and in some stray instances there were bastions at the four corners. Of these, nothing but traces have remained now. The mansion is entered by a huge wooden door which is generally kept closed. Fitted to this huge door is a small door. This door is kept open for entrance but it keeps away cattle from entering in. On either side of this entrance door is a rectangular chamber called a *dhāḷaj* or a *devaḷī*. Here the head of the family attends to business at his low wooden desk and receives people. A square court-yard in the middle is surrounded on all sides by a verandah. The verandah leads to a number of rooms. some occupied by women and others used by different members of the family. Further, space is provided for bathing, dining, cooking and storing sundry things. An outlet for smoke called *dhurāḍe* (chimney) is provided for in the kitchen. Generally, a big house has a separate corner where the family deities are worshipped. In smaller houses usually a corner in the kitchen or dining room is spared for the purpose. Adjacent to the outer chambers and a little away from the living quarters are a cowshed and a store-room for fodder.

Old mansions have windows opening in the court-yard only and have no windows in the outer walls. Windows are fitted with iron or wooden bars for safety. The window doors have no hinges but are fitted in the frame by means of knobs. This is to prevent house-breaking. The stair-cases are of a peculiar type, fitted closely between two walls. Beneath the stair-case is a cupboard fitted with wooden doors. This hides the family treasure in a steel safe fitted in the mud wall. This was originally intended to protect the treasure from fire or robbery. The *havelis* usually have an upper storey (called *māḍī*) with rooms used as sleeping chambers. The roofs of such houses are tiled and the walls are of baked or unbaked bricks. The superstructure is raised on a plinth of a few feet. The *havelis* were originally built to suit a single family and in course of time they were partitioned among the brothers of the family. They offer a rather grotesque appearance.

The houses of the better class of cultivators are built in stone or brick masonry. Its low door opens into a court-yard and across it to an open verandah of the main building with several rooms used as god-room, sleeping chambers and cooking apartments. These houses have low flat-terraced roofs with strong wooden beams running from wall to wall and plastered with clay. Some of the houses have tiled roofs.

The houses of ordinary cultivators and middle class people have generally flat roofs and are known as *dhābyācī ghare* after their flat roofs. Above the plinth they are built in bricks laid in mud. The material used and the number of apartments depend upon the financial condition of the owner. Such houses built in olden times are poorly ventilated. Recent constructions are somewhat airy and allow more light.

The houses of poor people consist of a single room of four to six *khaṇs* (each *khaṇ* of 3½′ by 8′) and having a flat roof. Such a house is called a *dhābaḍe* (a diminutive of *dhābyāce ghar* or flat roofed house). Adjoining it, is a covered verandah with a low sloping roof of tin or straw where the kitchen and the store-room are housed. A portion of the room is reserved as a sitting-room (called *ḍhāḷaj*). It is decorated with photo frames of gods and national heroes. The poorest people live in huts of bamboos or cotton stalks.

Almost all the houses have a cattle-shed or a provision to house the cattle.

Open spaces (called *aṅgaṇ*) and raised basil (*tuḷas*) platforms (vṛndāvans) are rarely seen. Windows and doors often have arches.

After the Second World War, new types of building material became available. The new constructions are of burnt bricks laid in mortar and cement and built on raised plinths called *jote*. These have bathrooms and allow sufficient light and air. The

roofs are either of round or flat country tiles laid on a sloping wooden framework. The ceiling (*taktapośi*) is made of wooden beams and boards laid from wall to wall. The upper storey, if there is any, has tiled flooring which rests on the wooden ceiling. Some of the houses have balconies or open terraces.

The new colonies and the new Government buildings are built on latest designs. The schools and office buildings built by the Buildings and Communications Department, the civil hospital at Bīḍ, the College, and Pañcāyat Samiti office are examples of the latest designs. The system of residential flats and rented houses is increasingly coming into vogue especially in urban areas.

Houses in villages do not usually conform to any plan. The pattern of houses is much the same as it was in the past. Most of the village houses are of stone or brick laid in mud. These have a flat roof.

CASTES.

Among Hindus there exists a number of social groups arranged in a hierarchical pattern which is very complex. Originally, these were occupational divisions and the craft or the occupation followed by families for generations gave these families the name of a particular caste. During the course of time, these developed into endogamous divisions and inter marrying outside one's caste was strictly prohibited. Not only this, but all social inter-course and inter-dining was also strictly avoided. Thus, there were numerous castes like Brahmaṇ, Marāṭhā, Prabhū, Vāṇī, Sonār, Lohār, Sutār, Kuṇbī and many others and almost each caste had again sub-divisions which themselves functioned as caste groups. Relation among different caste groups was rather a complex matter. Certain castes at the lowest end of this hierarchy such as Cāmbhār, Mahār, Māṅg, etc., were formerly known as untouchables. They were assigned occupations such as leather working, scavenging, disposing of carrions, etc. As put by Mahatma Gandhi "untouchability in its mild form takes the shape of not touching or not having any social inter-course with the untouchables. In the extreme form it becomes unapproachability and even invisibility".

Various forces of modern life and education have led to a change in the attitude of people. Modern means of communications, opening up of factories and workshops, growth of urban centres, spread of modern education have all worked to bring different castes together. Inter dining and inter-mixing of the members of different castes although at first took place only as a necessity, has now become a common sight. With the spread of modern education different castes now follow other suitable vocations and in towns at least, castes do not function as strict occupational divisions as before. Untouchability has been legally and constitutionally abolished. Social reformers too have been exerting themselves for years to eradicate it.

However, there is no getting away from the fact that castes still exist. Caste consciousness still persists and becomes apparent

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when occasion presents. Caste associations arrange functions for their members and provide help for their needy members. Even at present inter-marrying among different castes occurs as an exception rather than as a rule. In rural areas where forces of social reforms have reached only lately and to a lesser extent, caste differences still persist.

Of late, the census does not enumerate Hindus castewise, obviously to check the perpetuation of caste distinctions. However, certain weaker sections of the population, on account of their being put down for generations, require special protection. The Constitution of India has safegaurded the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The state has to promote their educational and economic interests and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. For ensuring adequate representation to them, seats are also reserved for them in the Lok Sabha and in the Vidhan Sabha. The economically backward classes are given free education and other facilities.

The Mahārs have embraced Buddhism under the influence of the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and now call themselves as the Nav-Buddhas. In 1951, no Buddhists were returned in Bīḍ district. According to the census of 1961 there were 21,769 Buddhists in Bīḍ district, which is clearly due to the conversion of the Mahārs to Buddhism. The religious conversion of these people may not necessarily have resulted in any sudden socio-economic improvement and the same relief and protection may be necessary for them for some years.

Scheduled Castes.

The scheduled castes are scattered over all the areas in the State. However, their percentage to the total population in Bīḍ district is the highest among all the districts of the State. The scheduled castes of Bīḍ district, which form 13.51 per cent of the total population, form quite a significant element in the district. According to the census of 1961, the scheduled castes in the district numbered 1,35,272 of which 68,478 were males and 66,794 were females. Unlike the scheduled tribes the scheduled castes are distributed throughout the district, though more so in the rural areas of the district. Of the total scheduled castes population of the district, 8,393 or 8.51 per cent (of the total general population) live in urban areas and 7,26,879 or 14.05 per cent live in rural areas.

The castewise details of the scheduled castes as per the 1961 census in Bīḍ district are—

Bhaṅgī 37 (25 m. 12 f.); Cāmbhār 14,445 (7,281 m. 7,164 f.); Dakkal 13 (10 m. 3 f.); Ḍhor 2,150 (1,114 m. 1,036 f.); Ellamalwār 173 (86 m. 87 f.); Holeya 836 (460 m. 476 f.); Mahār 72,462 (36,571 m. 35,891 f.); Malājaṅgam 14 (5 m. 9 f.); Māṅg 45,123 (22,907 m. 22,216 f.). In case of nineteen persons the caste was not stated.

According to the strength, Mahār. Māṅg, Cāmbhār and Ḍhor form important scheduled castes in the district.

The scheduled caste communities worship all Hindu gods and goddesses, but Khaṇḍobā and Bhavānī of Tuljāpūr are specially venerated. They observe all Hindu festivals. Being less exposed to modern rationalism, they show much belief in magic, witchcraft and efficacy of vows. These communities speak Marāṭhī with a different intonation than that spoken by other Hindus.

Marriage is prohibited within the sub-division covered by the surname or *kūḷ* as also among those who worship the same *devak*. Besides, a man cannot marry into the families related to him on the father's or mother's side. The custom of bride-price is in vogue in these communities. Now-a-days a well-placed boy is offered dowry by a girl's father. Various details relating to the marriage ceremony like *māṅgaṇī* (which generally comes from a boy's father) betrothal, laying of pandal, rubbing of turmeric, lap-filling, *bahule*, *maṅgalāṣṭakas*, *varāt*, etc. are generally observed among these communities.

Widow re-marriage is permitted and practised and divorce is allowed. The dead are generally burnt, but those who do not afford the expenses bury the dead.

The hereditary occupation of the Mahār community is village service and skinning of animals. The Māṅgs make and sell leather ropes, cords of hemp and also serve as scavengers, messengers, etc. The hereditary occupation of the Cāmbhār community is shoe-making and making of other leather goods like bridles, whips, sandals, ropes and water bags. The chief occupation of the Dhors is tanning of hides. With the passing of time, the strict occupational restrictions are no longer observed and a number of these communities have taken to agriculture, weaving, cart-driving and still others are educated and have entered into various professions and services.

Mendicant Castes

A number of mendicant castes, dancing troupes and quack doctors are found moving about in the district. With the changing ideas of charity and growing rationalism as also spread of modern medical facilities and entertainments such as movies, etc., their services are now seldom patronised. The number and strength of such castes are gradually declining and they are now settling down as agriculturists.

Among such castes, the most commonly found are the Gondhaḷīs, Jośīs, Vāsudevs, Vaidūs, Kolhāṭīs, etc.

The Gondhaḷīs or Gondhaḷ dancers call themselves as votaries of goddess Ambābāī of Kolhāpūr and Bhavānī of Tuljāpūr in whose honour they sing and dance. They go from door to door and beg. In certain Hindu households it is customary to requisition their services for performing the Gondhaḷ dance after some joyful event such as a birth or a wedding.

Vāsudevs are religious beggars curiously dressed in a skirted coat and with a head dress of peacock feathers and a brass top.

CHAPTER 3. The People. CASTES. Mendicant Castes.

Some bands are found to take along with them a trained bull laden with a colourful cloth on its back and musical bells around its neck. Such a bull is believed to represent *Nandī*, the *Śiv's* carrier.

Jośīs are fortune-tellers who move about in a long white coat reaching up to their knees. They either move about or sit in a public place, telling people their fortune.

Vaidūs are quack doctors and move from place to place hawking drugs. With roots and herbs kept in a cloth bag hanging down from the shoulder, they are ready to cure anything.

TRIBES.

The scheduled tribes of the district *Vañjārīs, Bhīls, Vadārs* and *Kaikāḍīs* are met with mainly in Ambejogāi, Kaij and Mānjlegāṅv tahsils.

In former times, the scheduled tribes in the district resorted to crimes and thefts. Every tribe almost specialised in certain type of crime. This was due to the unsettled nature of these tribes and lack of any productive occupation, their ignorance and poverty. In some cases the emergence of the modern economy, industrialisation and quick transporting facilities deprived them of their hereditary calling, *e.g.*, the *Lamāṇīs* (*Vañjārīs*) who were engaged in carrying grain and salt from one place to another lost their occupation. This led them to undertake unsocial activities like thefts. Because of their isolation from the general population for a very long time these tribes have developed a peculiar culture of their own which has an influence on their customs, practices, rituals, folklores, dances and amusements, which is intimately associated with their life. Their rehabilitation, therefore, poses a special problem which has to be tackled without seriously disrupting their socio-cultural life. After Independence, special measures* were undertaken under the five-year plans for their economic rehabilitation and their gradual assimilation with neighbouring communities. Thus, various grants and loans are given to them in terms of land, agricultural implements, cattle and seeds. Loans are granted for housing, digging wells or for starting cottage industries like rope making, basket weaving, carpentry, etc. Free educational facilities are also extended to them. Medical facilities are provided and recreation centres are opened. Reservation of posts in Government services is also provided for.

The tribes are gradually settling down. Groups, that are still wandering bands and residents of hilly areas and groups that have gradually settled exhibit great difference in their livelihood pattern, dress, foods, customs and practices. The development of communications has also brought even the wandering bands in contact with the villagers and urbanites and the myth about their cultural isolation now belongs to the past.

Phāsepārdhīs.

Phāsepārdhī means *pārdhīs or śikārīs* (hunters) who make use of a noose (*phāse*) in catching game. Their occupation as game hunters groups them in small wandering bands. As a wandering

*Details about such measures in the district are given in the account of the Social Welfare Department in Chapter No. 12.

tribe. it has given refuge from time to time to the out-castes from other tribes and thus has become a heterogeneous group. They are flesh-eaters. *Phāsepārdhīs* form an endogamous group among the wider *Pārdhī* tribe. Furthei, they have among themselves exogamous groups. worshipping specific totems. Besides hunting, they make and sell baskets.

Both infant as well as adult marriages are common among the *Phāsepārdhīs*. The offer of marriage comes from the boy's father who has to pay a bride-price, otherwise the bride-groom is required to work at the girl's house for a certain period. The marriage ceremony is simple and consists of tying the robes of the bridal pair seven times and the guests throwing red rice over their heads.

Phāsepārdhīs follow Hindu religion and the deities chiefly worshipped by them are Yellammā, Tuljā-Bhavānī and Vyaṅkareś. They believe in witchcraft and soothsaying. Depending upon their means, they burn or bury their dead, which are carried by three persons. No funeral rites are observed to propitiate the deceased ancestors except that a little molasses and clarified butter are laid on the grave, on the third day.

Vadārs.

Vaḍārs is a wandering tribe chiefly engaged in stone-crushing. Some make mill-stones and sell them. Some work as diggers and earth-workers. They dig wells and build tanks. Recently, some of them have settled down and are seen to follow agriculture. Those who have settled down live in mud houses, others in huts made of grass which are carried from place to place. In Bīḍ district Vaḍārs are mainly spread over Ambejogāī, Paraḷī, Aṣṭī, Aḍgāṅv, Gaḍhī, Khopkarmohā and Ukhāṇḍā.

Their mother-tongue is derived from Telugū and Marāthī. They follow the Hindu law of inheritance and worship Hindu gods, Maṅgāi, Bahirobā, Bhavānī, Khaṇḍobā and Mhasobā being their favourite deities. They observe almost all of the Hindu holidays.

Every village or settlement has a headman who is socially respected. The latter presides over the caste meetings and conducts religious ceremonies of the group.

Men wear *dhotis* and *khamij* (shirts). Women wear *sāris* only. The wearing of bodice by women and of shoes by men involves social disgrace. Married women wear fewer ornaments on the right arm and glass bangles on the left arm. No head ornaments are worn.

Infant as well as adult marriages are recognised by the Vaḍārs. They have a number of exogamous divisions. The offer of marriage comes from the boy's father who pays a certain sum to the girl's maternal uncle and her parents. The marriage ceremony is performed in much the same fashion as other Hindus and includes the procedures such as rubbing the pair with turmeric paste, the bride-groom going in procession to the girl's house for marriage, decking the pair with tinsel chaplets over the

pair, their robes tied together. At night, a *gondhaḷ* dance is performed and a goat is sacrificed. The *devak* or marriage guardian is tied to a post of the marriage booth at the commencement of marriage.

Remarriage of a widow is permitted, and the marriage ceremony is simple. A husband can divorce his wife on grounds of misconduct. Adultery is severely punished by caste people.

The married dead are burnt, bones and ashes being consigned to water. The unmarried are buried. Castemen are feasted for the propitiation of the deceased ancestors.

Kaikadis

The *Kaikāḍīs*, once a wandering tribe, are now settled in villages. They have a number of endogamous divisions like the *Kāmāṭhīs* (basket-makers), *Mākaḍvāḷās* (wandering and exhibiting monkey's games), *Kaijīs* (flute players) and others. Besides, there are a number of groups among whom marriages are forbidden.

The offer of marriage comes from the boy's father who has to pay a bride-price to the girl's father. Marriage ceremonies resemble those of the Kuṇbīs and the *homa* or marriage sacrifice, tying of the *Kaṅkaṇas* or marriage wristlets to the bridal pair and fastening of the lucky necklace round the girl's neck form the main ceremonies. Widow remarriage is allowed but it is observed without any ceremony.

, The Kaikāḍīs follow the Hindu Law of Inheritance and profess Hindu religion. They worship Hindu gods, chief among them being Bhavānī, Bahirobā, Tukāī, Yamāī, etc., and observe all of the leading Hindu holidays. They believe in witchcraft and soothsaying. They go on pilgrimage to Hindu sacred places in the State and take vows or offer animal sacrifices. They revere Hindu as well as Muslim saints.

The Kaikāḍīs either burn or bury their dead. An image or *tāk* of the deceased is made and installed amongst the household gods.

Basket-making forms the chief occupation of the Kaikāḍīs. Baskets of various sizes of bamboos, branches, leaves, stalks of the *tarvaḍ* tree, *babhūḷ* twigs, cotton and *tūr* stalks are made. Such baskets are smeared with cow-dung and are used for storing grain.

The Kaikāḍīs speak a language which is a mixture of Kanarese and Telugū. Some speak Marāṭhī, greately interspersed with Telugū words.

Lamanis.

Lamāṇīs are also known as Vañjārīs in various parts of the State. A Vañjarī or trader seems to be an occupational description which is etymologically identical with *vaṇijya* which means trade. These tribes were, in the past, engaged in carrying grain and supplies for armies, before the opening of cart roads and railways. The term *Lamāṇī* is also supposed to be derived from the word *lavaṇ* (salt), the tribe being the chief carrier of salt in the past.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

TRIBES.

Lamanis.

Gradually, as rail and road ways developed, the tribe settled down as husbandmen and craftsmen. In Bīḍ district, the Lamāṇīs are mainly to be met with in Gevrāī, Māñjlegāṅv, Ambejogāī, Aṣṭī and Kaij tahsils. Where they have thus settled down, they tend to form endogamous divisions such as Vañjārī Kuṇbıs, Vañjārī Cāmbhārs, Vañjārī Nhāvīs, etc.

Vanjaris.

Lāḍ Vañjārīs and Lamāṇī Vañjārīs are two sub-castes found among them. Lāḍ Vañjārīs have adopted agriculture as their main occupation, while the Lamāṇī Vañjārīs are still nomads.

They live in settlements called *vāḍīs*. Their housing system is akin to that of the Marathās. Houses face any side except south which is generally avoided as inauspicious. Two open platforms called *oṭās* are built on either side of the front door. On entering the main door, there are two rooms on either side. These are called as *dhāḷaj* and are used to receive outsiders and for official work. There is an open space or *cauk* beside which are portions for cooking, dining, storing, etc. There is also a separate room for ladies. The back-yard is generally used for domestic animals.

Vañjārīs are fair looking, healthy and proud. Their ladies are beautiful, shy and religious-minded.

Vañjārīs dress in Rajpūt fashion, though some now dress like other Hindus. Women wear a coarse petticoat of blue or red colour with a fancy pattern. Pewter or silver and ivory bangles fill her forearms from the wrist to the elbow. Anklets are worn on legs. Some of them draw their shoulder-robe over the point of a narrow stick kept on their head. The angle at which a woman wears this stick shows her rank. Their dress and language (especially some of the words) are very much akin to that of the Rajasthānīs and Gujarātīs.

A settlement of Vañjārīs is called *vāḍı*. Each settlement has its hereditary headman known as *nāik*. He is responsible for the protection of the group and administration of justice. He is a representative and arbitrator in caste disputes and directs the movements of the caravan while travelling. A fresh election is made when the hereditary *nāik* family ceases to have a representative.

Among wandering Vañjārīs, children are often born away from villages and no ceremonies are performed and afterwards a Brāhmaṇ is consulted with and the child's name is fixed. Among settled families, the child-birth is celebrated by beating drums and distributing sugar.

Vañjāris have a number of divisions, endogamous as well as exogamous. The marriage age is generally twelve to sixteen for girls and between eighteen and twenty-two for boys. The offer of marriage comes from the boy's father who pays a certain sum of money to the girl's father. If he is unable to pay this amount, the bridegroom has instead to serve his father-in-law for two or three years.

CHAPTER 3. The People. Tribes. Vanjaris.

The marriage ceremony is very simple and is performed near a post of *paḷas* (*butea frondosa*) or *umbar* (*ficus glomerata*) smeared with turmeric paste. Rice or jowar grains dipped in turmeric water are thrown over the pair. *Homa* or marriage sacrifice is performed and the bride and the bride-groom walk five times round the sacrificial fire, thus completing the marriage. The Brāhmaṇ priest worships Gaṇapati, joins the hands of the pair and ties the knot of their robes. The Lāḍ Vañjārīs have a *devak* consisting of the *pañcpālvi* or leaves of five kinds of trees.

Among Vañjārīs widow remarriage is allowed but the ceremony is extremely simple. Polygamy is allowed and practised but polyandry is unknown.

Vañjārīs follow the Hindu Law of Inheritance and profess Hinduism. They worship Śiv, Bālājī and a number of Hindu deities. The Lamāṇīs of the district believe in saint Śivbhoye and the Lāḍ Vañjārīs in saint Bhagwānbābā Gadker. They observe all Hindu holidays but *Gokulāṣṭami* has a special significance. Bullocks and implements are also worshipped during *divāḷi* and on the fullmoon day of *Jyeṣṭha*. Musalman *pīrs* are also venerated. Vañjārīs have great faith in soothsaying, ghosts and witchcraft.

Among the Vañjārīs married dead are burnt and unmarried dead are buried without any ceremony.

Bhils.

According to the Census of 1961, the Bhīls in Bīḍ district numbered 2,211. This community is found scattered throughout the distirct. Bhīls differ much in appearance from place to place but a typical Bhīl is dark, well-made, active and hardy, with high cheek-bones and wide nostrils. Inter-marriages with other tribes have led to combining of features and traits.

The Bhīls of the district use a cognate dialect of Marāṭhī with a considerable admixture of Hindustāni and Dāngī. Besides, there is to be found considerable change from tribe to tribe and also from place to place.

There appears to be a great difference between the Bhīls living in hills and the Bhīls who have settled as peasants, especially as regards food, dress, language, customs, rituals and religious beliefs.

The Bhīls in the hills seldom wear anything except a piece of loin cloth, and their women wear coarse and scanty *sāris*. The settled Bhīls wear clothes like other communities living nearby. Thus men wear a waist-cloth. a turban and a coat and their women *sāris* and bodice. Both men and women wear brass or silver ear-rings and anklets when they could afford.

Common diet of the peasant Bhīls includes *jowar* bread, curry, curds, vegetables and fish and mutton when they afford it. The hill Bhīls have no special diet but eat flesh of the animals they have killed or that have died a natural death and other things like fruits and roots.

The Bhīls are animists and are particularly devoted to God Khaṇḍobā. They pray Muslim saints and *pīrs* also. They observe the Hindu festivals of *divālī* and *holī* when goddess Durgā is worshipped and appeased by sacrificing goats. They strongly believe in witchcraft and pay great attention to omens Sorcerers called Baḍvās are constantly consulted who suggest various ways of avoiding bad luck.

A marriage proposal comes from the bridegroom's side which is followed by asking (*māṅgaṇī*) and then by betrothal when the girl is given a *sārī* and a bodice-piece and an announcement is made in the presence of *pañcas*. The boy's father brings *ghum* or *dej* (bride-price) to the bride's father of which a certain portion goes to the council or *pañcas*. A feast is given and the day ends with singing and dancing. Marriage is celebrated in much the same manner as among the Hindus.

Polygamy, widow re-marriage and divorce are allowed and practised. Polyandry is unknown. Polygamy is also becoming rare. Widow re-marriages take place rather unceremoniously. Divorce is allowed on grounds of adultery, barrenness or cruelty.

Some of the Bhīls are husbandmen. Others work as field labourers, sell grass and fuel, and collect wax and honey. As a community, they are simple, faithful and honest. The Bhīls are very much fond of hunting, excitement and are passionately fond of music and dancing.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES.

The religious beliefs and practices of various communities in the district are in no way much different from those observed in other districts of Mahārāṣṭra. In fact, they are much the same all over India As shown before, the chief communities in the district, distinguished on the count of religion, are the Hindus and the Muslims. Communities such as Śikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians are in insignificant number.

Hinduism.

Hinduism defies a scientific and precise definition not only because its observance differs from place to place but within its fold it admits a number of schisms and sects and persons at various phases and levels of religious thought. Furthermore, the religious life and conduct for the Hindu is a matter of caste tradition which differs broadly according to the caste-group (*varṇa*) to which one belongs.

In respect of religious beliefs and observances the several castes of the Hindus in the district may be classified in three caste-groups, *viz.*, (1) Brāhmaṇs and allied castes; (2) Non-Brāhmaṇs; and (3) the so-called untouchables, now known as Harijans; and the tribals or *ādivāsīs*.

Brāhmaṇs.—Among the Brāhmaṇs the majority consists of *Dakṣiṇī* or Marāṭhā Brāhmaṇs *inter alia* belong to sections of *Deśastha* Brāhmans. *Karhuḍā* Brāhmans and *Citpāvaṇ* Brāhmans. In respect of their religion, all call themselves Vedic

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or *sanātani* Hindus. The *Deśasthas* have two main divisions (1) *Ṛgvedī* and (2) *Yajurvedī*, with sub-divisions among the *Ṛgvedīs* as *Smārts* or followers of *Śiv*, and *Madhvas* or *Vaiṣṇavas*, followers of *Viṣṇu*. Among *Yajurvedīs* there are the followers of black (*Kṛṣṇa*) *Yajurveda*, and of white (*Śukla*) *Yajurveda*. The *Karhāḍās* are followers of the *Ṛgveda* and belong to the *Smārt* sect and the *Citpāvans* are either *Āpastambhas* or *Ṛgvedīs* and belong to the *Smārt* sect. As a Vedic Hindu, a Brāhmaṇ is expected to abide by the rites and practices regulated by the particular *Veda* and its branch he owes allegiance to, as also follow the beliefs and dictates of the sect he belongs to. For his *ānhika* and *ācāra*—daily and periodical duties and ceremonies he has to behave as the *dharmaśāstras* expound. Besides, each of the Brāhmaṇ castes pays special respect to its tutelary deities, *e.g.*, the family gods of the *Deśasthas* are *Bhairavanāth* of Sonāri in Ahmadnagar, Śrīdevī of Tuljāpūr, Śrī Gaṇapati, Khaṇḍobā of Jejurī, Śrī Narsiṅh of Pooṇā, and Śrī Vyaṅkateś of Tirupatī in North Arcot; the *Karhāḍās* have Mahālakṣmī, Durgā, Mhāḷsā, Bhavānī, *etc.*, as their family goddesses, and the *Citpāvans* or *Koṅkaṇasthas* worship Paraśurām as their patron god and have Jogāī or Jogeśvarī as their family deity.

A Brāhmaṇ householder, if he was strict and an orthodox one, would out of daily religious routine, rise at four, wash his face, and repeat his morning prayer or *prātahsmaraṇa*; then bathe, change his clothes repeating the *Vedic* hymn called *puruṣa sūkta*, say his morning prayer or *sandhyā*, worship the family gods, and sit reading a sacred book or *pothī* till eight. He then would go out for marketing or doing his business, return at noon, wash his hands and feet, dress in a silk or a newly washed and untouched cotton waist-cloth and perform his mid-day worship or *sandhyā*, offer water or *tarpaṇ* to the *Vedic* deities, and to family ghosts, perform the daily sacrifice or *Vaiśvadeva*, *i.e.*, an offering to all *Vedic* deities, and along with any one who happens to join him at or before the time of the sacrifice, and offer food to gods.* Then he would take his dinner. Before taking the food he performs the *citrāhutī* or invocation of Citrā, the officer of Yama, the god of death and the god himself with his staff of spirits; then follows the *āpoṣamī* or water-sipping in the name of the fire in the human body, eating five morsels in the names of the five airs that sustain human life.† When he has eaten, he would again sip a little water and then wash his hands and face, eat a sweet basil or *tuḷaśī* leaf, take a *śatapāvali* or walk of one hundred paces around his room and then have a nap (siesta) or *vāmakukṣī*, literally a left-side lying. He would then wake at about half-past two, attend to business for an hour or two, read a sacred book or listen to a reader, *purāṇika* or attend a religious discourse, *harikīrtana*, or visit the village temple. On his return

*The five expiatory sacrifices a householder has to perform daily are: The *Brahma-yajña*, the *Pitṛ-yajña*, the *Deva-yajña*, the *Bhuta-yajña* and the *Nṛ-yajña*. (Man. iii 68-69).

†These five airs or spirits are: *prāṇa*, *apānā*, *udāna*, *samānā* and *brāhmaṇa*.

home at sunset he would change his clothes, burn frankincense before the family gods, perform his evening prayers, read his sacred books, repeat the praises of the gods and take his supper; after supper read the holy book again or sing sacred songs or *bhajans* till ten or eleven. and retire for the night. It is needless to say that many of these religious items in a householder's daily life would scarcely fit in that of tradesman or a Government servant, and a young collegiate would like to give cold shoulder to perhaps one and all.

Non-Brāhmaṇs.—Among the non-Brāhmaṇs of the district the predominating communities are the Marāṭhās, the Kuṇbīs and the Vāṇīs. Of these some high-class Marāṭhā families claim to be Kṣatriyas, and the Vāṇis, claim that they are Vaiśyas. As such, they consider themselves entitled to observe *Vedic* rituals and have a religious status on par with Brāhmaṇs. The rest of the non-Brāhmaṇ communities who are known as Śūdras labour under certain religious disabilities laid down by the Hindu *dharmaśāstras, e.g.*, in the conduct of their religious ceremonies, the Śūdras have to be content with *Purāṇic mantras* instead of the *Vedic* ones The allegiance of the Śudras to Hinduism is often shadowed by animistic practices. They cannot tell whether they are *Smārts* or *Bhāgawats*. A number of them are *Māḷakarīs* and wear necklaces of basil beads in token of their being followers of the *Varkari* sect. They worship the usual *Brahmanic* gods and goddesses, and observe the leading Hindu holidays. They also worship all local and boundary gods, and minor gods and goddesses such as Bahirobā, Bhavāni, Ambābāī, Janāī, Kalkāī, Navlāi, Phiraṅāī, Tukāī, Vaghyā, Vetāḷ and Yamāī whose images they keep in their houses with the masks or *ṭāks* of their ancestors. They have as their family gods Māruti. Bahirobā of Sonārī near Solāpūr, Khaṇḍobā of Jejurī and Bhavānī of Tuljāpūr. Some have in their houses gold and silver plates of their gods and goddesses. They make pilgrimages to Āḷandi, Jejurī, Sonārī, Tuljāpūr and Paṇḍharpūr. Though they have Brāhmaṇs as their priests, the religious teachers or *gurus* of some of these castes are *Gosāvīs*, whose advice they take on all important matters. Generally all believe in sorcery, witchcraft, soothsaying, omens, and lucky and unlucky days, and consult oracles. When an epidemic breaks out, they offer goats and fowls to the deity supposed to preside over the disease. Many have a reverence for Muslim saints, and some may go to the extent of keeping beside the image of Khaṇḍobā, a stick and a *juḷi*, in their houses wrapped in a green cloth or bag in some recess in honour of the Muslim saint they specially revere. The more religious minded among them follow the *Vārkari* sect, and become more careful observers of the rules of *Brāhmanic* religion. They raise temples to Māruti, Rām and Devī. They keep religious books in their houses and read them to their wives and children and go to hear them as explained by Brāhmaṇs. They take to chanting verses in their temples accompanied by music, and perform *bhajan saptāhas*, i.e. loud public prayers which last for seven days.

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Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—It was once the practice to class Scheduled Tribes such as Goṇḍs, Bhīls, and Scheduled Castes such as Mahārs, Māṅgs, Malās and Pārdhīs residing in the district as animists outside the Hindu community whose influence, according to the early enumerators of India's censuses, did not sufficiently reach those quarters. But the idea has been revised and they are considered as Hindus and are classified along with them, though as separate section, as backward communities deserving protection under legislative and administrative provisions. They are sometimes called animists, that is, they worship tribal and local divinities and the spirits of their ancestors. They believe in sorcery, witchcraft, magic and dark practices connected with them. They offer worship to certain idols which are transformed into gods by them. Hills, mountains, rivers, valleys, etc., are worshipped as gods and goddesses. The animistic ways of life have been greatly modified through the spread of education and reforms carried out by non-official agencies, specially through institutions which owned their inspiration to Mahatma Gandhi and others. The result is that so many from amongst these people have taken to civilised ways of life and they live now as good Hindus.

Jains.

The Jains take their name from being the followers of the twentyfour *Jinas* (conquerors) or *Tīrthaṅkārs,* the last two of whom were Pārśvanāth and Mahāvīra also called Vardhamāna. The Jains say that *Jainism* is as old as the *Vedic* religion. Ṛṣabhdev, their first *Tirthaṅkār,* is mentioned in the *Pūrāṇas.* Mahāvīr (B. C. 598 to 524) the last and twenty-fourth *Tirthaṅkār,* was a little senior to Buddha, and his system was an improvement upon that of his predecessor Pārśvanāth, who flourished about two hundred and fifty years before him. The *jainism* of these teachers was a protest against the social divisions of the *Vedic* order.

The Jains believe in the soul, in the cycle of life, in sin and merit and in *mokṣa*—final beautitude. The soul (*Jiva*) is by its pure nature omniscient, but the truth is obscured on account of *karma* which must be removed by good deeds. The soul takes to life which is all pervading. The Jain thought about forms of life is very detailed and minute. By exertion, the soul becomes *siddha, i.e.,* it attains *mokṣa.* Each soul has a separate and an independent existence. It is formless. *Mokṣa* or release is attained in *Jainism* by carrying out four vows or *vratas,* which are *anuvratas* in the case of the laymen and *mahāvratas* in the case of monks and nuns. They are *ahimsā* (non-violence), *amrisavad* (truth), *brahmacarya* (celebacy), and *aparigraha* (non-attachment). Elaborate definitions and classification of each of these ideas are given in the books of the sect.

According to tradition the first important schism in the Jain community occurred during 80 A.D. to 183 A.D. when it separated into two sections, *Digambers* (*sky-clad*) and *Śvetāmbar* (white-robed), in certain respects. The *Digambars* worship

naked images of *Tirthankārs*. Their monks go naked, usually keep to their monasteries, and are met very rarely now. No woman is admitted as nun to this order. They do not believe that the soul can attain *mokṣa* through a woman's soul. The *Śvetāmbars* have images of *Tirthankārs* with gold eyes fixed with glass and a piece of linen carved round the loins. They cover the images elaborately and their monks are clad in white clothes. Women are admitted as nuns.

The *Śvetāmbars* are sub-divided into eighty-four sub-sects or *gachhas*, of which about fifteen to twenty only now remain. Of the existing *gachhas*, the *lonka gachha* is more careful not to destroy animal life than the other *gachhas*.

Jains are scrupulous vegetarians. The orthodox among them do not eat roots, and abstain themselves from eating vegetables on select days. They generally avoid eating and drinking after sunset. This respect for life is sometimes carried to its extreme logic, giving rise to inequitable social situations.

Temples.—The religious buildings of the Jains located in the district are of the following two types, the monasteries-*maths* and temples-*bastis* or *dehrās*.

The temples which are either *śikharbandi*, spire-roofed or *gharderaser*, house-roofed also differ as they are built by the *Śvetāmbars* or the *Digambars* particularly in respect of the nature of the images. The spire temples are generally made of stone with pyramidical tops and domes and have one to four gates. The house roofed temples which are built of stone or brick and mortar have either terraces or roofs on the top and in some cases have upper stories. The ground floor is usually paved with white and occasionally with black marbles and the walls of some temples are inlaid with marbles. As a rule, the ground floor which is raised and approached by steps is divided into two parts, the hall, *manḍap*, and the shrine, *gābhārā*. The hall where the people gather is separated from the shrine either by a wall or by iron, brass or wooden lattice work. Along the back wall of the shrine a stone or marble seat is raised for the idols. Opposite the middle door, in the middle of this seat, is the second raised seat for the *mūlanāyaka* or patron-saint of the temple. Many Jain temples have an underground apartment called *bhuyār*, corresponding with the shrine above and furnished with a second set of idols arranged directly underneath those in the temple. The temple is always fragrant with incense. In large towns, these temples are richly painted and decorated with chandeliers, wall-shades and other glass lamps. They are built either by any wealthy *Śrāvak* Jain or by subscription, *Śrāvaks* being very lavish in the sums they spend on temples. The temple is usually known by the name of the *Tirthankār* most popular with them, and the image of the chosen *Tirthankār* is set as *mūlanāyak* on the raised seat in the shrine. On both sides of this patron-saint, images of one or more of the other *Tirthankārs* are placed and worshipped with equal respect. The images are seated figures of men mostly of white

CHAPTER 3. The People. RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES. Jains.

marble and sometimes of black marble, and are decked with ornaments. Besides the images of *Tīrthaṅkārs*, below the idol of *mūlanāyak* or in other niches or shrines, images of Hindu gods and goddesses are also placed.

For worshipping the temple images, paid servants called *pūjāris* are engaged. These ministrants are usually Hindu Brāhmaṇs, any Hindu who is not a flesh-eater or spirit-drinker being considered a fit temple servant. They perform the worship of the idol as a hireling and not as a devotee. Temple worship is of four kinds: daily worship, eight-day or *aṣṭānhikī* worship, wish-fulfilling or *kalpa* worship, and five-blessing or *pañcakalyāṇī* worship. In the daily temple worship the image of the *Tīrthaṅkār* is bathed in milk by the *pūjārī* and on special days in the five nectars or *pancāmṛta*—water, tree sap or *vṛkṣa rasa*, *i.e.* sugar, plantains, clarified butter, milk and curds. The idol is re-washed with water and dried with a cloth, flowers are laid before it, fragrant substances applied, aloe sticks burnt, lamps waved and *naivedya* or sacred food offered. Jain temples are always closed during night and neither priests, monks nor temple ministrants live in them. In some temples a lamp of clarified butter is set in a niche with a small glass door. Usually, the ministrant opens the temple before dawn and closes it at sundown.

Liṅgāyatism

In respect of their religious creed, the Liṅgāyats who are but a sect of the *Śaivite* Hindus, and as such are called *Vīr-Śaivas* or Heroic *Śaivites*, have three main objects of reverence, *viz.*, (1) the *liṅga*—the stone home of the deity Śiva, (2) the *jaṅgama*—the human abode of the deity, and (3) the *guru*—the teacher who spells the sacred text in the disciple's ear. As a part of his faith a true Liṅgāyat wears on his body a silver box containing a *liṅga* (the emblem of Śiva).

DEITIES, Hindus

Bīḍ district has over 1,000 temples spread over its length and breath. Of these, some are famous all over the State. The Vaijnāth temple of Paraḷī attracts pious devotees from all over the district and also from the south. A fair attended by a large population and lasting for about a week is held in the month of *Māgh*. Other famous temples in the district are the Yogeśvarī temple at Ambejogāī and the Kaṅkāleśvar temple at Bīḍ. These temples have been famous even from very ancient times.

Several are the gods and goddesses worshipped by the Hindus of the district. Śīv in his various forms is the most commonly worshipped deity in the district. Other gods worshipped are Viṣṇu, Kṛṣṇa, Gaṇapatī, Rām and Mārutī. Local people attend temples daily or at least on holy days.

Śīv or Mahādev attains various names such as, Kaṅkāleśvar, Someśvar, Moreśvar, Khaṇḍobā, Bahīrobā, etc. He is represented by his phallic emblem, the *liṅga* or stone pyramid. Śīv is worshipped by the high and low castes as well. Some people observe a fast in his honour on Monday.

Mārutī represents the monkey whose great services to Rām are depicted in *Rāmāyan*. He is represented by an image of monkey wrought in stone and coloured with vermilion. In stray cases, a bare stone painted red is worshipped as God. On Satur days, some people observe fast in His honour and visit His temple to offer sweet oil and a garland of *ruī* (*calatropis gigautea*) flowers

Gaṇeś is represented by an elephant-headed human figure in a sitting posture and with a large belly (*lambodar*). He is considered as the god of good luck, learning and the remover of difficulties (*vighnahar*). A child's first lesson of alphabets consist of "*Śrī Gaṇeśāya Namāh*" (I bow to the illustrious Gaṇeś). The Gaṇapati temple at (Navagaṇ Rājurī (where there are nine Gaṇapati images as the name signifies) and Limbāgaṇeś in Bīḍ tahsil are famous.

Śiv took the form of Khaṇḍobā to punish the *daityas* Malla and Ari. Khaṇḍobā is, therefore, also known as Malhārī (*i.e.* enemy of the *mallas*). His wife is Mhāḷasā and Khaṇḍobā is also known as Mhāḷasākānt (*i.e.* Mhāḷasā's husband). Khaṇḍobā and Mhāḷasa form the family deities of some people. They are much revered by Kuṇbis and Dhangars. Some beggars sing songs in Khaṇḍobā's praise and beg alms in his name.

Viśṇu, Kṛṣṇa and Rām are represented as religious personalities in the *Purāṇas*.

Besides, there are a number of temples dedicated to Goddesses such as Kālika devī, Limbā devī, Reṇukā devī, Jogeśvarī, Jagadambā and Bhavānī (which is a form of Pārvatī). Of these the Jogeśvarī temple at Ambejogāī and the temple of Mātā devī at Talvaḍā in Gevrāī tahsil are famouns and a huge fair is held each year near the temple.

There are also a number of *maṭhs* (about 300) including some of the Liṅgāyats, Mahānubhāvs, etc. There are seven *samādhis* in the district of which the Mukundrāj's *Samādhi* to the southwest of Ambejogāī is famous.

The fact that a number of Muslims are converts from Hinduism explains a number of them worshipping Hindu gods. The close contact between Hindus and Muslims for generations further makes it clear why a number of Muslims worship Hindu saints, their monuments and attend fairs in honour of Hindu deities A number of Hindus also worship *pīrs* and attend *urus*. About 800 *dargāhs* and *masjids* are scattered over different parts of the district. Of the mosques and *masjids* in Bīḍ district, the following are famous, historically and architecturally. The *Khanqah* mosque at Bīḍ having a star-shaped plan is used for Muslim worship and thus gets its name. The *Jāme Masjid* and *Rājurī Masjid* at Bīḍ, the *Dargāhs* of Śahenśāh Walī and *Pīr* Bālā Śāh at Bīḍ and the tomb of Muhammad *Bin* Tughlaq's Tooth at Rāñjanī dated centuries back are much venerated and well-attended.

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The People.
DEITIES.
Christians.
FAIRS.

The Christian population of the district, being small, the number of churches in the district comes hardly to forty.

Nearly 417 fairs and *urus* are held in the district. A majority of them are of local importance, but quite a few are attended by people from all over the district and even from outside.

CUSTOMS
Hindus

Among the Hindus there are a number of *saṁskāras* or sacraments which are religious observances conducted under the Brāhmaṇ priesthood. Such observances are in theory, purifying rites. Some of these were considered as compulsory or *nitya* and others as optional or *naimittika*. These *samskāras* were intimately connected with various stages of the life and were observed scrupulously. Consequent upon a change in the economic and social life of the people, many of these *samskāras* are now not so intimately connected with the different stages of life as they were in the past. Of late, there has been a reduction in the number of such *samskāras*. Important rituals commonly performed at present are those connected with birth, thread-girding, marriage, pregnancy and death.

Puberty ceremonies.—Puberty ceremonies were formerly pursued keenly among the Hindus. During the period of menstruation a woman was in a state of taboo and semi-seclusion. With the correct knowledge about such biological facts these ceremonies now receive but scant attention. *Garbhādhāna* (ceremony signalising the coming to age of the girl) formerly performed with much pomp and show, has now lost its significance with the adult marriage and has become a part of the marriage rite. In the same manner, a number of such ceremonies have gone out of use.

Pregnancy.—Among the Hindus, a woman without a child is looked down upon by the family and society. She resorts to medical as well as magico-religious practices to attain an off-spring especially a son. Backward classes in the Hindu community show much belief in the efficacy of magic and witchcraft and are swayed more by such considerations than by medical and scientific considerations. The educated upper classes tackle the problem more scientifically. However, even they have not freed themselves totally from the hold of such magico-religious beliefs.

A number of *samskāras* formerly undertaken to secure the birth of a male child or a long life for the off-spring or to avoid miscarriage have fallen into disuse as found ineffective.

Birth.—The prospective mother's longings (*ḍohāḷe*) are fondly noticed and promptly satisfied by the elder relations on both sides. It is customary for an expectant mother to go to her parents for her first confinement. Recently, a growing tendency to resort to maternity homes for deliveries as far as possible, is apparent and wherever such conveniences are not available a midwife known to the family is engaged to attend the delivery and to look after the mother and the child.

Rural communities, in particular, believe that all dangers to the newly born such as convulsive seizures and other forms of diseases are the acts of evil spirits and they can be warded off by worshipping the Mothers Fifth and Sixth (*pāñcavī and sahāvī*) on the fifth and sixth day after birth, respectively. In orthodox families the mother is considered as impure during ten days after the child-birth and the family observes *suher* for the period. But these practices have become moribund.

Naming.—The naming ceremony (*bārase*) is celebrated on the 12th day if the child born is a daughter and on the 13th day, if it is a son. The ceremony is held in pomp and glory in the rich and well-to-do families. On this day women friends and relatives are invited. They bring presents for the child and the mother. The baby is put ceremoniously in the cradle at an auspicious moment. The lobes of the child's ears are pierced by a gold thread, generally by a goldsmith. Visitors are served with eatables and sweets (*peḍhās* in case of a boy and *barfi* in case of a girl).

Nose-piercing in case of girls is sometimes performed on the twelfth day itself or otherwise later on, but no ceremony is attached to it. Nose-piercing is sometimes performed in case of boys born on unlucky *nakṣatra*.

Cuḍākarma.—*Cuḍākarma* (first hair-cut) was traditionally performed in the first or in the third year. The practice is, however, dying out.

Uṣṭāvaṇa.—A ceremony called *uṣṭāvaṇa* or *anna-prāśan* is performed usually in the sixth or the eighth month after the birth. Relations are invited. Porridge (*khīr*) consisting of rice boiled with milk and sugar is prepared. The maternal uncle of the child dips a gold ring in the porridge and makes the child to suck it. This celebrates the first feeding of the child. Even now, this ceremony is usually performed.

Birthday.—The first birthday is usually an occasion of great celebration when relations on both sides are invited. They bring gifts to the little one. Now-a-days, the practice of celebrating subsequent birthdays of children is also getting very popular.

Upanayana.—The first three *varṇas* among the Hindus consider *upanayana* (thread-girding) as an important ritual. Recently, the rules have been made flexible and all Hindu sub-castes are allowed to perform thread-girding. However, it is not a common practice. Popularly, the rite is known as *Muñj*. It is a rite investing a boy with the sacred thread (*yajñyopavīt*) which is worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm crossing the body to the hip. The ceremony is said to effect a second or spiritual birth and thence the boy is termed as *dvija* or twice-born. The ceremony is generally performed when the boy is from 8 to 12 years of age. With due regard to astrological considerations it is celebrated in the five months of the year, *viz.*, *Māgh, Phālgun, Cāitra, Vaiśākha* and *Jyeṣṭha.*

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Important ritualistic observances connected with *upanayana* are given below: (1) *sankalpa, i.e.,* solemn declaration on the part of the father to perform *upanayana* of his son. (2) *agnisthāpanā,* i.e., the father performs *puṇyāhvācana* (holy day blessing) requesting the invited Brāhmaṇs to bless his undertaking and to light the sacred fire; (3) *ācāryavarṇādi*—the boy (*baṭu*) approaches the *ācārya* (preceptor-priest) with folded hands and requests to initiate him into *brahmacaryāśram* (stage of studenthood) and the request is granted; (4) *upnayana-pradhāna-homa* the principal sacrifice of the ceremony is gone through; (5) *sāvitri-upadeś* when the *baṭu* requests his teacher to invest him with the sacred *gāyatri* verse; (6) *vrata bandh* when the *ācārya* advises the student how to behave in his career of studentship. *Medhā jananam* is the rite when the *baṭu* faces east and prays the goddess *medhā* to give him knowledge and wealth. The ceremony is concluded with a prayer to God.

Samvartan.—The *samvartan* rite marks the return of the student to his ancestral home after the completion of his studies. This is commonly known as *soḍ-muñj* which marks the initiation and completion of Vedic studies. It has now almost lost its religious significance with a radical change in the educational pattern. The ceremony is at present celebrated more as an occasion for social celebration than as an essential ritual. The ritual which thus originally extended to well over a couple of days is now celebrated within a few hours, or even postponed and hurriedly gone through prior to marriage.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS.
Hindus.

Marriage is a sacrament for the Hindus and is indissoluble. Polygamy was permitted among Hindus, but through ages, it has been practised only by very few people in the rural and aristocratic families. The general populace remained monogamous in practice. Among the Scheduled Tribes also though polygamy was permitted, monogamy was the prevailing pattern.

Traditional restrictions.—There have been traditional restrictions within all communities with regard to marriage. Members of the same caste and even sub-caste could alone be partners of the marital union. The members of the same *gotra*, which may be described as an enlarged family, could not marry within the same *gotra*. Further, early marriage was prescribed especially for girls, and was intended to safeguard their purity. Widow re-marriage was not practised. Among lower castes and scheduled tribes divorce was allowed and widow re-marriage was practised.

Further, marriages had to be performed only during certain months of the year and at particular hours, held auspicious. Before settling the marriage, care was taken to see that horoscopes of the bride and the bride-groom had agreed to. A number of customs and practices grew around the marriage ceremony which were almost superstitiously followed.

The choice of the marriage-partner was not considered as a personal matter. On the contrary, the head of the family used to make the choice without even the consent of the boy or the girl.

The spread of education and exposure to the modern democratic ideas brought about a change in the prevailing social customs. A number of social reformers together strove hard to bring about a change in those undesired social customs. The Widow Re-marriage Act was passed in 1856. In 1929, the Prohibition of the Child Marriage Act popularly known as the Shārda Act was passed whereby the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys was fixed at 14 and 18 respectively.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955.—However, much progress was not possible because of the non-committal policy of the British rulers. After Independence, the entire written and customary Hindu Law was modified in the form of the Hindu Code. This consisted of a series of Bills passed to remove the legal disabilities of women. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 is the most important of these regulations. The Act requires that neither party has a spouse living at the time of marriage. Thus both polygamy and polyandry permitted and practised so long have been abolished. The Act also raised the age of marriage for girls to fifteen and for boys to eighteen. Under this Act, divorce is permitted in all kinds of marriages under certain conditions. Registration under this Act is not necessary for the validity of a marriage, but in order to facilitate decisions in case of litigation, registration is recommended.

The Special Marriage Act of 1954 is essentially secular in character and legalises marital relations between spouses following different religions. The Act lays down that a man must be over 21 years and a woman over 18 years.

Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961.—Dowry in the sense of financial inducement offered by girl's parents (or *vice versa* in case of the system of a bride-price) to make marriage proposals acceptable has been made an offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961.

The difficulty in inmplementing such social legislation is formidable as social laws can be evaded in a number of ways and detection is very difficult. Customs and practices are so deeply ingrained in the life of the people that they can be changed only gradually in the absence of forceful application. Marriage is yet the most sacred and significant of obligations according to Hindus. However, change is already being felt. Agreement of the horoscopes is not the real consideration in the settlement of marriage, however, it may, at times be used as a possible excuse for refusing a marriage proposal. The marriage ceremony has been considerably cut short to suit the present needs. Though selection of the partner is not yet purely a matter of one's own choice, consent of a boy or a girl is usually considered before final settlement. Inter-caste marriages do not cause a sensation as they did formerly. However, they are looked upon with surprise.

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The People.
MARRIAGE AND MORALS.
Hindus.

Legislation and social reforms have, however, affected only the educated class of the Hindu society so far. The uneducated classes are still less affected by these currents. Such laws have not made an impact on the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes of the district. They are still partial to their ancient marriage customs and marital code. Though they follow Hindu rules of succession and inheritance and marriage rites, their actual practices differ considerably.

Marriage Ceremony.—Marriage, as held among the *Brāhmānic* Hindus, usually consists of the following ceremonies: (1) *Akṣad*: A formal invitation ceremony and procession may take place a day or two before marriage. The relatives of the bride and the bride-groom at their respective places go in a procession to the temples of Gaṇapatī and Devī to invite the God and the Goddess and offer them coconuts, betel-leaves, betel-nuts, copper coins and a pinch of *akṣadā, i.e.*, rice coloured red with *kuṁkū*. The priest accompanying the procession invokes the God and the Goddess to be present at the wedding to ward off all evil. Next, a married pair from each party go around visiting friends and relatives at their residences and give personal invitations. Printed invitation cards are posted earlier to persons living at distant places. (2) *Sīmānt-pūjan*: In the evening previous to the marriage day, the ceremony of *sīmānt-pūjan* or worship of the boundary takes place. It appears, originally the ceremony was performed when the boy used to cross the border of the girl's village. When the boy and the girl live in the same village, the boundary-worship is performed either in a temple or at the boy's house. The girl's relations go to the place with articles of worship and presentation, first worship Gaṇapati (represented by a betel-nut), Varuṇa (represented by a water-pot), a lamp, and the earth, and then wash the feet of the bride-groom and offer him a dress. Next, the bride's mother washes the feet of the bride-groom's mother and fills her and her female relation's laps with wheat and pieces of dry coconut kernel. The guests assembled are presented with betel-leaves and betel-nuts, *Brāhmaṇs* with money-gifts. (3) *Vāgniścaya*: The ceremony of oral promise takes place at night. This is more or less a social ceremony akin to a betrothal. In this ceremony the bride-groom's parents with their relations go to the bride's house with a dress and ornaments for the bride. First, the father of the bride and bride-groom present each other with a coconut and embrace each other. Next the bride is brought and made to sit in front of her father facing the bride-groom's father, who presents her with ornaments and dress brought for her. Guests are presented with betel-leaves and betel-nuts and *Brāhmaṇs* with money gifts, before the party retires. (4) *Halad* or turmeric rubbing ceremony: In the morning of the wedding day the girl is ceremonially rubbed with turmeric paste at her house by some *suvāsinīs* (unwidowed women), the remaining portion of which is taken to the boy's house, where he is rubbed with it similarly. (5) *Deva-pratiṣṭhā* or god-installing: On the marriage day or on the day previous

as a prelude to the *vivāha* or wedding ceremony, a number of propitiatory rites are performed both at the bride's and bride-groom's house. They are *puṇyāhavācana, matṛkapūjana, nandī-srāddha, gṛhamukha, maṇḍapa-devatā pratiṣṭha* and *devakaṣṭā panā*. They could be all included under the principal rite of *Deva-pratiṣṭhā* or God-installing which is elaborately directed by a priest. Early morning of the wedding day, the bride with her parents (and the bride-groom with his parents at his place) is bathed in hot water by some *suvāsinis*. After changing clothes and bowing to the house Gods and elders, the bride's parents with the bride begin the ceremony, which consists of the worship of planets (represented by betel-nuts), Gaṇapati, Varuṇa, Mātṛkas, and *avighna kalaśa*. The *avighna kalaśa* is an earthen jar, daubed with white and red colours. It contains turmeric roots, betel-nuts, copper coin and sweet-meats, and its mouth is covered with an earthen lid tied to it with a piece of cotton thread passed round several times. It is prayed to ward off all evil. (6) *Gauri-pūjan*: This is performed by the bride only. The bride dressed in her bridal dress (*vadhū vastra*) worships in the house *Gaurihar*, the marriage god which is an image of Śiva and his consort Pārvatī, and sits offering rice-grains to the image and repeating the word Gaurī till the wedding time. As may be the custom with some communities the ceremony of *vāgdāna* or *vāgniścaya* (settling the marriage) or the ritualistic betrothal may now follow. The bride-groom's parents accompanied by his kins-folk and priest, and with articles of dress, ornaments, etc., go to the girl's house. Thereafter comes about a formal exchange of greetings between the fathers of the bride-groom and the bride. the bride-groom's father sits facing west and opposite him facing east sits the bride's father with his daughter. Then the girl's father worships Gaṇapatī and Varuṇa, and repeating his *gotra, pravara*, the names of his forefathers for three generations says thrice to the boy's father, "I shall give my daughter in marriage to your son", and thereupon the boy's father, following the same procedure thrice, responds, "I accept". The boy's father then presents the girl with articles of dress and ornaments. The boy's mother or some one on her behalf fills the girl's lap with auspicious articles. The party retires. (7) *Varaprasthāna* or starting for marriage: When the time for the wedding draws near, the girl's father accompanied by his priest goes to the boy's house and laying a coconut in the boy's and his priest's hands gives them the formal invitation to his house to hold the marriage, and then returns. Before the boy and his party start for the marriage hall, a ceremony of *telaphala* is held in which *suvāsinis* from the groom's side go in a procession to the bride's and present her sweet-meats, scented oil, and other auspicious articles of toilet, lap-filling and dress. Similarly, a party from the bride's house takes *rukhvat* or several dishes of sweet-meats to the bride-groom's house and serve them to the bride-groom and his relations. Then the bride-groom is worshipped, garlanded, and is presented with articles of dress given by the bride's father. After partaking of the *rukhvat*, the bride-groom, dressed in new clothes, his cheeks touched with a

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finger-mark of lamp-black and *kumkū* and his brows decorated with marriage chaplets, bows to the house gods and the elders. He then rides a horse or is seated in a car and is taken in a procession to the bride's house, the females walking just behind him. (8) *Vivāha*: On reaching the bride's house the bride-groom is received by *suvāsinis* who pour water on the hoofs of the horse he rode, and on dismounting, the bride's mother meets him at the entrance of the pandal, waves over his face cooked rice mixed with curds and throws it aside, and a *suvāsinī* pours a dishful of water mixed with lime and turmeric on his feet. Then the bride's father holding the bride-groom by the right hand leads him to a place near the *bahule* (marriage altar) where he is seated on a high stool, his feet washed by the girl's father with water poured from a pot by the girl's mother. The father then worships the bride-groom, pours on his hand *madhuparka* or a mixture of honey, milk, curds, sugar, *ghee*, etc., to drink, and presents him with gifts, clothes, etc. By the time two *pāṭs* (low wooden stools) are arranged east-west with some space between them, near the marriage altar, on each stool there being piled a small heap of rice. The bride-groom takes off his head-dress and coat but keeps the marriage chaplets (*muṇḍāvaḷī*) on his brow, and stands on the *pāṭ* to the west, himself facing east. An *antarpāṭ* (curtain) marked in the centre with a red *svastika* (lucky cross) is stretched north-south between the two *pāṭs* and as the auspicious moment draws near, the bride led by her maternal uncle is made to stand on the *pāṭ* in front of the groom on the other side of the *antarpāṭ*. The bride and bride-groom are each given a garland of flowers to hold and they are told to look at the lucky cross on the curtain and think of their family gods. *Akṣatās* are distributed among the assembled and the priests standing on either side of the curtain start chanting *maṅgalāṣṭakas* (auspicious verses) and all throw *akṣatās* at the bridal pair at the end of each lucky verse. When the auspicious moment comes, at the sign of the priest the screen is withdrawn to the north amidst a noise of clapping and drums and pipes. The eyes of the boy and the girl meet and the bride first puts the garland in her hand around the neck of the groom and the groom around the bride's. Their eyes are touched with water from the *kara* (auspicious jars) by their maids standing behind them. Guests, relations and friends resume their seats, and are presented with betel-leaves, betel-nuts, flowers, scents, etc. The chanting of the benedictory verses (*maṅgalāṣṭakās*) and the throwing of reddened rice (*maṅgalākṣatās*) at the bridal pair celebrate the social part of the marriage ceremony. The ritualistic part which consists of a number of essential rites now follows the procedure of each rite being directed by the priest.

The first of these is the *kanyā-dāna* (*i.e.* giving away of the maiden) ceremony performed by the father (or other guardian in his place); he pours out a libation of water, symbolising the giving away of the daughter (*dāna*) to the bride groom. The bride-groom accepts the gift and then recites the *kāma sukta* (hymn of love). Thereupon the father exhorts the bride-groom

not to fail the bride in the pursuit of *dharma, artha* and *kāma*, and the groom replies, three times, that he shall never fail her in these. This is followed by the rites of *sutraveṣṭana* and *kaṅkaṇa bandhana* in which the priest first winds cotton yarn round the bridal pair and afterwards taking off the yarn, twists it in two separate cords which are then tied round the left wrist of the bride and the right wrist of the groom.

Next comes the *vivāha-homa* rite which is followed by the rites of *pāṇi-grahaṇa, lājā-homa, agni-parinayana, asmarohaṇa* and *saptapadi*. These rites which form the essence of the *saṁskāra* of marriage are generally performed on the *bahule* (marriage altar).

Vivāha-homa: After the completion of the *kanyā-dāna* ceremoney the bride-groom leads the bride to the *bahule* (marriage altar) and proceeds with the rite of *vivāha-homa* or marriage sacrifice. The priest kindles a sacrificial fire. To its west is placed a flat stone and to the north-west a water-pot. The bride-groom then offers oblations in the fire, the bride participating in the offering by grasping the hand (of the groom) that makes the offering. This is followed by the *pāṇigrahaṇa* (holding the hand) rite: here the bride-groom standing and facing west takes hold of the bride's hand while she is sitting in front of him with her face to the east, and recites a *Vedic mantra* to say that he takes her hand in his as gods have bestowed her upon him so that he may fulfil with her his *dharma* of the householder. This is followed by the *lājā-homa* rite in which the bride offers the sacrifice (*homa*), fried grain which is poured in her hands by her brother (or a person acting in his place) so that certain gods may be pleased to release her from their bonds. The rite of *agni parināyana* (*i.e.*, walking around the sacred nuptial fire) now ensues: here the bride-groom leads the bride three times round the nuptial fire and the water-pot. At the end of each round there is another supplementary rite known as *aśmarohaṇa* (mounting the stone) is performed by the bride in which with the helping hand she treads on the flat stone. All the while the bride-groom recites the appropriate *Vedic mantras*. *Saptapadī*: The most important rite in the whole *samskāra, viz.*, the *saptapadī* (*sapta*—seven; *pada*—step) is then gone through. Seven small heaps of rice are made near the nuptial altar and a betel-nut is placed on each of them. The priest recites *mantras* and the bride-groom leads the bride for seven steps, in the north-eastern direction, the bride placing her right foot on the heaps in succession. When the seventh heap is crossed the marriage is complete. The couple is then taken outside the pandal and the priest (rather the groom) points out the pole star and Arundhatī to the bride. With the performance of the rites of *kanyā-dāna, Pāṇigrahaṇa, vivāha-homa* and *saptapadī*, the Hindu marriage is considered to be final and irrevocable. The chief concluding ceremonies that follow are *varāt, i.e.* the homeward return of the bride-groom with the bride in a procession, and *gṛhapraveśa, i.e.* the ceremonial home-entering of the newly wed. Along with these a number of

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minor ceremonies are popularly followed, *e.g.*, *sunmukh* ceremony: the bride, as she is seated on the lap of her mother-in-law, all the ornaments made for her are put on her by the latter who then formally looks at her daughter-in-law's face; *Airaṇi-dān* or *jhāḷ* ceremony; a *jhāḷ* which is a wicker-work basket containing several gifts such as coconuts, betel-nuts, fruits, cakes, lighted lamps, etc., is presented by the bride's father to the bride-groom's mother and other close relatives. As the basket is being presented, it is held on the receiver's head, some water is poured on it, and the priest on behalf of the bride's parents repeats a verse in Sanskṛt meaning, "We here give your son this good-natured daughter, well-nourished and healthy, and request you to treat her kindly". In *varāt* or procession, the bride-groom takes the bride to his house in a carriage with music, and accompanied by males and females on both sides. On reaching, the pair worships the goddess of wealth and the maiden name of the bride is ceremonially changed. She is given a new name by which she is known afterwards in her husband's family. A ritualistic closure to the marriage ceremony is put with the rites of *Devakotthāpana* and *maṇḍapod-vāsana*, whereby the deities that had been invited before the ceremony began are taken leave of and the marriage booth is dismantled.

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When death seems unavoidable, the relatives gather around the sick to assure and comfort him and pray God for him. The sick person repeats God's name. When death overcomes, the dead body is washed and covered in a new cloth as is customary among a particular community. The nearest relatives gather and carry the dead body to the cremation ground.

Hindus usually cremate their dead. The bones and ashes of the dead are collected and immersed in holy water or kept preserved and then consigned to the river. Infants are generally buried. Some of the backward class communities burn or bury the dead.

A number of rites are performed after the death of a person. Many of them have lost significance with the changing times. Many practices are now dying out and even the religious preceptors have accepted and suggested certain changes and simplifications in the rites. In cities and towns municipalities manage the burial and cremation places and provide necessary services, wherever possible. In rural communities, however, funeral rites are observed in much the same fashion as was done formerly.

After-death rites and mourning are everywhere observed though a little change is perceptible. The family members and the nearest relations of the deceased observe mourning for ten days. A lamp is kept burning on the place where the dead man breathed his last and on the 12th and the 13th day *śrāddha* is performed. *Śrāddha* rite is intended to enjoin the deceased with the forefathers. These rites are not so strictly observed in urban communities. Svery year *śrāddha* is performed on the

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day when the person had died. Of these, the first death anniversary is rather strictly observed. Among some, *śrāddha* in commemoration of the dead ancestors is observed during the fortnight, called *pitṛ-pakṣ*.

Among families who have come under modern influence *śrāddha* is not performed every year in the prescribed way. Instead, some charity is made or prizes and scholarships are awarded in the name of the deceased. The time honoured rites do not suit the present conditions of life and such a change is exemplary.

PROPERTY AND INHERITANCE

Hindus.

Hindu law had debarred Hindu woman from owning property in her own right in the past. The right of inheritance accrues from the side of the father. There are no matriarchal communities in the district. A woman could own only her *stridhan* or what was given to her at the time of her marriage by way of gifts and ornaments, and even this she could not alienate in her own right. According to the *Mitākṣara* School of Hindu Law (applicable to whole of India except Bengal where the *Dāyābhāga* School of Law was applied), the property used to devolve on the sons after the death of the father. Widows were entitled to maintenance.

The economic disability of women was slightly removed by the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act of 1937. This act conferred on the wife the right of enjoyment of her husband's share in coparcenary property during her lifetime with no right of alienation. By the Hindu Succession Act of 1956, the son, the daughter, the widow and the mother inherit equally. Women's legal disabilities of inheritance were completely removed by this piece of legislation and in the matter of intestate succession women are assured more or less equal treatment with men.

Formerly, in the matter of adoption women had no voice, nor could a female child be legally adopted. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Bill of 1956 lays down that a married man can adopt a son or a daughter with the consent of his wife. Married women with husbands alive are not allowed to adopt children in their own right but a spinster, widow or a divorced woman can do that. A married woman can also adopt a child in her own right but only under certain conditions.

The bill also introduced certain rights of maintenance for women. According to the old law, a wife had right to maintenance only as long as she lived with her husband, but now she has the right to maintenance under certain conditions when she lives separate from her husband though no divorce or judicial separation is involved. A Hindu woman rarely goes to a law court for separation because of the social stigma attached to such a procedure and the new regulation is of great help to women in such cases.

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Hindu women were hitherto considered as ever dependent upon men and had no economic status of their own. According to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Bill, a Hindu male or female has to support his or her children, non-earning dependents and widowed daughters.

In spite of the recent legislation, the general condition and the status of the women-folk of the district remains much the same. A majority of women being illiterate are unaware of the new laws. Very often, women avoid to go to the law courts for the assertion of their rights. They are also unaware of the responsibility placed on them and their continued dependence and lack of education disable them to undertake such a responsibility.

FESTIVALS.
Hindus.

The religious holidays followed by the Hindus of the district are much the same as those followed by the people in other districts of the State. Almost every month occurs a *saṇa* (holiday), an *utasva* (festival), a *jayanti* (Birthday anniversary of god or goddess, a saint or a hero), or a *jatrā* (fair). Besides, there are also days for individual observances such as a *vrata* (vow) or a *upavās* (fast).

The following are the festival days commonly observed by the Hindus of the district:—

Guḍhī Pāḍavā. The first day of Caitra is called *guḍhī pāḍavā*. This is the New Year day according to *Śālivāhan śaka* era and also marks the beginning of spring. People celebrated Rām's victory over Vālī by hoisting *guḍhīs*. Since then each householder hoists a *guḍhī i.e.* a bamboo pole capped with a small narrow-mouthed silver or brass pot and a new cloth and a garland hanging to it, as a flag in front of his house. This *guḍhī* is worshipped. People used to eat leaves of the neem tree in the morning but this practice has now gone into disuse. A sumptuous meal is prepared for lunch. The day is considered as one of the most auspicious days of the year especially for building or entering new house, for admitting children to schools and for starting a new business.

Caitrā Gaurī: On any day getween the third day of *Caitra* to the third day of *Vaiśākha*, women perform a ceremony called *gaurīpūjā* to worship goddess Gaurī. Women relatives, neighbours and acquaintances are invited in the evening for *haḷad kuṅku* ceremony. Every evening, women are seen to go from house to house in their best dresses to participate in *haḷad-kuṅku* ceremony. The idol of Gaurī decked with flowers is placed on a raised platform and lighted lamps are placed in front of it. Women are treated with *haḷad-kuṅkū*, a gram-pulse preparation, a syrup of raw mangoes or sugarcane juice and soaked gram. The birth anniversary of god Rām and that of Hanumān are celebrated on the bright ninth and bright fifteenth of *Caitra*.

Akṣaya tṛtīyā: *Akṣaya tṛtīyā or akhiti* as it is known by the agricultural community of the district is the third day of the first half of *Vaiśākha*. It is counted as a half auspicious day of the *saḍe-tin muhūrtas* reckoned by Hindus. This day is of special importance to the agriculturists and is celebrated with a feast and by wearing new clothes. Monsoon is then not far off and the fields are to be ploughed and prepared for sowing. The agriculturists make a beginning for these preliminaries on this auspicious day.

Nāgapañcamī: *Nāgapañcamī* is celebrated on the bright fifth of *Śrāvaṇa*. In many Hindu houses, a clay image of *nag* or a *nāg* made of flour is worshipped and a feast is enjoyed. In villages, activities like digging and ploughing and cutting and frying in houses are suspended because such activities are believed to hurt snakes. Snake charmers go about the streets carrying snakes in baskets and people make offerings of parched rice or jowar, milk and coins to these *nāgas* and worship them. In villages *nāgapañcamī* is celebrated with much vigour. Festive gatherings of sports and games are arranged. Swings are hung on tree branches where women gather and sing folk songs. At this time of the year married women visit their mother's house and are given presents.

Piṭhorī amāvāsyā or Poḷā: The no-moon day in *Śrāvaṇa* is known as the *Piṭhorī Amāvāsyā*. It has special significance for mothers. On this day, mothers worship the 64 *devatās* and pray to grant long life to their children. Formerly, idols of these goddesses were made of flour and sweet balls of flour were prepared. This probably gives the name *Pithorī Amāvāsyā* (*piṭh* meaning flour).

Agriculturists observe this day as *poḷā* to show their gratitude towards the bullocks. The people of Bhīr district being mainly agriculturists *poḷā* is commonly observed in the district. Bullocks render useful service to the agriculturists in almost all agricultural operations and thus occupy an important position in the rural economy as also in the life of an agriculturist. *Poḷā* or *bendūr* as it is called in some places is a day dedicated to bullocks who are fed on sweet dishes and given full rest.

On the eve of the *poḷā*-day *i.e.* in the evening on the dark fourteenth of *Śrāvaṇ*, as the bullocks return from the day's work, the farmer invites them for lunch for the next day. The next day *i.e.* the dark fifteenth, bullocks are washed and decorated. They are then taken in a procession, accompanied by music, to the ground which is marked for this purpose. A sacred rope called the *toraṇ* made of twisted grass covered with mango leaves is hung up there and the bullocks led by their respective owners pass under the sacred rope. The bullocks are then worshipped and the *pāṭil* breaks the sacred rope. Bullocks are then taken home ceremoniously, their feet washed and lamps are waved around their faces. They are then fed with sweet *capātīs* (*puraṇpoḷīs*) and then only the members of the household take sweets.

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Ganeś caturthi: On the bright fourth of *Bhādrapada*, *Ganeś*, the son of Pārvatī and Śaṅkar is honoured as the God of Wisdom. He is considered as the dispeller of all obstructions. A festive clay image of God Ganeś, artistically made and painted, is installed in the house with due religious ceremony. The image is kept in the house from one-and-a half day to ten and sometimes even twenty-one days according to the family custom and is worshipped twice during the day, in the morning and at night. *Modaks i.e.* cooked rice flour stuffed with coconut and gur are specially prepared for the God Ganeś. The image is finally taken out in procession and immersed in a river or a lake.

The social aspect of this festival is of much importance. Members of a locality jointly install and worship the image of Ganeś for five days or ten days as the case may be. Various programmes are arranged in honour of the God such as lectures by learned men, entertainment programmes, competitions, etc. This encourages co-operation among people and enlightens as well as entertains them. However, such celebrations are less prevalent in this district as compared to the districts of Western Mahārāṣtra.

Gauri: Conjoined with the Ganapati festival, women hold a feast for three days in honour of Pārvatī or Gauri, the mother of Ganeś. It occurs within a couple of days after *Ganeś caturthī*. The first day is *gauri āvāhan i.e.* the invitation to Gauri, second one is *gauripujan i.e.* the worship of the goddess and the last day is *gaurivisarjan* i.e. the immersion day. The image of Gauri is arranged and dressed in a *sāri* and is adorned with ornaments and a head of clay (called *mukhavaṭā*) properly dried and coloured. Among Brāhmaṇs pebbles (five or seven as is the custom) are brought from the water-side and worshipped. These are immersed on the prescribed day as the images.

Navarātra: The *navarātra* festival starts on the first day of *Āśvin* and is held for nine days in honour of the *Aṣṭabhujā devi* who killed the demon Mahiṣāsur after a struggle for nine days. On the first day, the ceremony of *ghaṭasthāpanā* or the invocation of the goddess to be present in the *ghaṭa* is performed. A copper, a brass or an earthen jar (*tāmbyā*) is filled with water and a betel-nut and a copper coin are put inside it. Its mouth is covered with mango-leaves, a coconut or a plate on which is placed a betel-leaf and a betel-nut. In some cases, loose earth is spread beneath the *ghaṭa* and in it are sown grains of various kinds usually of the *rabi* crops. It is generally believed that if the seeds grow well, there will be a rich crop during the coming season. In some houses, a handful of rice is heaped on a wooden stool and on it is placed the *ghaṭa* worshipped as the goddess *Aṣṭabhujā*. Each day, a garland of marigold flowers is hung over the *ghaṭa* (without removing the former one). An oil lamp burns day and night beside the *ghaṭa* for nine days. This worship is observed only in some of the families and collective worship is held at temples.

Dasarā: The tenth day of *Āśvin i.e. dasarā* marks the end of the *navarātra* festival. It is also known as *vijayādaśami* to commemorate the glorious victory of God Rām over demon Rāvaṇa. It being an auspicious day, any new work or business is undertaken on this day. Weapons, tools and religious books are worshipped and a sumptuous meal is enjoyed. In the evening, people go and greet each other and exchange the leaves of *āpṭā* tree which are supposed to symbolise gold only on the *dasarā* day. The *śamī* tree or in its absence the leaves of the *apṭā* tree are worshipped.

The day is joyously celebrated in the schools. Children (especially of the primary classes) draw the image of the goddess Sarasvati (in the traditional manner) on their slates and worship it in the school.

Dipāvali: *Divāḷī* or *dipāvali*, the festival of lights, is celebrated throughout the district by all the Hindu people, the rich and the poor alike. A number of days ahead, women are busy making preparations, cleaning the house, making various dishes such as *lāḍū* (sweet balls), *karañjīs, cakalī, civaḍā*, etc. People buy new clothes and ornaments if they could afford.

The real festival starts on the 13th of the dark half of *Āśvin*. This day is called as *dhanatrayodaśī* (and as *dhunteras* among the Jains and the Gujarātis). On the fourteenth, *i.e.*, the *narak caturdaśī* day, when people light oil lamps so as to expel dirt and darkness, children fire crackers. It is a special bathing day for male members of the family. Perfumed oil and a paste of fragrant material (called *uṭaṇe*) is besmeared to their bodies and they take a special bath called as *abhyaṅgasnān*. After the bath, special dishes prepared for *divaḷī* are taken (called *pharāḷ*). The dark fifteenth day is of special significance to the trading community which mostly consists of the Gujarātis and the Jains. In the evening, they have *vahī pūjan* (*i.e.* worship of the books of accounts) and *lakṣmī pūjan* (*i.e.* the worship of Lakṣmī, the goddess of wealth). Shops are decorated and lighted and friends and customers are invited for reception (called *pānsupārī*). This community is busy in stock-taking as their new year begins on the next day, *i.e.*, the first day of *Kārtik*. Non-trading communities worship the Goddess Lakṣmī (in the form of ornaments and money) in their homes. The first day of *Kārtik* is one of the three and a half auspicious days in the year reckoned by Hindus. This is also called as *baḷī pratipada* in honour of *Baḷī* who was a benefactor of agriculturists, but who is known to have been put down in the nether world by Vāmana, the fifth incarnation of Viṣṇu. Wives adore their husbands by waving a small lighted lamp around them and are offered suitable presents. This day is of special significance for the newly married women.

On *Bhāubīj*, the second day of *Kārtik*, sisters invite their brothers to their houses and prepare special dishes for them. Waving a lighted lamp, sisters adore their brothers and receive presents.

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FESTIVALS.

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Hoḷī or *Śimagā*: The advent of *hoḷī* or *simagā* is eagerly awaited by the young and the old alike. *Hoḷī* is observed to celebrate the death of the demoness *Holikā* at the hands of Lord Kṛṣṇa. The festival of *hoḷī* begins from the fifth of the bright half of *Phālguna* and lasts till *raṅgapañcamī, i.e.,* the fifth day of the dark half of *Phālgun.* It is celebrated with much vigour in the country-side. *Hoḷī* is generally celebrated collectively by the residents in the locality. Bonfires are lit from the tenth day of *Phālgun* but the full-moon day is the chief day when a big bonfire is arranged. A pit is dug and at the centre is planted a big branch of a tree either of mango, *mād, pophaḷi* (betel-nut), castor seed or plantain. Around it is heaped fire-wood and other combustible material. The heap is then set on fire, which is known as *Hoḷī.* The head of the family or the chief of the locality worships and gives offerings (*i.e. puraṇpoḷī*) to the *Hoḷī* on the full-moon day. People bring coconuts and offer them to *Hoḷī.* Some of the coconuts are removed after they are roasted and distributed as *prasād.* Male members of the locality gather around the *hoḷī* and enjoy the whole night in sports or visiting *hoḷīs* of different localities. At the close of the game they daub their foreheads with sacred ashes gathered from the *hoḷī* fire.

Next morning, people heat water over the fire and use it for the purpose of bathing, for it is believed that the water has some curative properties. The day is known as *dhuḷvaḍ* or dust-throwing day on which dust and mud is thrown on passers-by. Now-a-days *gulal* (red powder) instead of dust is thrown. The dark fifth of *Phāgun* is known as the *raṅgpañcamī.* This is the last day of the festival. The sacred fire of *hoḷī* is extinguished by throwing coloured water on it. People sprinkle red powder or coloured water on those who pass by and no one is expected to take it as an offence.

In towns, the festival is restricted to the full-moon day proper or at the most a day or two before it and to the *raṅgpañcamī,* day and is not so commonly participated as is done in villages. In some cases, instead of indulging in unhealthy pranks, men arrange games and other entertainment programmes for the night.

Makar Saṅkrānta: The day sun enters *Makara* (the zodiac sign of capricorn) is celebrated as the *makar saṅkrānt.* This marks the northing of the sun. This solar incident occurs on the 14th of January but on an uncertain *tithi* (lunar date) in the month of *Pauṣa.* It is marked with a feast in honour of God Sun. Men and women greet friends and relatives and exchange *tilgūḷ* (sesame sweet) and *halvā* (sesame coated with sugar) so as to foster good relationship. From this day onwards till *rathasaptamī* in *Māgh,* women celebrate *haḷadi kuṅkū* on some suitable day and along with *tilgūḷ* distribute some useful article to *suvāsinīs.*

The day previous to *saṅkrānt* is called *bhogī.* The special menu for the day is *khicaḍī* (rice and mung pulse fried and then boiled together with salt and condiments), jowar or bajra bread with *tīḷ* set to it and roasted brinjal treated with salt, chillis and seasoned with sweet oil.

On *makar sankrānt* day, sweet bread of wheat flour, stuffed with gur, crushed *tiḷ* and little amount of gram flour is made and eaten with ghee.

Vratas and Upavāsas: *Vratas i.e.* certain religious observances are restricted to women. Most common among such are *haritālikā, ṛṣi-pancamī, vaṭa-sāvitri, Mangaḷāgauri, śitaḷā-saptamī, mahālakṣmī, vasubāras, śivā-muṭh, soḷā-somvār, makar-sankrānt,* etc.

On the bright third of *Bhādrapad*, women worship the clay figures of Pārvati, Sakhī (her friend) and *śivling* and fast the whole day with an intention to secure a worthy husband as Pārvati secured in God Śiva. Even girls of tender age observe fast. On *ṛṣi-pancamī* day *i.e.* the bright fifth of *Bhādrapad*, women do not eat anything which is not hand-grown and worship the *ṛṣis*. This is intended to make amends for sins committed without knowledge. Some of them go to a river or a well and cleanse their teeth and take bath, then taking seven pebbles from the place, worship them as seven *ṛṣis*.

Vaṭa-sāvitrī is observed by women to ward of any danger to their husbands' lives. This falls on the full-moon day of *Jyeṣṭha* when a banyan tree or its boughs are worshipped by women because the *purāṇas* mention that Sāvitri brought her dead husband to life under a banyan tree. It is also known as *vaṭa-paurṇimā* as it falls on the full-moon day. Some women in observing this *vrata* live only on fruits, roots and milk for three days but usual practice is to observe the fast on the full-moon day only.

Mangaḷāgaurī: The worship of *mangaḷāgaurī* is performed by newly married girls for five successive years on every Tuesday of *Śrāvaṇa*. This is intended to secure a long life for their husbands. The observance of *Śivā-muṭh* is performed by newly-married women. It consists of offering a handful of corn to God Śiv on every Monday of *Śrāvaṇa*.

Makar Sankrānt : On the *makar-sankrānt* day, women worship a *sugaḍa* (small earthen pot) containing *tiḷ-gūḷ*, green gram, ground-nuts, pieces of sugar-cane, carrot and jujuba fruits, etc. These pots are first washed and winding a thread round their neck, they are anointed with *haḷad* (turmeric powder) and *kunku* (red powder). Filling them with things as said above, women then present them to a Brāhmaṇ and to five unwidowed women. Girls also exchange such *sugaḍis*.

Cāturmāsa : The period from the bright eleventh of *Kārtik* is observed as the *cāturmāsa* when some people do not take onion and garlic in their food. During this period some women observe *soḷā-somavāravrata* at the end of which is held a grand worship of Śiva and Pārvati and at least seventeen *dāmpatyas* (couples) are given a feast.

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FESTIVALS.
Hindus.

Other sacred days are commonly observed by people (both male and female) as fasting days. Thus people observe fast on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday depending upon the particular deities they honour.

There are also other sacred days commonly observed with a fast. They are —

Rāmanavamī : *Rāmanavamī* is the birth-day anniversary of God Rām, the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu. It falls on the bright ninth of *Caitra* when people flock to the temple to celebrate the birth of Rām. At twelve noon, the temple priest announces the birth and the idol of Rām is cradled. *Ārati* (waving of oil lamps) is performed accompanied by music and cymbals and *prasād* (*i.e. sunṭhavaḍā i.e.* sugar mixed with the dust of dried ginger). *Kirtans* and *bhajans* are held in honour of Śrī Rām. The devotees follow a partial fast till twelve noon *i.e.* the time of the birth of Rām.

Ekādaśī : The eleventh day of the bright as well as dark half of every month is observed by some people as *ekādaśī i.e.* a day for prayer and fast. However, all are rarely observed. *Ekādaśīs*, occurring in the bright halves of *Aṣāḍha* and *Kārtik* are considered very sacred as they mark the beginning and the end of the *cāturmās* (holy season). These are observed by a large number of people. Some of the devout followers known as *vārkarīs* visit the temple of Viṭhobā at Paṇḍharpūr on that day. Others visit the local temples. In addition to these two, the eleventh of the bright half of *Caitra* is also found to be commonly observed in district when a great fair is held at the Kholeśvar temple at Ambejogāī. Some people of the district are also found to observe the eleventh of the dark half of *Mārgaśirṣa* when a huge fair is held near the Mukundrāj *samādhi* at Ambejogāī.

A number of people, made as well as females, observe the fourth of the dark half of every month as *saṅkaṣṭī caturthī*. People observe fast during the day and take food only on seeing the rising moon in the sky.

Gokulaṣṭamī : The dark eighth of *Śrāvaṇa* is celebrated as the birthday of Śri Kṛṣṇa. Some of the people observe fast on that day. The birth of Śri Kṛṣṇa is celebrated in temples exactly at twelve in the midnight among a great gathering of the devouts. The idol of Śrī Kṛṣṇa is cradled to the tune of a lullaby. A *kirtan* is held depicting the life-story of the God and his greatness. Afterwards *prasād* is distributed.

Śiv Rātra: On the dark 14th of *Māgh* comes *mahā-śivrātra* (Śiva's great night) which is observed by devotees of Śiva with a fast and a worship. All people observing the fast visit the temple of Śiva on that day. Great fairs are held on the *mahāśivarātra* day at Paraḷī Vaijnāth (which has the privilege to have one of the twelve *jyotirliṅgas* in the country), the Kaṅkāleśvar temple at Bīḍ and also the Nāgnāth at Nāgtalā in Aṣṭī.

A long period of Muhammedan dominance over this region, from about the 13th century to as late as 1948 with short intervals here and there, has given birth to a peculiar culture. Social contacts have brought a degree of admixture between the Hindu and Muslim ways of life. Hence the Muslim culture in its pure form is hard to meet with. Same is the case with their religion, customs, rituals, ceremonies and beliefs. Hindu customs and rites are freely followed and local magical practices are engrafted. Many of the Hindu marriage and death rites are adopted along with the Muslim rites. Polytheism has also erupted unnoticed and numerous *pīrs* and saints as also the Hindu deities, like *Sitaḷāmātā* who controls small-pox, are worshipped. Hindus on the other hand visit muslim shrines. The degree of inter-mixture, however, is not the same in all parts.

According to 1961 census, the total Muslim population of Bīḍ district was 91,501 or 9.14 per cent of the total population. Though fairly distributed over all the tahsils of the district, they are found concentrated in the Ambejogāī, Bīḍ, Māñjlegāṅv and Gevrāī tahsils. A number of them are immigrants. Muslims are divided into four groups — Sayyad, Śaikh, Mughal and Pathāṇ. Besides these, a majority of the Muslim population comprised converted Hindus who either joined Islam from conviction in response to the teaching of missionaries or responded to the pressure applied by Muslim rulers. Among such, many have an occupational tradition which persists through their surnames like Manīyārs, Attārs, Patvegārs, etc. Once converted, their religion permitted them freely to inter-marry but among many the old customs and caste distinctions have remained. Besides these, there are the Bohorās and the Khojās who are chiefly traders.

The Sayyads, meaning lord, claim descent from Fātimā, daughter of the Prophet. As religious teachers, soldiers and adventurers, they flocked into India with the Muhammedan armies. Very few Sayyads belonging to the true foreign stock are to be seen at present. Many of them occupy a *quasi*-religious position as *pīrs* or spiritual guides in wealthy families. The prefix 'Sayyad' or 'Mīr' or the suffix 'Shāh' among men and the suffix 'Begum' among women are intended to mark their high birth.

The Śaikhs claim a pure Arab descent. Śaikh is a general form of courtesy. The title 'Śaikh' or 'Muhammad' is placed among men and 'Begum' among women. They follow all callings and are found in all strata of life.

The Mughals have a fair complexion. They dress like Deccan Muslims and seclude their women. They are employed as cultivators. The title 'Mirzā' is sometimes placed before their names and 'Beg' added to it among men. Women use the title 'Khānam' *i.e.*, lady.

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The Paṭhāṇs are the speakers of Puśtū language. The Bohorā traders are representatives of the Islāmiyā Shia sect. At present, the Bohorās have both a Shia and a Sunni branch. Bohorās are primarily traders and flock chiefly in cities. They are only occasionally found in rural areas following agriculture. The Khojās are converts to Islām and acknowledge the leadership of Agha Khan, their spiritual leader.

Religious Beliefs and Practices.

Belief in one God, reciting daily prayers in His honour, giving the legal alms, observing the fast of *ramzān*, and making the pilgrimage to the holy places at least once in the lifetime of the worshipper are the five primary duties included in Muslim religion. Muslims on the whole are careful to observe these chief rules of their faith.

The dispute regarding the lawful successors to the Prophet gave rise to several differences in belief and practice. This gave rise to two rival sects, *viz*., the Shias and the Sunnis. The Shias leave out of the *Korāṇ* certain passages which they say were written by Uthmān and add a chapter in praise of Ali which they say was kept back by him. They do not believe in saints and follow the precepts of the twelve instead of the four *Imāms*. Some sects of Shias count the month from the fading of the old moon and not from the shining of the new moon as the Sunnis do. The Shias pray thrice instead of five times a day and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding them below breast. The leading forms of the Muslim faith *viz*., the Shias and the Sunnis, irrespective of their differences firmly believe in the five primary duties included in Muslim religion.

Irrespective of their divisions, all Muslims believe in the unity of God, in His Prophet and in His books, especially the *Korān*. They also believe in spirits, magic, omens and in the power of an evil eye as well as in vows.

Vows to fast, to repeat a certain number of prayers, to give in charity a certain sum of money, to feed a certain number of poor or to found some religious or charitable institution are observed by the strictly religious. Vows admitting the instrumentality of any person living or dead are regarded by the religious as idolatrous.

Festivals.

The Shias and the Sunnis keep different holy days. However, festivals like the *muharram*, the *ramzān* and the *bakr īd* are common to both the sects.

Muharram : In the beginning of the year comes the month of *Muharram* which is held particularly by the Shias in peculiar veneration as being the month in which the Imāms, Hasan and Hussain, the sons of Ali, were killed. Their deaths are the subject of public mourning during the first ten days, when fasting and self-denial are also enjoined. But among the Sunnis after the fourth day, the mourning changes to frolic and mummery. Some go about in bands richly and curiously dressed, singing with or without the accompaniment of a *ḍhol* (drum) and guitar the story

of Hasan and Hussain's sufferings and death. The lower classes, in fulfilment of a vow, dress their children in green like religious beggars or paint themselves as tigers or in some other grotesque guise, and beg from house to house.

Another activity in the *muharram* festival is the preparing of *taaziahs or tābūts*, bamboo and tinsed models of the shrine of the *Imām* at Karbalā, some of them large and handsome costing a few hundred rupees. These shrines are kept in their houses for several days, and on the night of the ninth are taken round the chief streets. Poor Hindus and Muslims, men and women, in fulfilment of vows throw themselves in the roadway and roll in front of the shrine. On the tenth day, with much show and noise, the owners of the shrine forming a procession, take them to a river or lake to cast them into the water. Sweet bread and sugared water are distributed among friends in the evening.

Ramzān : *Ramzān* is the tenth month of the Muslim year. It is believed that it was on the night of the 27th of *Ramzān* that the *Korāṇ* descended from Heaven. This night is termed as the night of power or '*shab-i-qadr*'. Prayers on that night are sure to be complied with. Muslims observe fast throughout the month of *Ramzān* and avoid eating, drinking and sensual gratification from sunrise to sunset and spend time in meditation and prayer and seclusion. Businessmen and common people do not observe it in a strict sense. A representative of a group or locality observing it strictly suffices the purpose. On Friday *i.e.*, *Jumā*, the day of congregation, Muslims assemble in the mosque and sing *khutbā* prayers which consist of praises.

Id-ul-fitra or *Ramzān Id* : This comes on the first day of *Śavvāl i.e.*, the month after *Ramzān* and marks the end of the *Ramzān* fast. It is observed with prayers and rejoicings and distribution of alms or food to the poor. This festival is distinguished from that of *id-ul-azhā* (*bakr īd*) with the difference that alms are given bounteously in place of sacrifice and hence the festival is also called *id-ul-sādaq* (of alms). The religious significance of *bakr īd* is greater than that of *Ramzān īd*, but the latter is celebrated with more pomp and show, glory and enthusiasm. On this day, Muslims go and greet their friends, and others of higher rank and receive visits from subordinates. *Ramzān īd* or the festival of breaking the fast is observed with prayers, rejoicings and distribution of alms and food to the poor.

Id-ul-azhā or *bakr īd* is the second great feast which begins on the evening of the ninth of the month of *Zil-hijjā*. It is observed with prayers and offerings. In the morning of tenth public prayers are held. People bathe, put on best of their clothes and go to *idgāh* (place of prayers) to offer prayers. Goats are sacrificed.

Besides the above holy days, which are common to both of them, the Shias and Sunnis keep different holy days.

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Festivals.

The first thirteen days of the month *Safar* are known as the "Thirteen of heat or fever", *terāh teri*. They are held as unlucky because the Prophet was seriously ill on these days. His condition showed signs of improvement on the thirteenth day. Sunnis keep this day in honour of the Prophet's recovery from a serious illness. The last Wednesday of the same month called *akhari carśambāh* is observed by the Sunnis in memory of recovery of the Prophet from serious illness.

Shias consider this month as the unluckiest and also the last Wednesday as *carśambāh-i-surī* which is passed in feasting out of the town, so that the evil may remain outside and not find its way into their homes.

Bārāh wafat : The twelfth of *Rabī-ul-avval* on which occurred Prophet's death is celebrated as one of the three days on which the Sunnis mourn, the others being the *muharram* and the *Śāb-i-qadr* or the night of power. Services are held in mosques and hair, foot-prints or other relics of the Prophet are exhibited. Night is spent in reading the *Korān* and other sacred books for this is the day of the union of a Saint with the supreme spirit. There are illuminations and music. The eleventh day of the month *Rabi-us-sanī* is celebrated in honour of the saint Pir-i-dasta who is firmly believed in by the Sunnis.

On the tenth of the month *Rabi-us-sani*, the Sunnis celebrate the birth of Sayyad Abdul-Kādir Jilāni and the eleventh as the lamp festival.

Food.

Muslims in the district eat animal food such as meat, fish, eggs and fowl. However, majority of them are vegetarians either by habit or by necessity. Very few Muslims afford to have animal food daily and in some places it is not available regularly. Their daily food, therefore, is thus not much different from the Hindus of corresponding status. The common people use wheat and jowar supplemented with rice, pulses and vegetables. Among the poorer sections, coarse grains like bajri, maize are used. Milk is used for tea only. The richer sections have more elaborate preparations, including meat, milk, ghee and curds.

The routine dietary in a family consists of breakfast, lunch, tiffin and supper. *Kañji* or gruel of wheat or jowar bread along with *chutney* or pickle formed the main breakfast until very recently in almost all families especially among the poorer classes. It is now replaced by tea or coffee and the baker's bread. Lunch is always substantial. Kooked rice, jowar or wheat bread, spiced curries and vegetables, meat and butter-milk, ghee and curds comprise the menu. Tea in the afternoon and light meal in the evening are preferred.

The staple and special preparations of Muslims are *roṭi*, pulaos of many type, *qormā*, *khicaḍī* or rice boiled with pulse, mashed mutton, *khīmā*, *kabāb* or roasted meat, etc. Spices used are cumin, cardamoms, cloves, cinnamon, coriander leaves, black pepper, green ginger, onions and garlic.

With the breakdown of the isolation of habitations and the new forces prompting different communities to mix together, dress patterns peculiar to different communities have given way to a uniform pattern commonly followed by different communities. Thus, pant (short or full), *lehengā*, shirt, bush-shirt and coat are popularly worn by men and among women a *sāri* of five yards, a blouse and suitable undergarments are the usual dresses. However, some people are still found to dress in the orthodox Muslim style. Among such, men wear *curidār pyjāmā*, *kurtā*, a long coat which is tight around the chest and rather full in the skirt which hangs to the knees and a cap of velvet, or of embroidered cloth. Women wear *curidār pyjāmā*, *kurta* (shirt) and a *dupaṭṭā* (scarf). They also wear, while going out, a black gown (*burakhā*) which hides them completely. Women of poorer families use only a *lehengā* and a *khamīs*. Young Muslim girls wear a *ghāgrā*, a kind of *pyjāmā* with wide legs with flounces, a *khamīs* and a *dupaṭṭā*. Men wear *lungīs* (coloured loin cloths which reach to the anklets) while going out for prayers. A number of them use it at home with a waist-coat.

Ornaments.

Ornaments, both of silver and gold, are used also by Muslims Men as a rule wear little jewellery except amulets. Members of the rich trading classes are seen to wear necklaces, wrist-lets, finger-rings, etc. Usually wearing gold on feet is not allowed but silver may be used in the form of anklets, toe-rings, etc. Many a woman wears a gold nose-ring (*nath*) in the left nostril. Some wear silver case containing a verse from the *Korān*, strung in a black thread round their neck. Besides these, bangles, necklaces and ear-rings (called *jhupake* or *jhube*) are used by women. These are made of silver, gold, pearls or precious stones.

Customs.

Birth : The Muslims show an intense desire for a male heir. All possible devices including medical treatment, magic and amulets are resorted to relieve barrenness.

When conception takes place, all the cravings of the expectant mother for food must be indulged in as far as possible. The expectant mother is subjected to various restrictions which are considered necessary to guard her health as also that of the coming off-spring and also to ward off the effects of evil eye. A number of such taboos are identical with those of the Hindus or have been borrowed from them. Special care is taken during an eclipse. A pregnant woman should not wear new clothes or ornaments and colour her eyes and hands till the seventh month. During the seventh month the *sātmāsa* rite is performed when the woman is invited to her parents' house and presented with new clothes. Several notions prevail as to the finding out the sex of the expectant child.

A general custom prevails that the first delivery should be done at the parents' house. Some peculiar customs, believed to facilitate delivery, are observed at the time of birth. When the child is bathed for the first time, the father repeats in its ear the call

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to prayer called *azan*, so that it hears its creator's name before any other words. Pieces of black thread are wound round the wrists and anklets of the child and its eye-lids are stained with lampblack. Every evening, frankincense is burnt and mustard seeds or chillis are passed over the mother and the child and thrown into fire. This is done to avoid the evil eye. In recent years, deliveries take place in maternity homes, wherever they are available.

Naming: On the sixth day, the child is named, early in the morning. The name of a forefather is generally selected. Sometimes a letter from any page of the *Korān* taken at random serves as the initial letter. In the evening of the same day, relatives on the husband's side bring presents like gold and silver anklets, necklaces, clothes and money to the child. The husband gives a dinner to the wife's relatives when sweet cakes are distributed.

Akikā Sacrifice : On the seventh, fourteenth or twenty-first day after birth, rite of *akikā* sacrifice is performed. The child's head is shaved and one or two goats are sacrificed, the number depending upon whether the child is a boy or a girl. *Akikā* sacrifice is purely Muhammedan in nature and all classes keep it.

Initiation: The rite of initiation or *bismillāh* (pronouncing the name of God) is performed when a boy or girl reaches the age of four years, four months and four days. Relatives and close acquaintances are invited and feasted. The child is seated before the tutor and made to write the words " in the name of God ". This symbolises the beginning of its education. After this ceremony, the child is sent to school.

Sālgirāh: The birthday called *sālgirāh* is celebrated in the company of near relatives and accompanied by feast and rejoicing. The first *sālgirāh* is important.

Circumcision (*Khatna*) : When a boy reaches the age of six or seven, circumcision (*khatna or sunnat*) is performed. Guests are invited and the child is dressed in new clothes. A barber is invited to make the operation and presented with gifts. The guests are feasted.

Death : Muslims wish that death may not attack them unaware or in foreign land. The chapter of the *Korān*, telling of death and the glorious future of the true believer, is read to the person on the point of death. Prayer for forgiveness are repeated and a few drops of honey are dropped into the mouth. After death, the eyes and mouth of the dead person are closed. The body is carefully washed, perfumed and covered in a *kafan*. Sometimes coloured cloth (green or dark coloured for men and red for women) is spread over and the body is laid on a *janaza* (bier) or in a coffin. It is then carried to the burying place, reciting on the way *Lā-ilāh-il-lallāh, Muhammad ur-Rasūl-ullāh*, which means there is no God but Allāh. Muslims invariably bury their dead.

The bier is carried to the mosque where the mourners repeat the funeral prayers "Allāho Akbar", meaning "God is Great". The dead body is then lowered in the grave and kept facing westward towards Meccā with head to the north and feet to the south. Earth is slowly placed and the mourners pray for the departed soul, these last prayers being known as the *khātmās*. Some minor differences exist among the Shias and Sunnis regarding burial practices. Widows observe strict seclusion for four months and ten days.

Marriage and Morals.

Formerly, the Muslims favoured early marriages and marriage was considered as a family affair, the marrying couple having no say in the matter. Presently, marriage is delayed and the choice of the marrying couple is also taken into consideration.

It is the parents who choose a girl who is likely to make a suitable match for their son. The fate of the couple is ascertained with the help of the signs of the zodiac and planets influencing marriage. Relatives on the groom's side visit the bride's place and accept a drink which shows that they think well of the girl, and also fix a date for betrothal.

Many observances are included in betrothal such as *māgaṇī* (the asking), *khare pān* (distribution of betel standing) and *śākāraṇ* (sugar-bringing). In sugar-bringing and *māgaṇī*, valuable gifts are sent to the bride. But these ceremonies are customary and not a part of the law and are observed according to the financial position of the parties.

Mehr (dower) and other terms are always fixed before the ceremony. *Mehr* depends upon the status of the two families. As the marriage day approaches, houses are cleaned and put in order and painted. A pendal or booth is erected in front of the houses of the bride and the groom.

Two or three days before the marriage day, earthen pots with food are arranged in the pendal to please the ancestors. Scented paste of moong, pulses, turmeric, *tiḷ* oil and specially prepared perfumes is rubbed on the bride and bride-groom and their hands and feet are coloured with henna (*mehendi*). On the evening of the marriage day, the bride-groom's female relatives come ceremoniously to the bride's with trays of sweet-meats, fruits and dresses. They are treated with sweets.

Just before the time of marriage the bride-groom robed in his wedding clothes and decked with a *sehrā* (a flower-sheet from head to foot) ceremoniously goes to fetch his bride accompanied by his relatives.

The actual marriage ceremony is called *Nikāh*. Among Sunnis, *Nikāh* is performed by a *Kāzi* who keeps the marriage register. He makes sure of the consent of both the parties to marriage. Witnesses on each side sign the contract and the *Kāzī* recites the *khutbā*. Marriage is then said to be complete. Music is

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played and sweets distributed or dinner given to those present. A number of ceremonies, such as seeing the bride's face in mirror, take place. The last ritual in marriage is called *rukhsat* when the persons on the bride-groom's side take leave of those on the bride's side.

Among the Shias the marriage is performed by *vakīls* (*mujtāhid*) of both the parties who obtain the consent of the bride and the bride-groom. Among Shias also prevails the practice of *mutāh* marriage (*i.e.* temporary marriage) which is marriage for convenience and it is not common.

Among Muslims polygamy is permitted to the number of four wives. But due to the heavy cost of marrying and maintaining wives it is rarely practised. Marriage is prohibited between the ordinary near relations but not between first cousins. Among Muslims one's parallel cousin is a preferred mate. Sister's daughter is under the incest taboo. A man may not marry his wife's sister during his wife's lifetime unless she has been divorced.

Among Muslims, divorce is at the option of the husband but it is rarer among the gentler classes. It is being looked with opprobrium. A divorcee finds it hard to marry for the second time and a woman once divorced usually shuns marriage.

A man may divorce his wife at his own will and the *Korān* demands no justification from the husband for divorcing. However, in case of a divorce, a man has to pay the wife her *mehr* if it has not already been paid. This often acts as a restraint on the divorce. A woman can claim divorce on the ground of ill-treatment, insufficiency of maintenance and sterility on the part of the husband. When a woman claims divorce at her own desire she forfeits her *mehr i.e.* dower.

Muhammedan law recognises various kinds of *talāqs* or divorces. Of the three main forms, the two, *viz.*, *talāq-i-ahsān* and *talāq-i-rajai* are reversible. In *talāq-i-husn*, which is irreversible, the husband pronounces three different sentences of divorcement in as many months. After divorce, a woman cannot marry for three months called the *iddat* or term during which the husband is bound to maintain her. A wife cannot be taken back until she has been married and divorced by another man.

Widow remarriage is freely practised and young widows always remarry. Generally, a man marrying for the first time does not marry a widow. However, there is no objection to a girl marrying a widower.

FOOD.
Hindus.

Of the different communities in the district, the Jains and the Brāhmaṇs are vegetarians. Other Hindu communities take non-vegetarian food. Beef is scrupulously avoided by all Hindus as cow is sacred to them. Now-a-days vegetarians also can take animal food out of doors. Indoors they are still strictly vegetarians.

Christians and Muslims are non-vegetarians. Hare, fowl, deer, eggs are mainly eaten. Fish is also taken, wherever available.

Jowar, bajri, rice, wheat, maize, pulses and vegetables form the common food of the district. Rice and wheat are the staple food of the higher income groups. The lower income groups mainly live on jowar, bajri and pulses. Non-vegetarian food is relished but its high price forces the common man to follow a vegetarian diet. The daily diet of a vegetarian and a non-vegetarian in the lower income group is thus not different.

The lower class people chiefly composed of agricultural labourers and artisans take two meals a day and a breakfast (*nyāharī*) in the morning. Lower classes are found to be not so particular about the timings of their meals and the manner of taking it. *Nyāharī* (breakfast) is taken before leaving for work *i.e.,* at about eight in the morning. It consists of jowar or bajri bread eaten with *chutney*. Now-a-days, tea has become common among this class and the morning bread is often taken with tea. The afternoon meal is usually taken at the working place or in the farms. Jowar or bajri bread forms the chief item of the meals. Rice and wheat are used only on occasion. Only on festive occasions, such as weddings, family festivals and days like *dasarā and holi,* people of this class afford animal or fish food. Bread is eaten with *kalvan*, curry made of pulses or *zuṇkā* made of gram flour. *Chutney* made of garlic, chillis, salt, turmeric powder and onions, prepared almost daily, adds taste to their plain meals. In the evening, vegetables in common use are locally available and cheap varieties like brinjal, ladies finger, *gavār*, ridge gourd, pumpkin, etc., and green vegetables like *candan batvā, māṭh, tāndulajā*, etc. Their diet rarely includes curds, butter-milk or ghee. Milk taken is hardly enough for infants and tea. Their diet is unbalanced and deficient in vitamins and proteins.

The upper classes are more particular about the timings and the manner of taking their food. They sit on wooden flat stools (*pāṭ*) and meal is served in dining plates of metal with bowls for curry and metal glasses for water. Some have started to prefer dining tables and chairs to wooden flat stools. Their diet includes a number of items such as rice, *capātis* of wheat flour (jowar bread in evening meals), curry of split pulse or green vegetables, vegetables, ghee, curds and butter-milk. Pickles of various sorts, *pāpad, sāṇḍage* and such others break the monotony of their daily diet. Non-vegetarians of these classes prepare non-vegetarian dishes more frequently (as much as they can afford).

People of upper classes, generally, take tea only in the morning and take their lunch at about 10 O'clock in the morning before going to their daily work. This is especially so in case of middle classes in urban areas who serve in offices and commercial establishments. Various eatables such as *pohe, khicadī, śirā, ciwḍā*, laḍū are prepared. The evening meal is usually light.

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Hindus.

Occasionally *khicaḍī* of rice and *muṅg* pulse is made. Vegetables commonly prepared are cabbage, potato, beans, cauliflower, tomatoes, carrots, etc., depending upon income. The richer sections partake of costly non-vegetarian food (wherever they take). Ghee, butter and curds are used more freely; jams, porridge and sweet dishes are prepared; fruits like bananas, sweet limes, oranges, grapes and mangoes are taken during the season.

Puranpoḷī (wheat bread stuffed with gram *ḍāḷ* cooked with *gūḷ*) is the most favourite sweet dish prepared all over the district by the rich and the poor alike. Among poorer sections other dishes prepared are *śirā* (made in jaggery) and *khīr*. The well-to-do prepare *śrīkhaṇḍa* (sugar and saffron added to curds after separating them); *bāsundī* (condensed milk with sugar, cardamom and nutmeg), *jilebī*, etc.

Certain types of food are allowed on the days of fast. Such food mainly consists of potatoes, sweet potatoes, ground-nuts, *vari*, *sābudāṇā*, red pumpkin, etc., and all sorts of fruits.

DRESS.

The dress of the people has undergone a considerable change during the last half century or so. Many of the old costumes are disappearing and others have greatly changed, and attained a new form. The contact with the Britishers has led to a new era in the dress pattern, and costumes like a pair of trousers, shirts, open neck coats, frocks, etc., have come into vogue. The rising generation is very particular about wearing neat apparel because often a man is judged by his appearance and clothing

The common lower garment for males continues to be the *dhoti* both in villages and the towns as well. A *dhoti* is a white cloth usually 45 to 50 inches in width and 4½ to 5 yards in length with a narrow coloured border on each of the lengthwise sides. Mill-made *dhotis* from the textile centres in Mahārāṣṭra *viz.*, Bombay, Nāgpūr, Śolāpūr, Jaḷgāṅv, Sāṅgli, etc., are widely used. Handloom *dhotis* are also used. *Khaddar dhotis* are very costly and so are not popular. Other items of man's wear are the traditional *aṅgarakhā* (a loose sleeved full-shirt without hand-cuffs or a collar and with a close-fitted neck), and a *paṭkā* (*i.e.*, cloth with a width of a span used as head-dress), a *rumāl* or turban. Well-to-do agriculturists are seen using *paṭkā* of red or pink silk-cloth. The *aṅgarakhā* is now being replaced by a shirt and the *paṭkā* or *rumāl* by a cap. A head dress is a necessary part of a bride-groom's dress and for all auspicious occasions for others. Those who afford wear coats. Young men in rural areas have started using *pyjāmās*, half-pants and *gañjīs* or shirts. Special type of country shoes called (*caḍhāv*) are commonly worn by young men. Some have now taken to wearing chappals and shoes. Women and children, whenever they have any, invariably wear chappals.

As compared to the rural dress pattern, its urban counterpart shows a wide variety. Trousers, shirts and bush-shirts have now been adopted by the office-going people, businessmen and students. *Pyjāmās* are worn in houses and for casual wear.

Trousers prove cheaper in the long run as they last for a longer time than *dhotis*. No wonder that trousers and *pyjāmās* are replacing *dhotis* to a considerable extent. The rising generation is seen taking to trousers and continuing wearing it. Bush-shirts are becoming popular. Suits and neck-ties are used on special occasions or by those who can afford.

The old head-dress in the form of a *paṭkā* or *rumāl* is not favoured by the younger generation. Generally, they go bare-headed and at times use hats. Close-cropped hair and a top-knot are disappearing. In towns, shoes and sandals are common foot-wear for males.

The most common wear for a Hindu lady is the full Marāṭhā *sārī* of nine yards called a *lugaḍe*. The *sārī* has borders on lengthwise called *kāṭh* and at both ends along its width called *padar*. *Sārīs* from Solāpūr and Sirsilla are commonly worn by the women in the district. All women wear *coḷis* made of *khaṇs* (bordered handloom cloth) or of chintz (printed cloth). Young women irrespective of their communities have started wearing *sāris* of five or six yards. Such a *sārī* is worn over a petti-coat (*parkar*) and blouses with long sleeves and low neckcuts. Some women draw the end of their *sāri* over their heads and others from one shoulder over to the other covering the back completely, as a mark of modesty and respect. Now-a-days, young girls are not so particular about this. Widowed women give up wearing goddy clothes, and for them green colour is a taboo. Certain colours are used on specific occasions *e.g.* yellow by the bride, green *sārī* and glass bangles by a newly married and by a woman who is carrying, black for the first *saṅkrānt* after marriage.

On special occasions like marriage or other festivals more ceremonial dresses are put on. Among such *paiṭhaṇīs* and beautiful gold-bordered *sārīs* woven in fine silk or mercerised cotton yarn are popular. *Sārīs* of Ilkal, Nāgpūr, Solāpūr, and Pooṇā are well-known. Blouses and *coḷīs* of silk and of gold-bordered fine cloth are used with such *sārīs*. A short bordered silk cloth called *mukṭā* (meant for females) and *pitāmbar* (meant for males) is used in worship and other religious functions. But these ceremonial dresses are the privilege of the well-to-do. Middle class women have hardly one or two saris for such occasions. A woman from poor class has no special dress except one given to her in her marriage.

All Hindu women wear bangles and married women wear glass bangles. All Hindu girls and unwidowed women wear a red mark (called *kuṅkū*) on their foreheads between their eye-brows. The red mark is either round or oval-shaped as is customary. Muslim and Christian women do not sport such a mark.

Tattooing is customary among womenfolk in rural areas. Formerly, forearms and foreheads, and chins were tattooed. This harsh practice is now disappearing.

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The People.

Dress.

Babies are usually clothed in *jhabale* and *angaḍe* and *langoṭ* (wrappers) to cover up loins. Jackets (called *banḍis* of wool) protect baby's chest. Bonnets of different styles (*galote, topaḍe*) cover their head and ears. As a baby grows up to two or three years old, a girl is dressed in a frock locally called as *jhagā* and a boy in half shirt and half-pant. Girls of eight or ten years wear *parkars* (petti-coats with frilled ends) and *polkās* (blouses). For daily use, *parkars* of chintz are made. Now-a-days frocks, skirts and blouses are becoming popular.

Bush-shirts became popular among office-goers and recently a variety of men's garments (T-shirts, jerkins, manilas, etc.) were made in a variety of cloth. With a steady growth in the textile art, there is to be found an immense variety in the design, colour-combination and texture of the cloth.

Urban and rural apparel yet shows a marked difference. In villages, clothes which require less soap for washing are generally used. Women's and children's garments are usually washed without soap. Cutting and outfitting also receive less attention at the hands of the village tailor. Dhobīs are rarely engaged.

Ornaments.

Fashions in ornaments have undergone a great change in recent years, emphasis now being shifted on simple ornaments made artistically and having less weight. The innate crave of the female heart for ornaments continues despite social, economic and political upheavals and women continue to be zealous about ornaments. Only fashions have changed.

Investment in the form of ornaments is considered as unproductive investment yielding no returns. Such a change in the attitude coupled with high price of gold, insecure economic condition and a change in the taste has led to a change in the pattern of ornaments used. The general trend is to wear a few ornaments.

Ornaments are used chiefly by women and children. Men hardly use any ornaments now-a-days. Formerly, a gold necklace called *sākhaḷi, goph or kanṭhā*, a pearl ear-ring called *bhīkbāḷī*, a fold wristlet called *pocī* and *angaṭhīs* (finger-rings) were the chief ornaments for men. Then came buttons, links, tie-pins and wrist-watches of precious metals. These are also used rarely now-a-days. Orthodox Jains wear ear-rings, gold chains and *angaṭhis* (finger-rings).

Women's ornaments show a large variety. *Mangaḷsūtra* i.e. a necklace of black beads strung together either in gold thread or in a cotton thread is a must for a married Hindu woman with her husband alive. In rural areas such a necklace is called *dorale*. She should also wear silver rings (called *māsoḷyā*) and golden rings (*joḍavīs*) on fingers of her feet and a nose-ring (*nath*). In urban areas such rings are worn only for a year after marriage. In it is a general understanding that ornaments used for feet by all except royal families should always be of silver. Ornaments of daily wear are a gold chain or a *mangaḷsūtra*, gold bangles (*bangaḍyā*) and *kuḍīs* (ear-tops of seven pearls set in

ORNAMENTS.

gold). In case of ornaments which are compulsory, poor women buy cheap articles or otherwise go without them. Women of the middle-class often have some other jewellery articles which they use for festive occasions. Among the well-to-do, women often have a galaxy of ornaments. In aristocratic families old ornaments[1] can yet be found and were in use till recently.

There is a considerable variety in design and pattern, especially in bangles, necklaces, ear-rings and rings. Many of the old patterns in ornaments have been revived with a little change *e.g.*, *lapphā*, *tanmaṇī*, *nath*, *camakī*, *mohanmāl*, hair ornaments like *motyāchā vel*, *gulābāce phūl*, etc., *toḍe* and many others. Besides these, innumerable patterns have come up and others are coming up.

Those who do not afford ornaments of gold use either silver or other imitation jewellery articles. The enormous increase in the price of gold during the last half of a century has brought into fashion cheaper but showy ornaments and the use of artificial jewellery and glass beads has now become common especially to young girls.

Ornaments for babies are gold chains (*Sākhaḷis*) with a pendant, silver or gold chains round the waist and *kaḍi* (wristlets for boys) or *bindlyā* (bangles for girls). Black beads strung together in gold or silk thread or pieces of black thread tied round the wrist of a child are believed to protest it from evil spirits. Rings of silver or copper called *vaḷe* are worn by boys and *toraḍyā* by girls round the ankles. As children grow and move out by themselves, they are generally left without ornaments.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENT.

The general population of the district is still mainly bound to the soil and less exposed to the growing rationalism and modern scientific thought. Entertainment and amusement of the common people thus continue to be associated with religious festivals or agricultural operations. The religious minded Hindus and especially the ladies attend different kinds of religious expositions such as *purāṇa*, *pravacana*, *kathā*, etc., usually held at temples. *Purāṇa* is the reading from religious epics such as *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Bhāgvat*, *Mahābhārat*, and expounding it in the language of the people. *Pravacanas* are learned religious discourses and *kirtans* are musical discourses describing God and religion. Under the changing economic and social life such religious discourses attract less people. However, they are still

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1. Head ornaments—*Binds* of pearls and jewels.

Hair ornaments—*Mud*, *agraphul*, *bindi bijora*, *gonde phul*, etc.

Ear ornaments—*Chaukadi* and *kudi* of pearls and precious stones, *bugadya*, *lavanga*, *val*, etc.

Nose ornaments—*Nath* (nose-ring of pearl or gold beads), *sunkala* (nose-ring), *camaki*, *morni*, etc.

Necklaces—*Candrahar*, *caplahar*, *mohanmal*, *ekdani*, *tikka*, *sari*, *thusi*, *kolhapuri saj*, *pot*, *tanmani*, *petya*, *lappha*, *etc.*

Hand ornaments—*Bangadya*, *patalya*, *tode* and *vaki*.

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GAMES AND AMUSEMENT.

popular and serve as powerful media for the spread of social and cultural ideas. *Bhajans*, singing of devotional songs, is more popular among the illiterate masses. Such *pravacanas*, *kirtans* and *bhajans* are performed usually on days like *Rāmnavamī, Hanumān Jayanti, Gokuḷāṣṭamī, Kāḷanavamī, Cāturmāsa* (i.e., four months from the 11th of *Aṣaḍha* to the 11th of *Kārtik*). *Gokuḷāṣṭamī, Kāḷanavamī* and *Maṅgalāgaur* in *Śrāvaṇ* are occasions for the display of *goph, tiprī, kālā* and *govinda* dances and *phugaḍī* and *zimmā* games. Gaṇeś and Gaurī festivals are celebrated privately but at some of the urban centres public festivals for Gaṇapati are also celebrated, when entertainment programmes by local artists and other cultural activities are arranged.

Besides these, there are *tamāśās, loknāṭyas*, acrobatic deeds by strolling acrobats, wrestling, cart racing, bull-fighting, cock-fighting, etc., in which the rural folk take much interest and great pride. In recent times, cinema shows are becoming very popular with the result that other forms of entertainment are now losing popular support.

There are only a few cinema houses in Bīḍ district, and these are mostly concentrated at the urban centres. *Vyāyāmśaḷās*, gymnasiums, *tālims* and *akhāḍās* on the other hand are fairly distributed all over. *Bhajan maṅḍaḷs* and *kirtan saṁsthās* are patronised by grown-ups. Sports and recreation clubs are only recently developing and in 1964, there were only two such institutions one each at Bīḍ and at Gevrāī.

Games.

Different types of games suitable for their age and sex are played by people. Babies prefer colourful rattles (*khuḷkhuḷe*), squeaking toy-animals, pipes, whistles, carts and motor cars. Formerly, these were made mostly of wood or rubber. Recently they are made of colourful plastic. Further on, children play imitative games imitating the grown-ups whose role they aspire to perform later in life. A horse driver, a cartman, a motor driver, a teacher, a doctor are popular with the boys and doll-dressing among girls. Besides, *bhovarā* (tops), goṭyā (marbles). *pataṅg* (kite-flying) are more popular with boys and *jhoke* (swinging), skipping, *sāgargoṭe* (kind of nuts) and *bhātukalā* (house-making) are much played by girls. *Lapaṇḍāv* (hide and seek), *āndhaḷī kośimbīr* (blind man's buff), etc., are played by boys and girls alike. *Bheṇḍyā* (competition of songs) and puzzles (*ukhāṇe*) are also popular.

A number of team games are played. Of these *ceṇḍu phaḷī* (cricket), *abādhabī, kurghoḍī* (horse riders), *cor police, kho kho, laṅgaḍī* and *hututū* or *kabaḍḍī* are very popular. Last three of these are played in schools and inter-school matches.

Among grown-ups, cards and *soṅgaṭyā* (draughts) and *buddhibaḷ* (chess) are commonly played. In recent times, western games like cricket, table-tennis, badminton, bridge, etc., are becoming popular.

CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

THE DISTRICT IS PREDOMINANTLY AGRICULTURAL. The total population of the district as per 1961 census is 1,001,466 spread over an area of 10,921.8 km^2 (4,216.9 square miles). The density of population per square mile is 237. The following table gives the total population of the district from 1901 to 1961 with percentage variations through the decades:—

TABLE No. 1

Year (1)	Persons (2)	Percentage decade variation (3)
1901	5,06,349	..
1911	6,37,861	+25·97
1921	4,77,623	—25·12
1931	6,48,986	+35·88
1941	7,28,201	+12·21
1951	8,26,046	+13·44
1961	10,01,466	+21·24

The district is divided into three natural zones—(1) Central mountainous tract, (2) Sindphana river valley towards the north and (3) Southern part comprising the Manjra river valley. The southern part of the district gets considerable rains as a result of which all kinds of crops are grown in the area, while the northern part of the district, which receives scanty rains, often suffers from scarcity conditions. The people living in 1,031 villages scattered throughout the regions have agriculture as their main source of livelihood. Agriculture is still the mainstay of the rural economy of the district. Except goat-keeping allied occupations like poultry-keeping, etc. are undertaken on a

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POPULATION.

small-scale. The following table gives, the livelihood pattern of the people in the district in 1961:—

TABLE No. 2

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1961

(1)	As cultivators (2)		As Agricultural labourers (3)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Total	1,59,846	1,28,163	71,843	89,443
Rural	1,56,411	1,26,735	69,797	86,499
Urban	3,435	1,428	2,046	2.944

(1)	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (4)		At Household Industry (5)	
..	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Total	19,922	1,208	17,010	4,523
Rural	19,151	1,143	15,571	3,705
Urban	771	65	1,439	818

(1)	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry (6)		In Construction (7)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Total	4,304	571	3,195	705
Rural	1,796	327	2,196	543
Urban	2,508	244	999	162

TABLE No. 2—*cont.*

(1)	In Trade and Commerce (8)		In Transport, Storage and Communication (9)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Total	10,200	1,043	2,128	22
Rural	5,631	568	557	3
Urban	4,569	475	1,571	19

(1)	In other Services (10)		Non-Workers (11)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Total	20,609	7,310	1,99,770	2,59,651
Rural	12,574	4,337	1,73,799	2,21,474
Urban	8,035	2,973	25,971	38,177

It will be seen from the Table No. 2 that of the total population, only 1.12 per cent were engaged in trade and commerce and 2.15 per cent in household industry for its livelihood. The agricultural labourers who worked on farms belonging to others for wages either in cash or in kind were 16.10 per cent of the total population, while the cultivators constituted 28.76 per cent. The non-workers formed 45.87 per cent of the total population of the district.

The following table gives the distribution of population in the rural and urban areas in the district in 1951 and 1961:—

TABLE No. 3

FLUCTUATIONS IN POPULATION IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1951 TO 1961

Tahsil (1)	Rural 1951 (2)	Rural 1961 (3)	Urban 1951 (4)	Urban 1961 (5)
Georai	1,07,676	1,28,390	6,116	7,129
Manjlegaon	1,10,631	1,34,611	6,389	8,876
Ashti	80,399	1,03,143	5,823	4,988
Bhir	1,04,744	1,26,556	25,636	33.066
Patoda	83,536	90,849	..	..
Kaij	1,23,464	1,56,867	6,456	7,464
Ambejogai	1,29,090	1,62,401	36,084	37,134

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The Table No. 3 reveals that the rural and urban population has undergone fluctuations during the period from 1951 to 1961. The rural members during the decade increased by 163,277.

TABLE No. 4

RAINFALL RETURNS, BHIR DISTRICT

(Average rainfall in millimetres) 1950-51 to 1956-56*

Station	Pre-monsoon		Monsoon		Post-monsoon	
	1st April to 31st May		1st June to 30th September		1st October to 30th November	
	No. of Rainy days	Rainfall	No. of Rainy days	Rainfall	No. of Rainy days	Rainfall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhir	1·67	25·4 (1·00)	32·00	724·662 (28·53)	3·67	101·092 (3·98)
Georai	0·67	24·384 (0·96)	32·5	656·082 (25·83)	2·67	60·198 (2·37)
Roti	0·83	18·796 (0·74)	30·67	573·532 (22·58)	4·00	112·268 (4·42)
Patoda	1·83	22·352 (0·88)	31·33	576·072 (22·68)	3·33	83·820 (3·30)
Manjlegaon	0·67	24·892 (0·98)	34·17	735·076 (28·94)	3·33	47·752 (1·88)

Station	Winter		Total	
	1st December to 31st March			
	Number of Rainy days	Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Rainfall
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bhir	1·83	9·144 (0·36)	39·17	860·298 (33·87)
Georai	0·50	2·286 (0·09)	36·34	742·950 (29·25)
Roti	0·67	6·096 (0·24)	36·17	708·152 (27·88)
Patoda	1·50	20·828 (0·82)	41·29	703·072 (27·68)
Manjlegaon	0·67	8·636 (0·34)	38·84	816·356 (32·14)

*Figures in brackets indicate rainfall in inches.

RAINFALL.

The south-west monsoon during June-September influences the agronomy of the district to a very great extent. It also affects the agricultural operations, culturable practices, and the system of crop rotations. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon *i.e.* October-November, though scanty, is very helpful for the *rabi* crops, and also augments water in the wells and tanks. Some showers in the first quarter of the year have also beneficial effects on the growth of *rabi* crops and summer crops.

More than half the area of the district on the western side is liable to scarcity and even famine conditions. Ambejogai and Kaij tahsils are scarcity-free zones of the district while parts of Bhir, Patoda and Ashti tahsils are frequently confronted with scarcity conditions.

The south-west monsoon rains start by the end of the first week of June. The annual average rainfall of the district is 678.180 mm. (26.70 inches) with the highest annual rainfall of 756.920 mm (29.80 inches) at Mominabad and the lowest of 598.424 mm. (23.56 inches) at Chausala. The district could be divided on the basis of the rainfall returns for a series of years into three zones as given below—

(1) The Eastern Zone which comprises Ambejogai, Kaij, parts of Manjlegaon and Bhir tahsils. This zone gets more or less assured rainfall.

(2) The Central Zone which comprises parts of Bhir, Manjlegaon and Georai tahsils and receives moderate rainfall.

(3) The Western Zone which comprises Georai and parts of Bhir, Ashti and Patoda tahsils and receives irregular and uncertain rains.

AGRICULTURAL SESSIONS.

The cultivable land in the district is divided into two main types, *viz.*, *jirayat* or dry land and *bagayat* or irrigated land. The *jirayat* land is further divided into *kharif* and *rabi*.

The main *kharif* crops are jowar, bajri, maize, *mug*, *tur*, *udid*, *matki*, cotton, groundnut, *ambadi*, chillis, niger, *bhendi* and sesame. The sowing of *kharif* crops starts from June if the rains are timely and the harvesting is done from September to November. Crops like cotton and chillis are picked up during September and December in a number of successive pickings after a period of 10 to 15 days.

Rabi crops include jowar, wheat, gram, safflower, linseed, etc. These are grown from September to October and harvested in February-March. *Rabi* jowar and wheat are taken as a second crop in fields retaining moisture and are sown after *mug*, *udid* and groundnut. Gram is taken as a second crop in fields occupied by paddy and bajri in the *kharif* season. *Rabi* crops—particularly wheat—are grown on irrigated land for better yields. Spices and vegetables like onions, garlic, raddish, cabbage, brinjal, tomato and carrot are grown as a second crop in the *rabi* season when the *kharif* harvest is over. It will thus be seen that

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there are some crops like jowar which are taken as *kharif* crops or *rabi* crops depending mainly upon the system of crop rotation followed by the cultivators having regard to the type of the soil, climatic conditions, yield of the crop and the expenses to be incurred etc.

SOILS.

The main factor that has influenced the development of soils in Bhir district is the undulating and hilly topography. The soils of varying depth are to be found throughout the district. The deep soils usually lie in the river valleys. The district is covered with the Deccan trap soil.

The profiles of the different kinds of soils in the district are given in Table No. 5. The following are some of the important varieties of soil in this district.

Shallow Soils.

The shallow soils of Bhir district (Profile Nos. 1 and 2) have dark brown to dark yellowish brown colour, single grain to blocky structure and sandy loam to loamy texture. The PH of the soil is from 8.3 to 8.5 with total soluble salts of 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. The calcium carbonate is as much as 20 per cent in profile No. 1 whereas it is 5 per cent in profile No. 2. The organic matter varies from 0.52 to 0.84 per cent. The exchangeable calcium varies from 43 to 46 m.e. per cent, magnesium 5 m.e. per cent and sodium and potassium together about 1 m.e. per cent.

The percentage of nutritious contents in shallow soils is very low: Nitrogen varying between 0.02 and 0.05 per cent. $P_2 O_5$ between 9 and 11 mgm. per cent and K2 0 up to 38 mgm per cent. These soils respond to all kinds of fertilisers.

Moderately deep Soils.

The moderately deep soils are found in profile Nos. 3 to 5 and have varying colours, structure and texture. The colour of the soil is dark brown, dark reddish brown or dark grey brown. The structure varies from single grain to blocky while texture varies from sandy loam to clay. The PH varies from 7.5 to 8.5 and total soluble salts from 0.2 to 0.4 per cent. The calcium carbonate varies from 2 to 20 per cent and organic matter from 0.92 to 2.37 per cent. The base exchange capacity of the soils is high with exchangeable calcium from 21 to 62 m.e. per cent, magnesium from 5 to 15 m.e. per cent and sodium and potassium together from 1 to 2 m.e. per cent.

Like shallow soils, these soils also are of inferior quality due to the lack of nutritious contents in them. Nitrogen is found only in soils in profile No. 4 and that too in very small quantity of about 0.14 per cent. The phosphate contents are between 10 and 18 mgm. per cent. Potash is found up to 28 mgm. per cent. Generally speaking, these soils respond to all kinds of fertilisers.

Medium deep Soils.

The medium deep soil is found in profile Nos. 6 to 8. It has dark brown or black colour, and is granular or blocky in structure, and sandy loam to clayey in texture. The PH of this soil

SOILS.
Medium deep Soils.

varies from 8.2 to 8.7 and total soluble salts from 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. The contents of calcium carbonate and those of organic matter vary widely from 3 to 20 per cent, and from 0.48 to 2.16 per cent, respectively. The base exchange capacity of the soil is fairly high with calcium from 22 to 54 m.e. per cent, magnesium from 11 to 25 m.e. per cent and sodium and potassium together from 1 to 2 m.e. per cent.

The nutritious elements in the soil also vary considerably. Thus in profile No. 8, there is more of nitrogen and potash than other elements. This type of soil responds favourably to the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers.

Deep Soils.

These soils are to be found in profile Nos. 9 to 11. Their colour changes from dark brown to black and so also the texture changes from clay loam to clayey. The PH of these soils vary from 8.5 to 8.9 and total soluble salts from 0.4 to 2 per cent. The high PH and the total soluble salts show that the soils have developed the saline and alkaline conditions which are pronounced in the profile No. 11. The base exchange capacity is a little high with calcium varying from 22 to 42 m.e. per cent, magnesium from 13 to 29 m.e. per cent and sodium and potassium together from 2 to 15 m.e. per cent.

The plant nutritious contents in the soil are low with nitrogen 0.04 per cent, phosphate between 9 and 15 mgm. per cent and potash between 31 and 41 mgm. per cent. This soil responds to nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers.

TABLE No. 5

TYPICAL SOIL PROFILES IN BHIR DISTRICT

Profile No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Village ..	Georai.	Ashti.	Georai.	Naigaon.
(Taluka) ..	(Georai).	(Ashti).	(Georai).	(Patoda).
Relief ..	Undulating.	Undulating.	Undulating.	Hilly.
Erosion ..	..	Highly eroded.	..	..
Drainage condition ..	Excessive.	Excessive.	Good.	Excessive.
Sub-soil water table ..	9·144 metres (30′)	9·144 (30′)	9·144 (30′)	7·620 (25′)
Horizon ..	I	I	I	I
Thickness ..	152·4 (6″)	177·8 (7″)	228·6 (9″)	228·6 (9″)
Colour ..	Dark brown.	Dark yellowish brown.	Dark brown.	Dark reddish brown.
Structure ..	Blocky.	Single grain.	Blocky.	Single grain.
Consistency ..	Hard and compact.	Loose.	Loose.	Loose.
Texture ..	Loam.	Sandy loam.	Clayey.	Clayey.
Miscellaneous concretions, roots moisture, etc.	Dry, roots throughout the layer.	Few lime nodules, dry.	Roots present up to 228.6 (9″) white concretions and lime nodules are present.	Few roots, little moist, layer mixed with small pebbles and soft murum pieces.
Sample depth ..	152·4 (6″), below 152·4 (6″) disintegrated murum mixed with lime.	177·8 (7″), below 177·8 (7″) disintegrated soft murum.	228·6 (9″), below 228·6 (9″) disintegrated murum mixed with lime.	228·6 (9″), below 228·6 (9″), disintegrated murum.
General remarks ..	Bajri harvested.	Under *rabi* jowar crop.	Jowar mixed with safflower.	Bajri crop harvested.
Remarks ..	..	..	..	Soil mixed with murum.

F. N.—Figures in inches and in feet are converted in millimetres, and metres, respectively.

TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

Profile No.	(5)	(o)	(7)	(8)
Village	Ashti.	Ashti	Naigaon.	Naigaon.
(Taluka)	(Ashti).	(Ashti.).	(Patoda).	(Patoda).
Relief	Undulating.	Comparatively flat with little erosion.	Flat.	Flat.
Erosion	Highly eroded.	..	..	..
Drainage condition ..	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Sub-soil water table ..	9·144 (30′)	4·572 (15′)	7·620 (25′)	4·572 (15′)
Horizon	(*a*) I, (*b*) II.	(*a*) I, (*b*) II, (*c*) III.	(*a*) I, (*b*) II, (*c*) III.	(*a*) I, (*b*) II, (*c*) III.
Thickness	(*a*) 203·2 (8″), (*b*) 228·6 (9″).	(*a*) 228·6 (9″), (*b*) 254·0 (10″), (*c*) 228·6 (9″).	(*a*) 152·4 (6″), (*b*) 254·0 (10″), (*c*) 355·6 (14″).	(*a*) 228·6 (9″), (*b*) 457·2 (18″), (*c*) 228·6 (9″).
Colour	(*a*) Dark grey brown, (*b*) White with lime nodules.	(*a*) Dark brown, (*b*) Dark brown, (*c*) Dark brown.	(*a*) Dark, reddish, brown, (*b*) Black, (*c*) Black.	(*a*) Dark grey, (*b*) Light brown grey, (*c*) Greyish brown.
Structure	(*a*) Blocky, (*b*) Single grain.	(*a*) Blocky, (*b*) Angular blokcy, (*c*) Indefinite.	(*a*) Blocky breaking into small angular pieces, (*b*) Blocky (*c*) Platy.	(*a*) Granul[illegible], (*b*) Structureless, (*c*) Structureless.
Consistency	(*a*) Little hard, (*b*) Loose.	(*a*) Hard, (*b*) Very compact, (*c*) Sticky.	(*a*) Slightly hard, (*b*) Friable, (*c*) Friable.	(*a*) Loose, (*b*) Loose, (*c*) Loose.
Texture	(*a*) Sandy loam, (*b*) Sandy loam.	(*a*) Clayey, (*b*) Clayey, (*c*) Loamy	(*a*) Clayey, (*b*) Clayey, (*c*) Clayey.	(*a*) Loamy, (*b*) Sandy, clay loam, (*c*) Sandy loam.
Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	(*a*) Dry, (*b*) Mixed with profuse lime nodules, little moist, roots up to 13″.	(*a*) Dry, roots of bariyali up to 228·6 (9″), (*b*) Moist and contain lime nodules, (*c*) More moist than above (wet) mixed with high proportion of lime nodules.	(*a*) Dry, (*b*) Moist, root depth, up to 508·0 (20″), (*c*) Mixed with lime nodules.	(*a*) Dry, (*b*) Little moist mixed with high lime proportion, (*c*) Moist soil mixed with lime.
Sample depth	(*a*) 203·2 (8″), (*b*) 203·2 (8″—17″), below 17″ murum mixed with high amount of lime.	(*a*) 228·6 (9″), (*b*) 228·6—482·6 (9″—19″), (*c*) 482·6—711·2 (19″—28″), below 28″ disintegrated murum.	(*a*) 152·4 (6″), (*b*) 152·4—406·4 (6″—16″), (*c*) 406·4—762·0 (16″—30″), (c) below 762·0 (16″—30″), below 762·0 (30″) hard murum greyish black in colour.	(*a*) 228·6 (9″), (*b*) 228·6—685·8 (9″—27″) 685·8—914·4 (27″—36″), below 88″ lime layer continues.
General remarks ..	Bajri harvested	Standing jowar crop mixed with safflower.	Cultivated land. Safflower. harvested.	Irrigated land, groundnut harvested.
Remarks	..	..	Accumulated soil.	..

TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

Profile No.	(9)			
Village	Georai.			
(Taluka)	(Georai).			
Relief	Flat.			
Erosion	..			
Drainage condition ..	Fair.			
Sub-soil water table ..	9·144 (30′)			
Horizon	*I.*	II.	III.	IV.
Thickness	254·0 (10″)	279·4 (11″)	(304·8 (12″)	685·8 (27″)
Colour	Dark brown.	Dark brown.	Dark brown.	Dark brown.
Structure	Blocky.	Blocky.	Blocky.	Blocky.
Consistency	Hard compact.	Fairly loose.	Compact.	More compact.
Texture	Clayey.	Sandy loam.	Clayey	Clayey.
Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	Dry roots, white profused lime nodules are present.	Rootlets are present, white concretions, little moist.	Rootlets are present, white concretions in abundance.	White and black concretions more moist.
Sample depth	0·254 (0″—10″)	254—533·4 (10″—21″)	533·4—838·2 (21″—33″)	838·2 (33″—43″), 1092·2—1524·0 (43″—60″), same layer continues below.
General remarks ..	*Rabi* jowar harvested.			
Remarks	..			

TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

Profile No.	(10)				
Village (Taluka)	Khamgaon. (Georai).				
Relief	Table Land.				
Erosion	..				
Drainage condition	Good.				
Sub-soil water table	..				
Horizon	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V
Thickness	177·8 (7")	330.2 (13")	279·4 (11")	355·6 (14")	381·0 (15")
Colour	Dark brown.	Dark brown.	Reddish brown.	Dark brown.	Reddish brown
Structure	Blocky.	Blocky.	Blocky.	Indefinite	Indefinite
Consistency	Hard.	Compact.	Compact.	Compact.	Loose
Texture	Clay-loam.	Clayey.	Clay-loam.	Loam.	Clay loam
Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	(1) Roots are present, (2) Fairly moist, (3) White and black concretions.	More moist than above, lime nodules are present, rootlets are present, black and white concretions.	More moist than above, lime nodules and white concretions.	More moist than above, plenty of lime nodules and white black concretions.	More moist than above, plenty of lime nodules and white and black concretions.
Sample depth	177·8 (0"—7")	177·8—508·0 (7"—20")	508·0—787·4 (20"—31").	787·4—1143·0 (31"—45").	1143·0—1524·0 (45"—60") same layer continues below.
General remarks	*Rabi* jowar.				
Remarks	Agricultural Seed Farm, Khamgaon.				

TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

Profile No.	(11)				
Village (Taluka)	Mominabad. (Mominabad).				
Relief	Gentle slope.				
Erosion	..				
Drainage condition	Fairly good.				
Sub-soil water table	4.572 (15')				
Horizon	1	II	III	IV	V
Thickness	254·0 (10")	355·6 (14")	203·2 (8")	381·0 (15")	127·0 (5")
Colour	Black.	Yellowish brown.	Yellowish brown.	Brown.	Whitish brown.
Structure	Blocky.	Granular.	Blocky.	Blocky.	Indefinite.
Consistency	Hard.	Loose.	Compact.	Compact.	Moist and loose.
Texture	Clayey.	Clayey.	Clayey.	Clayey.	Clayey.
Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	Roots, white concretions.	White concretions, moist.	White concretions.	White and black concretions.	White concretions.
Sample depth	254·0 (0"—10")	254·0—635·0 (10"—24")	635·0—812·8 (24"—32")	812·8—1193·8 (32"—47")	1,193·8—1,397·0 (47"—55"), 1,397·0—1,524·0 (55"—60"), same layer continues below.
General remarks	Cultivated land.				
Remarks	Jowar and *Kardi* crops.		Moist.	Moist.	Moist.

LAND UTILISATION.

The total geographical area of the district in 1961-62 was 1,117,768.410 hectares (2,759,922 acres). The area covered by the east-west Balaghat ranges presents a hilly topography. In the Georai and Manjlegaon tahsils the soils are very deep and deep black while the parts of Ambejogai, Kaij, Patoda and Ashti tahsils have got laterite soil.

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.

The following table gives a statement of cultivated and uncultivated area in Bhir district during 1956-57 to 1961-62.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LAND UTILISATION.

TABLE

TAHSILWISE CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA

Tahsil	Year	Total Geographical area	Gross Cropped Area	Area Cropped more than once	Net Area Sown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bhir ..	1956-57 ..	151,734·87 (374,654)	100,835·69 (248,977)	6,667·52 (16,463)	94,168·17 (232,514)
	1957-58 ..		103,989·42 (256,764)	4,786·29 (11,818)	99,203·13 (244,946)
	1958-59 ..		105,302·03 (260,005)	4,617·81 (11,402)	100,684·22 (248,603)
	1959-60 ..		109,714·91 (270,901)	4,194·99 (10,358)	105,519·92 (260,543)
	1960-61 ..		106,016·04 (261,768)	3,930·93 (9,706)	102,085·11 (252,062)
	1961-62 ..		125,658·14 (310,267)	12,666·38 (31,275)	112,991·76 (278,992)
Georai ..	1956-57 ..	155,247·44 (383,327)	131,656·99 (325,079)	5,964·03 (14,726)	125,692·97 (310,353)
	1957-58 ..		130,394·21 (321,961)	3,429·95 (8,469)	126,964·26 (313,492)
	1958-59 ..		132,700·68 (327,656)	5,899·23 (14 566)	126,801·45 (313,090)
	1959-60 ..		125,421·62 (309,683)	4,936·95 (12,190)	120,484·67 (297,493)
	1960-61 ..		112,990·14 (278,988)	4,932·90 (12,180)	108,057·24 (266,808)
	1961-62 ..		142,182·54 (351,068)	8,176·95 (20,190)	134,005·59 (330,878)
Ashti ..	1956-57 ..	147,171·33 (363,386)	121,458·69 (299,898)	11,082·83 (27,365)	110,375·87 (272,533)
	1957-58 ..		115,412·04 (284,968)	13,051·53 (32,226)	102,360·51 (252,742)
	1958-59 ..		118,057·09 (291,499)	22,389·21 (55,282)	95,667·80 (236,217)
	1959-60 ..		111,993·44 (276,527)	19,573·25 (48,329)	92,420·19 (228,198)
	1960-61 ..		107,983·53 (266,626)	15,049·40 (37,159)	92,934·14 (229,467)
	1961-62 ..		123,876·95 (305,869)	11,449·76 (28,271)	112,427·19 (277,[illegible])

*Figures in brackets

No. 6

IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1956-57 TO 1961-62

[In hectares]*

Current fallows	Barren and unculturable area	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Miscellaneous groves, permanent pastures, other grass lands	Total Uncultivated Area	Culturable waste
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
14,307·03 (35,326)	2,709·45 (6,690)	3,144·42 (7,764)	10,001·07 (24,694)	57,566·70 (142,140)	2,661·26 (6,571)
13,057·20 (32,240)	1,854·90 (4,580)	2,812·73 (6,945)	9,882·00 (24,400)	52,531·74 (129,708)	2,385·45 (5,890)
11,576·12 (28,583)	„	„	„	51,050·66 (126,051)	„
6,740·42 (16,643)	„	„	„	46,214·96 (114,111)	„
10,175·22 (25,124)	„	„	„	49,649·76 (122,592)	„
5,870·88 (14,496)	„	„	„	38,743·11 (95,662)	„
13,691·43 (33,806)	2,096·69 (5,177)	3,253·77 (8,034)	45,40·86 (11,212)	29,554·47 (72,974)	1,865·43 (4,606)
9,526·00 (23,521)	„	„	„	28,283·18 (69,835)	„
12,523·82 (30,923)	„	„	„	28,445·99 (70,237)	„
18,840·60 (46,520)	„	„	„	34,762·77 (85,834)	„
31,268·03 (77,205)	„	„	„	47,190·20 (116,519)	„
4,914·68 (12,135)	„	„	„	21,241·85 (52,449)	„
3,743 82 (9,244)	3,723·98 (9,195)	2,765·34 (6,828)	5,164·56 (12,752)	36,795·47 (90,853)	3,480·57 (8,594)
11,729·21 (28,961)	„	„	„	44,809·61 (110,641)	„
17,683·52 (43,663)	„	„	5,904·09 (14,578)	51,503·45 (127,169)	„
33,052·05 (81,610)	„	„	„	54,751·14 (135,188)	„
35,806·86 (88,412)	„	„	„	54,237·20 (133,919)	„
13,045·05 (32,210)	„	„	„	34,744·14 (85,788)	„

*...indicate area in acres.

TABLE

Tahsil	Year	Total Geographical area	Gross Cropped Area	Area Cropped more than once	Net Area Sown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Patoda ..	1956-57 ..		97,264·80 (240,160)	8,978·85 (22,170)	88,285·95 (217,990)
	1957-58 ..		95,710·41 (236,322)	9,355·91 (23,101)	86,354·51 (213,221)
	1958-59 ..		98,219·39 (242,517)	10,208,43 (25,206)	88,010·96 (217,311)
	1959-60 ..	130,860·36 (323,112)	94,277·93 (232,785)	8,735·85 (21,570)	85,542·08 (211,215)
	1960-61 ..		90,765·36 (224,112)	13,737·60 (33,920)	77,015·61 (190,162)
	1961-62 ..		97,549·52 (240,863)	10,978·34 (27,107)	86,571·18 (213,756)
Ambejogai	1956-57 ..		118,575·50 (292,779)	509·90 (1,259)	118,065·60 (291,520)
	1957-58 ..		128,432·79 (317,118)	1,044·90 (2,580)	127,387·89 (314,538)
	1958-59 ..		120,294·72 (297,024)	..	120,294·72 (297,024)
	1959-60 ..	185,001·17 (456,793)	122,033·79 (301,318)	..	122,039·79 (301,318)
	1960-61 ..		123,108·66 (303,972)	..	123,108·66 (303,972)
	1961-62 ..		129·394·26 (319,492)	..	126,154·26 (311,492)
Kaij ..	1956-57 ..		132,399·77 (326,913)	4,261·41 (10,522)	128,138·36 (316,391)
	1957-58 ..		130,017·15 (321,030)	2,668·95 (6,590)	127,348·20 (314,440)
	1958-59 ..		130,761·95 (322,869)	2,965·41 (7,322)	127,795·73 (315,545)
	1959-60 ..	186,736·59 (461,078)	129,294·63 (319,246)	2,883·60 (7,120)	126,411·03 (312,126)
	1960-61 ..		129,488·63 (319,725)	4,495·91 (11,101)	124,992·72 (308,624)
	1961-62 ..		130,864·82 (323,123)	4,768·88 (11,775)	126,095·94 (311,348)

No. 6—cont.

[In hectares]

Current fallows	Barren and unculturable area	Land put to non-agri-cultural uses	Miscellaneous groves, permanent pastures, other grass lands	Total uncultivated area	Culturable waste
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
19,799·24 (48,887)	70·47 (174)	3,019·28 (7,455)	8,415·09 (20,778)	41,764·41 (03,122)	4,231·85 (10,449)
22,122·72 (54,624)	102·06 (252)	„	8,823·74 (21,787)	44,505·86 (109,891)	4,815·45 (11,890)
20,466·27 (50,534)	„	„	„	42,849·41 (105,801)	„
22,935·15 (56,630)	„	„	„	45,318·29 (111,897)	„
31,449·47 (77,655)	„	„	„	53,832·60 (132,920)	„
21,906·05 (54,089)	„	„	„	44,289·18 (109,356)	„
22,389·21 (55,282)	2,499·66 (6,172)	4,814·24 (11,887)	7,240·59 (17,878)	66,935·57 (165,273)	3,014·01 (7,442)
24,818·40 (61,280)	2,543·40 (6,280)	6,506·33 (16,065)	8,045·33 (19,865)	57,613·28 (142,255)	2,395·58 (5,915)
25,370·42 (62,643)	„	„	7,927·88 (19,575)	64,706·45 (159,769)	„
24,442·16 (60,351)	„	„	„	62,967·38 (155,475)	„
23,367·29 (57,697)	„	„	„	61,892·51 (152,821)	„
20,321·69 (50,177)	„	„	„	58,846·91 (145,301)	„
34,491·42 (85,164)	1,369·31 (3,381)	3,374·87 (8,333)	9,412·20 (23,240)	58,597·83 (144,686)	2,870·24 (7,087)
34,558·65 (85,330)	„	„	9,421·11 (23,262)	59,395·28 (146,655)	„
42,285·65 (104,409)	„	„	891·82 (2,924)	58,940·06 (145,531)	723 74 (1,787)
43,671·15 (107,830)	„	„	891·82 (2,924)	60,325·56 (148,952)	2,870·24 (7,087)
45,406·98 (112,116)	„	„	846·45 (2,090)	61,743·87 (152,454)	„
44,303·76 (109,392)	„	„	846·45 (2,090)	60,640·65 (149,730)	„

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TABLE

Tahsil	Year	Total Geographical area	Gross Cropped Area	Area Cropped more than once	Net Area Sown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Manjlegaon	1956-57 ..	161,016·66 (397,572)	126,534·56 (312,431)	2,061·45 (5,090)	124,473·11 (307,341)
	1957-58 ..		132,229·67 (326,493)	2,324·30 (5,739)	129,905·37 (320,754)
	1958-59 ..		131,062·46 (323,611)	19,736·87 (48,733)	111,325·59 (274,878)
	1959-60 ..		134,376·17 (331,793)	20,352·47 (50,253)	114,023·70 (281,540)
	1960-61 ..		119,313·00 (294,600)	541·89 (1,338)	118,771·11 (293,262)
	1961-62 ..		127,511·42 (314,843)	4,247,40 (3,080)	126,264·02 (311,763)

*Figures in brackets

No. 6—*cont.*

[In hectares]

Current fallows	Barren and unculturable area	Land put to non-agri-cultural uses	Miscella-neous groves, permanent pasture, other grass lands	Total uncultivated area	Culturable waste
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
24,882·80 (61,439)	1,327·19 (3,277)	4,912·25 (12,129)	4,287·74 (10,587)	36,543·56 (90,231)	1,133·60 (2,799)
19,456·53 (48,026)	,,	,,	,,	31,111·29 (76,818)	,,
38,030·31 (93,902)	,,	,,	,,	49,691·07 (122,694)	,,
35,332·20 (87,240)	,,	,,	,,	46,992·96 (116,032)	,,
30,584 79 (75,518)	,,	,,	,,	42,245·55 (104,310)	,,
23,091·89 (57,017)	,,	,,	,,	34,751·84 (85,807)	,,

indicate area in acres.

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Jirayat and Bagayat.

The percentage of net cultivated area to total area in the district in 1961-62 was 73 but it varied from tahsil to tahsil, the highest percentage being 12 in Georai tahsil and the lowest being 8 in Patoda tahsil.

The cultivable area in the district falls under two main classes, *viz*., *jirayat* and *bagayat*. The former, which is also known as *koradvahu* or dry land, is about 95%. The rest of the area is under *bagayat* or irrigated land. Irrigation is mainly dependent on wells. The crops are grown on the *jirayat* land only once during the monsoon.

Forest Areas.

The total forest area in the district is only 225.7 km.[2] (87.15 square miles) as against the total area of the district *i.e.*, 10,921.8 km.[2] (4,216.9 square miles). This means that the district has hardly about 2 per cent of its area under forest which is far below the minimum requirement of 33 per cent as stipulated in the National Forest Policy.

The following statement shows tahsilwise distribution of forest area (in hectares) under the charge of the Forest department in the district in 1960-61. The Revenue department does not have any forests under its charge in this district.

Tahsil (whole or part) included in Bhir range	Forests	
	Reserved	*Protected*
Ambejogai	4,256·145 *(10,509)	319·140 (788)
Bhir	5,238·675 (12,935)	1,392·795 (3,449)
Kaij	818·910 (2,022)	415·125 (1,025)
Ashti	1,395·630 (3,446)	389·205 (961)
Manjlegaon	3,054·105 (7,541)	..
Patoda	544·320 (1,344)	4,599·585 (11,357)
Total	15,307·785 (37,797)	7,119·900 (17,580)

Most of the forest lands in this district do not permit a healthy growth of trees due to the improper utilisation of forest resources in the past. After the merger of the area with the erstwhile Bombay State a detailed, systematic and scientific plan for the management and development of these forests was prepared and this plan was put in force from 1962. The plan includes schemes

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

of artificial regeneration in the blank areas of the coupes, improvement of grass reserves and afforestation of blank and arid areas. At present there are no forest research centres and forest schools in this district.

Grass, bidi leaves, bark *tarwad* and *sitaphal* are the important forest products in this district. Their annual outturn and value in rupees is given below.

TABLE No. 7

Name of the product	Annual outturn in quintals*	Value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Grass	1,013·72 9 (2,716)	10,427
Bidi leaves	41·80 9 (112)	2,303
Bark *tarwad*	55·61 9 (149)	855
Sitaphal	173·18 9 (464)	1,120
Total ..		14,705

Thus the total annual value of the forest products in this district is estimated at about Rs. 15,000 or so. There are no other forest products like teak, fuel wood, etc.

Cropped Area.

Both *kharif* and *rabi* crops are grown in the district. About 75% of the gross cropped area is under food crops. The main food crops are jowar, wheat and bajri among cereals and *mug*, *tur*, *udid* and gram among pulses. Among the non-food crops, groundnut is grown on a large scale. The other crops are niger, sesamum, linseed and safflower. Among fibres, cotton is important.

The gross cropped area of the district in 1961-62 has been recorded as 8,73,797.625 hectares (2,157.525 acres) of which the area cropped more than once amounted to 49,287.690 hectares (121,698 acres), the net cropped area being 824,509 935 hectares (2,035,827 acres).

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

Upon the recommendation of the Hyderabad Land Commission, the ex-Hyderabad Government introduced the Consolidation of Holdings Scheme under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. The scheme of Consolidation of Holdings was temporarily sanctioned for one year on an experimental basis[1].

* Figures in brackets indicate outturn in maunds.

[1]. Government of Hyderabad, Revenue Department, Notification No. 10-4-3-163-55-56, dated 12-11-55.

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CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

The work of consolidation in Bhir district was however started by a Tahsildar of Consolidation under the supervision of the Director of Consolidation from 1st April 1956. The scheme of consolidation was first launched in 25 villages of Bhir tahsil.[1]

The Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956 (Act No. XL) was enacted, and given effect to from 25-9-1956. In the meanwhile, the trifurcation of *ex*-Hyderabad State took place and the Bhir district, along with other four districts of Marathwada, was merged in the old Bombay State. Due to this, the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956, could not be implemented.

Later on, the government of Bombay, through Revenue Department's Notification No. CON/104637/M, dated 7th December 1957, decided to implement the provisions of sections 2 to 48 (both inclusive) of the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956, with effect from 10th December 1957. Since no rules were framed under the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956, the consolidation work in Bhir district was continued under the Hyderabad Consolidation of Holdings Rules, 1956, which were framed under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. With effect from 1-4-1959, the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Extension and Amendment) Act, was brought into force in the Marathwada region.[2]

After the enforcement of the above Act, the consolidation tahsildar was redesignated as assistant consolidation officer, Bhir, with his staff on the old Bombay pattern placed under the control of the newly created office of the consolidation officer, Aurangabad. Till then the consolidation tahsildar functioned under the control of the consolidation officer, Nasik, and subsequently under the consolidation officer, Ahmadnagar.

It has been commonly agreed that there is no proportionate ratio between the agricultural production and increase in the population. No more land than the existing can be provided as a result of increase in the population. It was, therefore, necessary to check the reasons of low productivity on the agricultural front.

The increasing pressure of population on the existing land, the customary laws of inheritance and the sub-divisions of the land into smaller pieces together reduced the agricultural output. These fragments constitute uneconomic holdings. It was, therefore, necessary to consolidate the scattered holdings.

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[1]. Revenue Department's Notification No. 134-AB-1069-55-56, dated 24-2-56 under the provisions of section 54 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.

[2]. Government Notification, Revenue Department No. CON-1058-174445, dated 17th March 1959.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

Naturally, with the implementation of the first part of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, the creation of fragments (*i. e.* sub-division of the land below the extent of standard area determined under Section 5 of the Act) will be stopped and with the implementation of the second part of the Act, the fragments already created and the scattered lands of the agriculturists will be consolidated, in such a manner that (i) the time and energy of the agriculturist will not be wasted and agriculturist will plough the land easily, (ii) that each land owner will get the land in equal value of his pre-consolidation holdings, and (iii) that the rights of tenants will be protected.

One of the most important benefits which the agriculturist would get from the consolidated land is that he could keep a watch over the crops more carefully than in scattered pieces, and further he could avoid the litigation arising out of the boundary disputes provided that the implementation of the scheme of consolidation is taken up by the agriculturists in the national spirit and the scattered holdings are either exchanged or consolidated and amicably accepted.

There are some fixed principles such as exchange of lands of the same type, namely *jirayat* or *bagayat*.

The scheme of consolidation is first prepared in accordance with the rules and provisions laid down under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947. The scheme is then sent to the consolidation officer for his approval and publication under Section 19 (1) of the Act for one month. If any objections are received within the stipulated period, the consolidation officer hears the objections and republishes the scheme under Section 19 (2) of the Act, after taking into account the valid objections. The consolidation officer then submits the scheme for confirmation to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

When the scheme is duly confirmed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona, the assistant consolidation officer proceeds to execute it in the village.

After execution of the schemes, the assistant consolidation officer, proceeds with the post-consolidation work such as—

(1) Rewriting of Record-of-Rights.
(2) Preparation of *Kami-Jasti patraks.*
(3) Printing of village maps.
(4) Issue of transfer certificates.
(5) Preparation of the cyclostyled copies of the schemes.

For the completion of the above work, copies of the confirmed schemes are sent to the respective offices, *i.e.*, tahsildar, district inspector of land records and Photozinco Press and the certificates under Section 2 (1) of the Act are distributed to the *Khatedars* of the lands duly registered free of cost.

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Under Section 15 of the Act, 69 villages were notified wherein consolidation work was intended to be taken up. In 14 out of the 69 selected villages, two schemes have been executed under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, and twelve schemes under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947. Thus the schemes of consolidation of holdings in Bhir tahsil have been enforced only in 14 villages covering an area of 5,670 hectares (0.14 lakhs acres). The work of rewriting the Record-of-Rights in respect of the above 14 villages as per enforced schemes of consolidation has been completed and promulgated.

The standard area under Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, has been determined in 1964.[1] The standard area fixed in respect of the Bhir district is as below:—

		Acres	Gunthas
Jirayat or dry land	...	2	00
Bagayat or wet land	...	0	20

The work regarding noting of fragments in Record-of-Rights in accordance with the standard area is in progress.

TABLE No. 8

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Class A		
	No. of persons	Area held in hectares*	
		Khalsa	Inam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 5 acres	22,128	25,498·040 (62,959)	519·615 (1,283)
5 to 15 acres	46,806	121,681·440 (300,448)	1,078·92 (2.664)
15 to 25 acres	25,348	157,210·75 (388,175)	974·025 (2,405)
25 to 100 acres	29,590	282,863·34 (698,428)	2,721·195 (6,719)
100 to 500 acres	783	33.670·080 (83,136)	281·07 (694)
500 acres and above ..	64	440·64 (1,088)	290·79 (718)
Total ..	124,719	621,364·770 (1,534,234)	5,865·615 (14,483)

1. Maharashtra Government Gazette Notification, Revenue Department, No CON-4164-120417-V, dated 30th September 1965.

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 8—*cont.*

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Class B		
	No. of persons	Area held in hectares*	
		Khalsa	Inam
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Up to 5 acres	4,003	4,441·635 (10,967)	150·660 (372)
5 to 15 acres	5,826	33,045·975 (81,595)	270·540 (668)
15 to 25 acres	4,926	22,077·765 (54,513)	350·730 (866)
25 to 100 acres	4,496	85,848·600 (211,972)	1,223·505 (3,021)
100 to 500 acres	358	16,325·145 (40,309)	349·920 (864)
500 acres and above ..	183	944·865 (2,333)	..
Total ..	19,792	162,684·045 (401,689)	2,345·355 (5,791)

Magnitude groups	Class C		
	No. of persons	Area held in hectares*	
		Khalsa	Inam
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Up to 5 acres	2,862	3,429·945 (8,469)	276·21 (682)
5 to 15 acres	5,806	33,232·275 (82,055)	1,180·575 (2,915)
15 to 25 acres	3,664	27,147·960 (67,032)	2,826·900 (6,980)
25 to 100 acres . ..	6,586	63,631·520 (159,584)	2,533·275 (6,255)
100 to 500 acres	2,315	26,920·755 (66,471)	645·165 (1,593)
500 acres and above ..	156	680·40 (1,680)	..
Total ..	21,389	155,042·855 (385,291)	7,456·339 (18,425)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres

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TABLE No. 8—*cont.*

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Total		
	No. of persons	Area held in hectares*	
		Khalsa	Inam
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Up to 5 acres	28,993	33,359·975 (82,395)	946·485 (2,337)
5 to 15 acres	58,438	177,959·690 (464,098)	2,530·035 (6,247)
15 to 25 acres	33,938	206,436·60 (509,720)	4,151·655 (10,251)
25 to 100 acres	40,672	433,343·52 (1,069,984)	6,477·98 (15,995)
100 to 500 acres	3,456	76,915·980 (189,916)	1,235·66 (3,051)
500 acres and above ..	403	2,065·91 (5,101)	290·79 (718)
Total ..	165,900	940,091·670 (2,321,214)	15,673·095 (38,699)

TABLE No. 9

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF TAHSILWISE HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Bhir				
		No. of persons	Area in hectares*			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres	A	4,328	(13,392)	5,423·760	..	
	B	507	(2,132)	863·460	(2)	0·810
	C	437	(1,152)	466·566	(244)	98·820
5 to 15 acres ..	A	13,989	(61,347)	24,845·535	..	
	B	648	(6,738)	2,728·890	(42)	17·010
	C	630	(4,233)	1,714·365	(681)	275·805
15 to 25 acres	A	7,246	(59,361)	24,041·205	..	
	B	417	(8,188)	3,316·140	(96)	38·880
	C	405	(1,982)	802·710	(804)	325·620
25 to 100 acres	A	7,159	(114,221)	46,259·505	..	
	B	629	(13,527)	5,378·435	(172)	69·460
	C	323	(7,099)	875·095	(1,265)	512·325
100 to 500 acres	A	128	(11,114)	4,501·170	..	
	B	21	(3,066)	1,241·730	(156)	63·180
	C	37	(2,432)	974·960	(153)	61·965
500 acres and above.	A	20	(579)	234·495	..	
	B	..	(161)	65·205	..	
	C	..	..		..	

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*cont.*

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF TAHSILWISE HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Patoda				
		No. of persons	Area in hectares*			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres	A	3,182	(9,588)	3,883·140	(120)	48·600
	B	650	(1,324)	536·220	(70)	28·350
	C	160	(359)	145·395	(52)	21·060
5 to 15 acres ..	A	5,379	(44,916)	18,190·980	(85)	34·425
	B	120	(6,016)	2,436·480	(110)	44·550
	C	80	(3,007)	1,217·835	(70)	28 350
15 to 25 acres	A	3,980	(48,855)		(132)	53·460
	B	740	(5,193)	19,786·275	(127)	51·435
	C	300	(5,060)	2,049·300	(83)	33 615
25 to 100 acres	A	2,128	(75,946)	30,758·130	(102)	41·310
	B	480	(15,195)	6,153·975	(130)	72·650
	C	368	(25,991)	10,526·355	(21)	8·505
100 to 500 acres	A	78	(6,353)	2,577·725	(150)	60·750
	B	120	(4,148)	1,679·940	(168)	68·040
	C	52	(32,503)	13,163·715	(100)	40·500
500 acres and above.	A	..	..		..	
	B	..	..		..	
	C	..	..		..	

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Ashti				
		No of persons	Area in hectare *			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres	A	2,480	(5,754)	2,340·370	(374)	151·470
	B	43	(108)	43·740	(37)	14·985
	C	669	(1,636)	662·580	(185)	..
5 to 15 acres	A	4,968	(46,818)	18,961·290	(1,127)	456·435
	B	85	(636)	257·610	(59)	23·895
	C	828	(6,847)	2,773·035	(876)	354·780
15 to 25 acres	A	3,143	(58,443)	23,669·415	(1,135)	459·675
	B	46	(771)	312·255	(35)	14·175
	C	449	(9,610)	3,892·050	(4,947)	2,003·535
25 to 100 acres	A	3,671	(154,004)	62,371·620	(2,664)	1,078·920
	B	81	(2,755)	1,515·795	(174)	70·470
	C	407	(15,107)	6,118·335	(2,629)	1,064·745
100 to 500 acres	A	140	(15,497)	6,276·285	(240)	97·200
	B	1	(26)	10·530	(107)	42·335
	C	12	(2,455)	994·275	(972)	393·680
500 acres and above.	A	1	..		(718)	290·790
	B	..	..		..	
	C	..	..		..	

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

TABLE No. 9—*cont.*

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF TAHSILWISE HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Georai				
		No. of persons	Area in hectares*			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres	A	3,025	(10,052)	4,071·060	(75)	30·375
	B	31	(100)	40·500	(42)	17·010
	C	1,015	(3,168)	1,283·040	(93)	37·665
5 to 15 acres ..	A	6,420	(65,630)	26,580·150	(576)	233·280
	B	310	(9,428)	3,818·340	(47)	19·035
	C	1,585	(15,284)	6,190·020	(155)	62·775
15 to 25 acres	A	2,700	(55,567)	22,504·635	(467)	189·135
	B	100	(5,043)	2,042·415	..	
	C	754	(27,431)	11,109·555	(234)	94·770
25 to 100 acres	A	3,350	(125,532)	50,940·460	(270)	109·350
	B	283	(16,281)	6,593·805	(532)	215·460
	C	545	(24,743)	10,020·915	(349)	141·345
100 to 500 acres	A	76	(9,419)	3,814·695	..	
	B	46	(7,019)	2,842·695	..	
	C	11	(1,585)	641·925	..	
500 acres and above.	A	..	..		..	
	B	..	..		.	
	C	..	..		..	

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Manjlegaon				
		No. of persons	Area in hectares*			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres	A	3,619	(9,782)	3,961·710	(212)	85·860
	B	..	..		..	
	C	..	..		..	
5 to 15 acres ..	A	10,269	(15,121)	6,124·005	(402)	162·810
	B	..	..		..	
	C	..	..		..	
15 to 25 acres	A	2,862	(89,730)	36,340·650	(192)	77·160
	B	512	(2,115)	856·575	(77)	31·185
	C	402	(5,421)	2,195·505	(59)	23·895
25 to 100 acres	A	8,912	(87,325)	35,366·625	(81)	32·805
	B	215	(15,221)	6,164·505	(35)	14·175
	C	302	(6,725)	2,723·625	(40)	16·200
100 to 500 acres	A	152	(6,342)	2,568·510	..	
	B	59	(4,121)	1,669·005	..	
	C	142	(3,215)	1,302·075	..	
500 acres and above.	A	1	(52)	21·060	..	
	B	27	(273)	110·565	..	
	C	20	(280)	113·400	..	

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*cont.*

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF TAHSILWISE HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN BHIR DISTRICT

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Ambejogai				
		No. of persons	Area in hectares*			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres	A	2,835	(7,630)	3,090·150	..	
	B	1,960	(5,314)	2,152·170	..	
	C	135	(760)	307·900	..	
5 to 15 acres ..	A	2.160	(17,280)	6,998·400	(70)	28·350
	B	2,840	(28,035)	11,360·250	(90)	36·450
	C	1,130	(25,443)	10,244·415	(590)	238·950
15 to 25 acres	A	2,890	(40,010)	16,201·050	(170)	68·850
	B	1,920	(22,890)	9,270·450	(210)	85·050
	C	391	(7,110)	2,879·550	(610)	247·050
25 to 100 acres	A	1,124	(33,029)	13.376·745	(2,810)	1,138·050
	B	1,960	(96,900)	39,244·500	(1,435)	581·175
	C	3,541	(76.825)	31,114·125	(1,290)	522·450
100 to 500 acres	A	111	(17,024)	6,894·720	..	
	B	55	(8,512)	3,447·360	..	
	C	1,982	(12.767)	5,190·635	..	
500 acres and above.	A	42	(457)	185·085	..	
	B	156	(1,899)	769·095	..	
	C	136	(1,400)	567·000	..	

Magnitude groups	Classes	Tahsil Kaij				
		No. of persons	Area in hectares*			
			Khalsa		Inam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Up to 5 acres ..	A	2,659	(6,758)	2,734·868	(501)	202·748
	B	812	(1,987)	804·111	(220)	89·031
	C	446	(1,392)	563·323	(107)	43·301
5 to 15 acres ..	A	3,621	(49,334)	19,964·779	(403)	163·088
	B	1,823	(30,741)	12,440·452	(319)	129·095
	C	1,553	(27,239)	83,743·242	(542)	219·340
15 to 25 acres ..	A	2,527	(36,207)	14,652·466	(308)	124·643
	B	1,391	(10,311)	4,172·717	(320)	129·499
	C	963	(10,425)	4,218·851	(241)	97·529
25 to 100 acres ..	A	3,246	(108,370)	43,855·822	(791)	320·106
	B	848	(52,092)	21,080·903	(541)	218·935
	C	1,100	(3,092)	1,251·289	(660)	267·093
100 to 500 acres	A	98	(17,385)	7,035·466	(304)	123·024
	B	56	(13,415)	5,428·863	(432)	174·824
	C	79	(11,512)	4,658·745	(368)	148·924
500 acres and above.	A	..	..		..	
	B	..	..		..	
	C	..	..		..	

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economic life. All efforts, therefore, should be made to make agriculture a surplus industry and to remove the causes of low production. For stepping up agricultural production and for ensuring economic cultivation, an increase in the size of the unit of cultivation is necessary. Here co-operative farming, which implies pooling of land and joint management, has direct relevance. Without undermining the sense of proprietorship and the incentive to industry that it gives, co-operative farming can produce all the advantages that a large farm possesses. Government have, therefore, sanctioned a special comprehensive scheme of co-operative farming, indicating therein the main types of co-operative farming societies which are envisaged and the scales on which financial assistance is available to farming societies. Assistance is to be provided in the form of (a) loans at a low rate of interest and subsidy for land improvement, (b) contribution to share capital of the society, (c) subsidies for meeting the cost of seeds and manures during the first three years, (d) subsidies for managerial expenses during the same period, and (e) concession in the form of remission in land revenue on private lands pooled for co-operative farming. The concession of grant of government waste lands available on long lease on permanent occupancy basis has also been extended to co-operative farming societies.

The following are the four main types in which co-operative societies may be organised under the scheme.

Co-operative Collective Farming Society.

The society itself cultivates the land which it owns or takes on lease No dividend is paid on the share capital. Members get wages for their work and a bonus is paid in proportion to their wages. Members have the option to withdraw from such a society, in which case they get back their capital.

Co-operative Joint Farming Society.

To secure the advantages of large-scale farming and to solve the problem of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings this kind of farming is most suited. The land of small owners is pooled into one unit, though proprietorship rests with individual members.

Co-operative Tenant Farming Society.

The co-operative tenant farming society owns land or gets it on lease, but it does not undertake farming by itself. Land is divided into blocks and each block is given on rent to a cultivator who has to produce according to a plan laid down by the society.

The society gives its members all facilities regarding seed, finance and implements.

Co-operative Better Farming Society.

The ownership and management of land rest with the individual. The society provides better seeds, manures and facilities for irrigation, storage and marketing.

Thus where large area of land is available on lease from landlords or from the government, co-operative collective farming societies can be organised. The co-operative collective farming society has all the features of a co-operative joint farming society

except that in the former the land belongs to the society as free-hold or lease-hold, whereas in the latter the land is held by the members as owners or tenants. The lands which are available to collective farming society may or may not be under cultivation. Where they are under cultivation and the society is in a position to command resources required for cultivation, the task of organisation would be easier than where the lands are fallow and uncultivated and considerable initial expenditure is necessary to develop the lands to make them culturable. The promoters are, therefore, required firstly to ascertain the conditions on which lands are available. They also have to prepare the scheme working out details about the initial cost of developing lands, the manner of raising funds to meet the cost, the contribution which the promoters expect to make in cash or in kind, the nature and extent of government assistance if any and submit the scheme to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in consultation with the local officers of agricultural department, for registration.

The idea of co-operative farming is rather new to the Bhir district. Although the literacy percentage of the district is the lowest in the state, the agricultural population is economically favourably placed and people are willing to undertake new methods of production and follow improved means of cultivation.

The following table gives information about Co-operative Farming in Bhir district as on 30th June 1963.

TABLE No. 10.

Particulars (1)	Joint farming (2)	Collective farming (3)
Total number of societies	5	19
Total number of members	76	392
Total area in possession (hectares*)	626·94 (1,548)	822·960 (2,032)
Total share capital	18,005	28,168
Total share capital contributed by the government	13,580	13,000
Total subsidy sanctioned by the government	10,640	28,345
Total amount of loan sanctioned by the government.. ..	24,324	1,19,810

The members of these societies work on the pooled lands in accordance with the directions of the elected committee and the manager appointed by it. The managing committee has full authority to carry on the business of the society subject to the provisions of the bye-laws and directions conveyed in general body resolution. In case of collective farming societies all farm-work

*Figures in brackets are in acres.

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CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

is done as far as possible, by the members only. Payment of wages is made according to the scales fixed by the annual general body meeting. The society makes arrangements for the supply of all requisites of cultivation.

All the seven co-operative farming societies in Bhir district are yet in an infant stage. In respect of some collective farming societies, the question of securing title to the land is also still not finalised However, the working of the joint co-operative farming society at Kalegaonghat deserves special mention. The society secured finance of Rs. 8,000 as a short-term loan from a bank and has developed ancillary activities such as poultry-farming, brick-making, tailoring, etc. The society has bought an engine worth Rs. 6,000 and has installed it on its well. The work of other societies is closely watched by the co-operative department and necessary guidance is provided from time to time for speeding up the work.

The Bhir tahsil has been selected by the Bhir district development board for initiating pilot schemes of co-operative farming during the Third Five Year Plan period. Efforts are in progress to organise co-operative farming societies in the following ten villages of this tahsil: (1) Limba Ganesh, (2) Sakshal Pimpari, (3) Limba Rui, (4) Belura, (5) Pali, (6) Bheral Pimpri, (7) Kapre Pangri, (8) Pimpalner, (9) Yellam, and (10) Neknur.

In conclusion, it can be said that the people have favourably responded to the principle of co-operative farming.

CEREALS.

A brief account of the important cereals such as jowar, wheat, bajra, maize and rice grown in Bhir district is given in the following paragraphs, while a detailed account of the common pests and diseases of these cereals and their controlling measures is given separately under the section — 'pests and diseases'.

Rice.

Bhat (paddy) is not an important crop in Bhir district. It is cultivated in scattered patches throughout the district due to the low annual average rainfall of 678.180 mm. (26.70 inches). In places where paddy is cultivated, it is sown with a drill in June-July and harvested in October-November. Only a local late variety is used. The average yield is six B. Mds. per acre. Efforts are consistently being made to popularise the transplanting or the Japanese method of paddy cultivation but for want of adequate rainfall and irrigation facilities the progress in this direction is not satisfactory.

There are three different ways of paddy cultivation, *viz.*, (1) transplanting, (2) broadcasting and (3) drilling. Sometimes dibbling — a slightly improved method — is also practised. Where the crop is transplanted fields are properly bunded with a view to allowing the water to spread evenly in the fields. Such fields are called *khachars*. In June, the seedlings, 0.13 m. to 0.15 m. (five to six inches) high and grown on the seed-beds, are pulled out, tied in small bundles and are planted by hand 3 to 5 seedlings together in each place.

Seedlings are generally grown by *rab* method in June. However, *rab* method is being replaced by the J. M. P. C.* wherein farm-yard manure and fertilisers are applied. Under the improved method, an area of three to four *gunthas* is enough for raising seedlings sufficient for one acre of land and for 20 lbs. to 25 lbs. of seed.

Jowar.

Both *kharif* and *rabi* jowar is the staple food crop of the district. In 1961-62, out of 651,183.42 hectares (1,607,885 acres) of the total gross cropped area under food crops, jowar, under *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation occupied an area of 345,237.390 hectares (852,438 acres) in Bhir district. Jowar is grown all over the district. However, *kharif* jowar is grown on a large scale in Ambejogai, Kaij and part of Bhir tahsils and in the remaining areas *rabi* jowar is grown. Generally for the best yield of the crop deep and heavier soil and rainfall ranging from 635 to 1,016 mm. (25 to 40 inches) are required. *Kharif* as well as *rabi* jowar is grown mainly for food grains. Sometimes where irrigation facilities are available the fodder jowar is grown during the summer season. Before the end of June when the *kharif* jowar is sown, the land is ploughed as early as in the hot season and first harrowing is given by the end of May and after first showers of the monsoon, two more harrowings are given. Sometimes compost and fertilisers are also applied.

The general method of cultivation prevailing in the district is sowing by drill at 9" to 10" with a three-coultered seed drill. The Poona method of jowar cultivation in which dibbling 18" x 18" or drilling 18" apart is done, is also introduced in the district. It is observed that in dry fields this method gives 25 per cent to 40 per cent more yield. *Pivali* in *kharif* and *dugadi* in *rabi* are the main local varieties of jowar. However, these are being replaced by improved varieties like *PJ 4 k, PJ 16 k*, for *kharif* and *PJ 4 R* and *M. 35-1, (Maldandi)* for *rabi*. *Kharif* jowar is generally sown in June-July and harvested in October-December. The average yield of *kharif* jowar is 450 lbs. per acre But under ideal conditions, the yield per acre can be raised up to 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. One hand weeding and one or two bullock interculturings are required when the jowar is 0.15 to 0.20 m. (6 to 8 inches) high. Pulses, oilseeds and sometimes fibre crops are grown, mixed with jowar. The jowar crop is rotated with other crops like bajra, groundnut, cotton, etc.

Bajri.

Bajri is the next important food crop in the district. It is mostly grown in the western portion of the district in Ashti, Patoda and parts of Bhir and Georai tahsils. The crop can be grown in places having a dry climate and 254 mm. to 1,016 mm. (10 inches to 40 inches) of rainfall It is grown on light types of soil. The variety sown by the agriculturists in general is similar to the Akola bajri grown in the adjacent parts of Ahmadnagar district. The improved strain, *viz.*, 28.15-1 has been introduced in the district. Bajri is sown in July-August and harvested

*Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation

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In October-November. It is sown with a three or four coultered drill. One or two hand-weedings and two bullock-interculturings are given to the crop. It is taken as a dry crop only and is manured by a very limited number of cultivators. *Tur*, *mung* and *methi* are sometimes mixed with bajri. The average yield of bajri is 220 lbs. per acre.

Wheat.

Gahu (wheat) is grown almost all over the district as a cold weather crop. Its cultivation is concentrated in Ambejogai, Kaij and Georai tahsils. More than 65 per cent of the total area of this tract is under wheat crop. The yields of the crop grown in Manjlegaon and Georai tahsils are higher and its quality is also superior.

Deep black and retentive soils, 635 mm. to 1,016 mm. (25 to 40 inches) of rainfall, late October rains and plenty of dew give the best harvest of wheat. The crop is sown during October-November with a two or three-coultered seed drill, and a distance of 0.30 to 0.46 m. (12 to 18 inches) between the rows. It is harvested in February-March.

It is mainly an irrigated crop. It is also grown as a second crop after *mung* or early variety of groundnut. The local variety is called *jod* which requires 15-20 irrigations but yields less though it is not susceptible to wheat rust or other pests. The improved strain is *Hy* 65—rust resistant and can be grown under dry as well as irrigated conditions. *P.W. 5*, *P.W. 7*, *P.W. 3*, *K 28* and *N 710* are also good yielding strains but they are susceptible to rust in varying degrees. Wider sowing and thinning are being adopted by the cultivators. Similarly, treatment of seed, application of fertilisers, etc. are also being practised for higher yields. The average yield is 400 to 2,000 lbs. per acre depending on the variety and the method of cultivation.

Maize.

Maka (maize) requires deep alluvial loams and red loams soils and about 508 mm. to 762 mm. (20 to 30 inches) of rainfall. It is sown with a drill and the distance between the two rows is 0.30 m. to 0.46 m. (12 to 18 inches). Usually the crop is ready for harvest within three to four months. It is sown in June and harvested in September-October. The crop sown in February is ready for harvest in May. The crop in the district is grown as a fodder crop. It is also produced for its green cobs which are parched or boiled and eaten. About 50 per cent of the total cropped area of the Kaij tahsil is under maize. In Ambejogai and Bhir tahsils also maize is sown on 30 per cent of the total cropped area. Sometimes it is also grown as a mixed crop with other cereals and vegetables. The average yield is 250 lbs. per acre.

Other cereals grown on stray patches or combined with other cereals or vegetables include *ragi*, Italian millets, *kutki*, common millets, *vari*, *sava*, *banti* and *bhadli*. The total acreage under these crops in 1961-62 was 17,019.15 hectares (42,023 acres).

PULSES.

Pulses occupy an important position in the agrarian economy of the district. Next to cereals they are important as food crops. Gram, *tur*, *mung*, and *udid* are the main pulses cultivated in the district. The area occupied by pulses is about 12 per cent of the total gross cropped area of the district.

The following table gives the tahsilwise area under pulses.

TABLE No. 11.

AREA UNDER PULSES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Horse Gram (7)	Masur (8)
Bhir	1956-57	4,687·875 (11,575)	4,689·090 (11,578)	2,291·490 (5,658)	1,171·260 (2,892)	..	22·680 (56)
	1957-58	4,031·370 (9,954)	6,556·140 (16.188)	2,306·475 (5,695)	..	..	9·720 (24)
	1958-59	4,987·575 (12,315)	7,619·265 (18,813)	2,379·780 (5,876)	1,379·430 (3,406)	..	9·720 (24)
	1959-60	5,387·310 (13,302)	6,363·360 (15,712)	2,015·685 (4,977)	933·525 (2,305)	..	14·985 (37)
	1960-61	4,538·430 (11,206)	7,056·315 (17,423)	1,499·715 (3,703)	554·445 (1,369)	..	..
	1961-62	4,742·145 (11,709)	9,413·010 (23,242)	3,434·805 (8,481)	1,710·315 (4,223)	..	4·455 (11)
Georai	1956-57	4,601·205 (11,361)	5,177·115 (12,783)	2,960·550 (7,310)	25·920 (64)	..	3·645 (9)
	1957-58	4,570·020 (11,284)	6,310·305 (15,581)	3,040·335 (7,507)	..	..	2·835 (7)
	1958-59	5,900·040 (14,568)	6,692·625 (16,525)	3,270·375 (8,075)	49·410 (122)	..	8·910 (22)

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	1959-60	5,339·520 (13,164)	5,810·940 (14,348)	2,789·235 (6,887)	131·220 (324)	..	14·175 (35)
	1960-61	6,724·215 (166,03)	2,374·515 (5,863)	1,496·475 (3,695)	91·125 (225)	..	55·890 (138)
	1961-62	5,358·960 (13,232)	9,836·640 (24,288)	3,122·145 (7,709)	18·225 (45)	..	23·085 (57)
Ashti	1956-57	5,023·215 (12,403)	5,864·805 (14,481)	1,953·720 (4,824)	311·040 (768)	..	..
	1957-58	4,363·470 (10,774)	8,470·170 (20,914)	2,058·210 (5,082)	..	..	..
	1958-59	4,799·250 (11,850)	6,014·250 (14,850)	1,801·440 (4,448)	130·815 (323)	..	..
	1959-60	4,442·850 (10,970)	5,388·120 (13,304)	1,651·590 (4,078)	202·095 (499)	..	..
	1960-61	5,060·070 (12,494)	2,888·460 (7,132)	1,438·155 (3,551)	151·065 (373)	..	..
	1961-62	4,582·575 (11,315)	11,449·755 (28,271)	1,216·620 (3,004)	61·965 (153)	..	..
Patoda	1956-57	4,478·490 (11,058)	3,197·475 (7,895)	1,118·610 (2,762)	3,402·810 (8,402)	..	164·025 (405)
	1957-58	4,092·930 (10,106)	2,793·690 (6,898)	1,112·130 (2,746)	..	..	140·940 (348)
	1958-59	6,544·800 (16,160)	3,191·400 (7,880)	1,555·200 (3,840)	3,956·850 (9,770)	..	157·950 (390)
	1959-60	7,676·775 (18,955)	2,318·800 (6,960)	967·950 (2,390)	3,231·900 (7,980)	..	149·850 (370)

TABLE No. 11—*cont.*

AREA UNDER PULSES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Horse Gram (7)	Masur (8)
Patoda—*cont.*	1960-61	4,187·700 (10,340)	2,660·850 (6,570)	1,012·500 (2,500)	2,729·700 (6,740)	..	137·700 (340)
	1961-62	5,645·700 (13,940)	2,806·650 (6,930)	1,154·250 (2,850)	2,782·350 (6,870)	..	121·500 (300)
Ambejogai	1956-57	5,620·995 (13,879)	3,078·405 (7,601)	7,106·535 (17,547)	464·130 (1,146)	..	408·645 (1,009)
	1957-58	5,808·510 (14,342)	8,854·515 (21,863)	6,825·465 (16,853)	..	..	166·050 (410)
	1958-59	5,586·165 (13,793)	3,094·605 (7,641)	7,332·120 (18,104)	2,748·330 (6,786)	..	270·540 (668)
	1959-60	5,235·435 (12,927)	2,930·985 (7,237)	7,211·430 (17,806)	2,418·660 (5,972)	..	292·410 (722)
	1960-61	5,556·195 (13,719)	3,150·090 (7,778)	7,658·145 (18,909)	2,696·085 (6,657)	..	319·950 (790)
	1961-62	5,670·000 (14,000)	1,782·000 (4,400)	7,695·000 (19,000)	2,146·500 (5,300)	..	206·550 (510)
Kaij	1956-57	6,251·985 (15,437)	2,339·685 (5,777)	2,852·820 (7,044)	1,254·285 (3,097)	..	102·870 (254)
	1957-58	6,608·385 (16,317)	2,302·425 (5,685)	2,348·595 (5,799)	..	..	131·625 (325)

	1958-59	6,618·510 (16,342)	2,319·640 (5,728)	2,353·050 (5,810)	1,291·950 (3,190)	..	127·575 (315)
	1959-60	6,598·665 (16,293)	2,110·050 (5,210)	2,342·115 (5,783)	1,284·660 (3,172)	..	12·550 (31)
	1960-61	5,833·620 (14,404)	1,940·355 (4,69[illegible])	2,756·025 (6,805)	1,273·320 (3,144)	..	69·660 (172)
	1961-62	5,323·725 (13,145)	2,152·170 (5,314)	2,880·360 (7,112)	1,311·795 (3,239)	..	61·965 (153)
Manjlegaon	1956-57	3,357·450 (8,290)	3,625·560 (8,952)	3,262·680 (8,056)	148·635 (367)	..	74·520 (184)
	1957-58	3,775·005 (9,321)	3,101·490 (7,658)	3,885·975 (9,595)	..	..	85·050 (210)
	1958-59	4,105·890 (10,138)	3,799·305 (9,381)	3,801·735 (9,387)	82·620 (204)	..	264·870 (654)
	1959-60	4,029·345 (9,949)	4,105·485 (10,137)	4,227·795 (10,439)	86·265 (213)	..	217·485 (537)
	1960-61	2,831·355 (6,991)	4,381·290 (10,818)	3,410·910 (8,422)	13·365 (33)	..	139·725 (345)
	1961-62	3,073·140 (7,588)	6,930·360 (10,112)	3,890·025 (9,605)	13·960 (32)	101·250 (250)	..

Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 11—*cont.*

AREA UNDER PULSES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]

Tahsil	Year	Math	Val	Chavli	Watana	Lakh	Other Pulses	Total Pulses
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Bhir	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	1,126·710 (2,782)	13,989·105 (34,541)
	1957-58	..	..	..	5·670 (14)	23·895 (59)	1,210·950 (2,990)	14,144·220 (34,924)
	1958-59	883·305 (2,181)	..	..	6·480 (16)	26·730 (66)	1,266·435 (3,127)	18,558·720 (45,824)
	1959-60	744·795 (1,839)	..	..	5·265 (13)	31·995 (79)	886·950 (2,190)	16,383·870 (40,454)
	1960-61	605·475 (1,495)	..	..	6·885 (17)	36,450 (90)	1,297·620 (3,204)	15,595·335 (38,507)
	1961-62	624·915 (1,543)	..	..	6·885 (17)	36·450 (90)	2,926·935 (7,227)	22,899·915 (56,543)
Georai	1956-57	..	..	..	..	470·610 (1,162)	804·735 (1,987)	14,043·780 (34,676)
	1957-58	857·790 (2,118)	..	0·405 (1)	1·620 (4)	402·975 (995)	5,522·175 (13,635)	20,708·460 (51,132)
	1958-59	34·830 (86)	.	0·405 (1)	6·480 (16)	2,561·625 (6,325)	3,937·815 (9,723)	22,462·515 (55,463)

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	1959-60	45·360 (112)	..	0·810 (2)	22·680 (56)	1,854·900 (4,580)	3,372·435 (8,327)	19,381·275 (47,855)
	1960-61	87·885 (217)	..	1·215 (3)	11·340 (28)	678·375 (1,675)	..	11,521·035 (28,447)
	1961-62	31·185 (77)	..	0·810 (2)	22·680 (56)	545·535 (1,347)	3,292·650 (8,130)	22,251·915 (54,943)
Ashti	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	10,745·055 (26,531)	23,897·835 (59,007)
	1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	1,523·205 (3,761)	16,415·055 (40,531)
	1958-59	..	..	70·470 (174)	..	..	9,303·255 (22,971)	22,119·480 (54,616)
	1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,684·655 (28,851)
	1960-61	677·565 (1,673)	333·315 (823)	22·275 (55)	..	..	..	10,570·905 (26,101)
	1961-62	492·480 (1,216)	..	..	..	..	..	17,803·395 (43,959)
Patoda	1956-57	..	..	..	..	21·060 (52)	8,395·650 (20,730)	20,778·120 (51,304)
	1957-58	..	..	..	..	22·275 (55)	7,513·965 (18,553)	15,675·930 (38,706)
	1958-59	..	..	..	..	21·060 (52)	8,331·660 (20,572)	23,758·920 (58,664)
	1959-60	..	..	..	..	29·160 (72)	6,695·460 (16,532)	21,569·395 (53,259)

TABLE No. 11—*cont.*

AREA UNDER PULSES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Math (9)	Val (10)	Chavli (11)	Watana (12)	Lakh (13)	Other Pulses (14)	Total Pulses (15)
	1960-61	..	..	..	..	26·325 (65)	6,583·275 (16,255)	173,380·050 (42,810)
	1961-62	..	..	..	..	16·200 (40)	6,473·925 (15,985)	19,000·575 (46,915)
Ambejogai	1956-57	..	..	..	..	470·205 (1,161)	78·165 (193)	17,227·080 (42,536)
	1957-58	..	..	..	..	364·095 (899)	197·640 (488)	22,216·275 (54,855)
	1958-59	14·175 (35)	..	..	36·450 (90)	205·335 (507)	..	19,287·720 (47,624)
	1959-60	15 795 (39)	..	..	39·285 (97)	247·860 (612)	..	18,391·860 (45,412)
	1960-61	17·820 (44)	..	..	38·880 (96)	250·290 (618)	..	19,687·455 (48,611)
	1961-62	20·250 (50)	..	..	36·450 (90)	226·800 (560)	..	17,783·550 (43,910)
Kaij	1956-57	..	..	..	..	139·320 (344)	9,079·695 (22,419)	22,020·660 (54,372)
	1957-58	..	..	..	..	210·600 (520)	8,343·000 (20,600)	19,944·630 (49,246)

	1958-59	..	..	..	..	218·700 (540)	8,646·750 (21,350)	21,576·375 (53,275)
	1959-60	..	..	..	..	168·075 (415)	8,620·020 (21,284)	21,249·135 (52,467)
	1960-61	291·195 (719)	..	..	16·200 (40)	86·265 (213)	..	12,266·640 (30,288)
	1961-62	365·310 (902)	..	..	18·225 (45)	84·645 (209)	..	12,198·195 (30,119)
Manjlegaon	1956-57	..	..	..	61·965 (153)	1,744·740 (4,308)	4,199·445 (10,369)	16,474·995 (40,679)
	1957-58	..	..	..	70·065 (173)	2,360·745 (5,829)	5,483·700 (13,540)	18,762·030 (46,326)
	1958-59	.	..	..	..	1,434·105 (3,541)	380·700 (940)	13,869·225 (34,245)
	1959-60	..	..	..	..	1,576·665 (3,893)	296·055 (731)	14,539·095 (35,899)
	1960-61	..	..	..	69·660 (172)	1,072·440 (2,648)	81·000 (200)	11,999·745 (29,629)
	1961-62	..	..	..	..	1,968·705 (4,861)	..	15,976·440 (39,448)

Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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Tur.

Tur (pigeon pea) is by far the most important pulse crop in Bhir. It fetches fairly good cash returns to the cultivator and accounts for about 16 per cent of the total area under pulses.

It is usually sown as a mixed crop in rows at regular intervals in cotton and groundnut crops. It is sown in June-July and harvested in January.

Tur is a hardy crop and resists drought remarkably. It grows luxuriantly in medium moist soils which are thoroughly ploughed and well-fertilised. *Tur* crop is highly sensitive to manurial treatment. It responds quickly to doses of green as well as chemical fertilisers. The general tillage required by the principal crop is also given to it. The plants bear pods after flowering. Harvesting is done by cutting the plants after all the pods get ripened and threshing them. Threshing is done by beating the dried bundles of the plants against wooden planks.

The average yield of *tur* as a mixed crop is about 300 lbs. per acre. The red as well as white varieties are grown in the district. The white variety fetches better prices. The improved strains (T. 84 and C-11) which are recently introduced yield as much as 1,000 lbs. per acre.

The green pods of *tur* are used in preparation of vegetables, whereas the ripe pulse is split and boiled into a curry (*varan*). It is also used in rice and some other vegetable preparations. The stalks are used for making baskets, brooms and for thatching roofs of hutments. The dried leaves of the plants after being separated from the grains serve as good chaff.

Gram.

Harbara or *chana* (*gram*) is a very important pulse crop next, in order, to *tur*. It is cultivated all over the district.

Gram is necessarily a *rabi* crop which can be grown as a second crop after *kharif* jowar, *mung*, groundnut or bajri. Sowing operations are usually done in October whereas harvesting follows in January-February. If sown late, there is the risk of the evaporation of moisture. A heavy two-coultered drill is used for sowing, the rows being about 0.30 m. (a foot apart). Black soils and fertile loams are suitable for gram cultivation. The crop thrives well on irrigation. But where irrigation facilities are not available, it is grown as a dry crop. The yield of irrigated crop is much higher than that of the dry one, the former being about 1,000 lbs. and the latter 200 to 500 lbs. per acre.

Chaffa, an improved variety of gram with yellowish colour, gives a higher yield. The top shoots of the plants are plucked and used as a vegetable. Harvesting is done by cutting the ripe plants. They are stacked for about a week, dried and trampled under the feet of bullocks to get the seed.

The green pods are eaten either raw or after baking. The dry grains are eaten after boiling while gram *dal* is used in various food preparations. It is also fed to horses. The green gram

plants yield a kind of vinegar (*amb*) which is collected by spreading a cloth on the tops at night. Early in the morning it is taken out and the vinegar is squeezed. It has medicinal qualities.

Green Gram.

Mung or *mug* (green gram) is another pulse which, besides being an important food crop, has commercial significance. Bhir, Georai and Ashti tahsils have more area under this crop. The field is prepared by ploughing and harrowing. After the early monsoon showers, the field is harrowed again. Sowing is done by a three-coultered drill in June. The rows are about .30 m. (one foot apart). For an acre of land about 12 lbs. of seed is required. This *kharif* crop is sometimes taken as a mixed crop with jowar or bajri. Inter-culturing is required to be done once in a fortnight. Frequent weedings are essential. By September, when the crop is ready for harvesting, either the ripe pods are picked or the pod bearing plants are cut. They are stacked at the threshing floor and are threshed by trampling under the feet of bullocks to obtain the grains.

The yield of *mung* varies greatly from field to field. The improved strain of China *mung* yields higher and the grains are bolder and lustrous.

Mung is exported from the district to distant markets in the State. The green pods are eaten raw, whereas the ripe pulse is eaten boiled, mixed with spices. The *mug-dal* is used in various vegetable preparations.

The nitrogenous nodules in the roots of *mung* plants restore fertility to the soil. Hence, the crop is sometimes taken as a rotation crop. Gram (*harbara*) and wheat crops thrive well after cultivation of *mung*.

Udid.

Udid (black gram) is a paying pulse crop of Bhir district. The area under *udid* crop is concentrated in Patoda, Ambejogai, Bhir and Kaij tahsils It is grown mainly as a mixed crop with *kharif* jowar and bajri. It thrives well on black and medium black soils, though it can be cultivated in inferior types of soils. Fairly distributed light showers are helpful for the healthy growth of the plants.

It is sown along with jowar in June or the beginning of July and harvested by the end of September. Harvesting is done either by picking the ripe pods or by uprooting the plants. The pods are threshed and the grains are separated. The plants after being uprooted are dried and trampled under the feet of bullocks and the grains are separated from the stalks and chaff. The per acre yield of this mixed crop ranges from 300 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. An improved variety, the Sindkheda *udid*, is being introduced. Grains of this variety are larger and mature within 90 days.

Udid are split and used in various preparations and curries. *Udid* flour is used for preparation of *papads*. People in the rural

CHAPTER 4 — Agriculture and Irrigation. PULSES. Other Pulses

areas mix *udid* flour with jowar flour and prepare bread. The pulse is valued as a concentrated food for milch buffaloes, cows and draught bullocks.

Besides gram, green gram (*mug*), *tur* and *udid* (black gram), the miscellaneous pulse crops in the district include *lakh*, *masur*, *math*, *val*, *watana* and *chavli*. Of these the first three, *viz*., *lakh*, *masur* and *math* cover a considerable area in the district. Area under all these crops in 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below:—

Name of the crop	Area in Hectares	
	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)
Lakh	2,150·145 (5,309)	2,878·335 (7,107)
Math	1,679·940 (4,148)	1,534·140 (3,788)
Masur	722·925 (1,785)	518 805 (1,281)
Val	333·315 (823)	..
Watana	142 965 (353)	84·240 (208)
Chavli	23·490 (58)	0 810 (2)

Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

Drugs and narcotics occupy a minor position in the agrarian economy of Bhir. Tobacco and betel-leaves are the only varieties grown in this district. They cover a small area under cultivation. Of these two crops, tobacco is grown all over the district except Georai tahsil.

Tobacco thrives well in red, sandy loams and alluvial soils. Dry climate and low rainfall are suitable for the good growth of tobacco leaves. The seed is broadcast on the seed beds in July. After one and a half months, the seedlings are transplanted. The seedlings are often protected from animals and the sun by covering them with thorned sticks and straws The crop matures within five months. Only well flourished leaves are maintained and the others are nipped off. At the time of harvest, the plants are cut and dried in the sun. A decoction of hot spices like *lavang*, *ale*, etc., is spread on the leaves and are kept under a heap of soil for some days.

The following table gives the tahsilwise area under drugs and narcotics.

TABLE No. 12
AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betel Leaves (4)	Total Drugs and Narcotics (5)
Bhir	1956-57 ..	(19) 7·689	(25) 10·117	(44) 17·806
	1957-58 ..	(53) 21·448	(20) 8·094	(73) 29·542
	1958-59 ..	(54) 21·853	(17) 6·880	(71) 28·733
	1959-60 ..	(61) 24·686	..	(61) 24·686
	1960-61 ..	(79) 31·970	..	(79) 31·970
	1961-62 ..	(34) 13·759	..	(34) 34·759
Georai	1956-57 ..	(41) 16·592	(1) 0·405	(42) 16·997
	1957-58 ..	(17) 6·880	..	(17) 6·880
	1958-59 ..	(12) 4·856	..	(12) 4·856
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	(32) 12·950	(14) 5·666	(46) 18·616
	1961-62 ..	(4) 1·619	..	(4) 1·819
Ashti	1956-57 ..	(41) 16·592	(29) 11·736	(70) 28·328
	1957-58 ..	(34) 13·759	(24) 9·713	(58) 23·472
	1958-59 ..	(67) 27·114	(25) 10·117	(92) 37·231
	1959-60 ..	(91) 36·826	(27) 10·627	(118) 47·453
	1960-61 ..	(33) 13·355	..	(33) 13·355
	1961-62 ..	(18) 7·284	(13) 5·261	(31) 12·545
Patoda	1956-57 ..	(47) 19·020	(5) 12·023	(52) 21·043
	1957-58 ..	(48) 19·425	.	(48) 19·425
	1958-59 ..	(50) 20·234	..	(50) 20·234
	1959-60 ..	(75) 30·351	..	(75) 30·351
	1960-61 ..	(80) 32·375	..	(80) 32·375
	1961-62 ..	(65) 26·305	..	(65) 26·305
Ambejogai ..	1956-57 ..	(85) 34·398	(90) 36·422	(175) 70·820
	1957-58 ..	(68) 27·519	(37) 14·973	(105) 42·492
	1958-59 ..	(59) 23·877	(46) 18·615	(105) 42·492
	1959-60 ..	(62) 25·090	(52) 21·044	(114) 46·134
	1960-61 ..	(65) 26·305	(56) 22·662	(121) 48·967
	1961-62 ..	(95) 38·445	(65) 26·305	(160) 64·750

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

TABLE No. 12—*cont.*

AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betel Leaves (4)	Total Drugs and Narcotics (5)
Kaij	1956-57 ..	(82) 33·184	(13) 5·261	(95) 38·445
	1957-58 ..	(95) 38·445	(15) 16·070	(110) 44·515
	1958-59 ..	(90) 36·422	(18) 7·284	(108) 43·706
	1959-60 ..	(110) 44·515	(29) 11·736	(139) 56·251
	1960-61 ..	(34) 13·759	(23) 9·308	(57) 23·067
	1961-62 ..	(32) 12·950	(22) 8·903	(54) 21·853
Manjlegaon ..	1956-57 ..	(33) 13·355	(22) 18·903	(55) 22·258
	1957-58 ..	(30) 12·140	(20) 8·094	(50) 20·234
	1958-59 ..	(57) 23·067	(23) 9·308	(80) 32·375
	1959-60 ..	(52) 21·044	(34) 13·759	(86) 34·803
	1960-61 ..	(293) 118·573	..	(293) 118·573
	1961-62 ..	(7) 2·833	..	(7) 2·833

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

SUGARCANE.

Sugarcane (*oos*) which is mainly an irrigated crop is grown on a limited scale because of the lack of irrigation in the district. Wells are the only source of irrigation, and their number is limited.

Sugarcane is usually grown in the rich black soils, though highly manured light soils are also brought under it. The crop requires intensive cultivation, ample manurial treatment and plenty of irrigation water. Deep ploughing, thorough harrowing and clod crushing are essential. Before planting, farm-yard manure is spread, and ridges and furrows are prepared. Necessary channels are prepared for irrigation. The selected choppings or sets (seed cane cut into pieces) are then planted in January. Frequent waterings are done after planting.

Inter-culturing and weeding are essential till the plants are young. Top dressing in the form of groundnut cake and sulphate of ammonia result in good growth of the crop. Harvesting of sugarcane starts from December and lasts up to March.

An improved variety of sugarcane *CO 419*, has recently been introduced in the district. This variety gives a better yield. But lack of intensive cultivation and of the essential facilities hamper higher yield in this district. The sugarcane development scheme is implemented, with a view to increasing production, by adoption of improved agronomic practices in the district.

SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 13

Area under Sugarcane in Bhir District (1956-57 to 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Bhir	1956-57	(732) 296·230
	1957-58	(441) 178·466
	1958-59	(945) 382·428
	1959-60	(815) 329·819
	1960-61	(848) 343·173
	1961-62	(828) 335·080
Georai	1956-57	(249) 100·767
	1957-58	(288) 116·549
	1958-59	(436) 176·443
	1959-60	(700) 283·280
	1960-61	(401) 162·279
	1961-62	(287) 116·145
Ashti	1956-57	(86) 34·803
	1957-58	(232) 93·887
	1958-59	(284) 114·931
	1959-60	(431) 174·420
	1960-61	(817) 330·628
	1961-62	(736) 297·849
Patoda	1956-57	(195) 78·914
	1957-58	(197) 79·723
	1958-59	(280) 113·312
	1959-60	(420) 169·968
	1960-61	(720) 291·374
	1961-62	(990) 400·639
Ambejogai	1956-57	(1,012) 409·542
	1957-58	(1,179) 477·125
	1958-59	(1,296) 524·473
	1959-60	(1,337) 541·065
	1960-61	(1,383) 559·681
	1961-62	(1,690) 683·919
Kaij	1956-57	(921) 372·715
	1957-58	(995) 402·662
	1958-59	(980) 396·592
	1959-60	(998) 403·876
	1960-61	(1,543) 624·430
	1961-62	(1,241) 502·215
Manjlegaon	1956-57	(119) 48·158
	1957-58	(135) 54·633
	1958-59	(197) 79·723
	1959-60	(239) 96·720
	1960-61	(244) 98·743
	1961-62	(148) 59·893

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

OIL-SEEDS.

Bhir district is one of the chief oil-seeds producing districts of Maharashtra. The oil-seeds produced in this district comprise groundnut, linseed, sesame, safflower, mustard, niger-seed, castor-seed and rape. Since the beginning of the last decade, cultivation of oil-seeds has been on an increase. This might be attributed to the rising prices of oil-seeds and the consequent handsome returns to the farmers. Oil-seeds occupy about 15 per cent of the total cropped area in the district. The area under various oil-seeds crops is given in the following table.

TABLE
AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN BHIR

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Rape (5)
Bhir	1956-57	11,235·825 (29,965)	523·260 (1,292)	18·225 (45)
	1957-58	8,780·805 (21,681)	..	..
	1958-59	9,031·905 (22,301)	..	..
	1959-60	9,923·310 (24,502)	..	..
	1960-61	10,766·925 (26,585)	..	..
	1961-62	9,246·555 (22,831)	..	599·805 (1,481)
Georai	1956-57	10,062·630 (24,846)	2,039·175 (5,035)	..
	1957-58	6,375·105 (15,741)	839·970 (2,074)	..
	1958-59	6,814·530 (16,826)	1,285·470 (3,174)	..
	1959-60	7,422·030 (18,326)	869·130 (2,146)	
	1960-61	3,183·300 (7,860)	426·465 (1,053)	..
	1961-62	4,650·615 (11,483)	726·975 (1,795)	..
Ashti	1956-57	3,542·130 (8,746)	551·205 (1,361)	..
	1957-58	2,217·780 (5,476)	479·115 (1,183)	..
	1958-59	2,513·430 (6,206)	493·290 (1,218)	..
	1959-60	2,697·300 (6,660)	364·500 (900)	..
	1960-61	11,845·990 (4,558)	251·505 (621)	..
	1961-62	2,356·695 (5,819)	311·445 (769)	..
Patoda	1956-57	6,456·510 (15,942)	539·865 (1,333)	1·215 (3)
	1957-58	6,578·010 (16,242)	544·320 (1,344)	3·240 (8)
	1958-59	7,258·815 (17,923)	738·720 (1,824)	3·240 (8)

*Figures in brackets

No. 14
DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Mustard (6)	Safflower (7)	Linseed (8)	Castor Seed (9)	Niger Seed (10)	Total Oil-seeds (11)
..	4,520·205 (11,161)	2,512·620 (6,204)	14·580 (36)	1,004·805 (2,481)	20,729·520 (51,184)
..	4,295·835 (10,607)	1,650·780 (4,076)	27·945 (69)	899·100 (2,220)	15,654·465 (38,653)
..	4,781·025 (11,805)	1,244·160 (3,072)	24·705 (61)	808·725 (2,145)	15,950·520 (39,384)
..	4,417·740 (10,908)	1,203·255 (2,971)	29·160 (72)	782·460 (1,932)	16,355·925 (40,385)
..	7,272·585 (17,975)	2,624·805 (6·481)	8·910 (22)	..	20,673·225 (51,045)
8·505 (21)	4,139·910 (10,222)	2,725·220 (6,724)	19·035 (47)	..	16,737·030 (41,326)
11·340 (28)	8,295·615 (20,483)	2,044·440 (5,048)	31·185 (77)	180·630 (446)	22,665·015 (55,963)
4·860 (12)	7,753·725 (19,145)	2,068·880 (6 086)	31·590 (78)	214 650 (530)	17,688·780 (43,676)
0·810 (2)	8,029·935 (19,827)	2,585·925 (6,385)	14·175 (35)	296·865 (733)	19,027·710 (46,982)
4·860 (12)	7,224·390 (17,838)	3,161·835 (7,807)	61·155 (151)	342·225 (845)	19,085·625 (47,125)
3·240 (8)	6,374·700 (15,740)	2,716·740 (6,708)	7·695 (19)	221 940 (548)	12,934·080 (31,936)
4·860 (12)	10,123 785 (24,997)	2,556·360 (6,312)	4·050 (10)	212·625 (525)	18,279·270 (45,134)
..	8,835 480 (21,816)	822·960 (2,032)	4·455 (11)	311 850 (770)	14,068·080 (34,736)
..	8,877·600 (21,920)	758·970 (1,874)	49·005 (121)	235·710 (582)	12,618·180 (31,156)
..	8,544·690 (21,098)	734·265 (1,813)	6·885 (17)	301·725 (745)	12,594·285 (31,097)
..	7,982 955 (19,711)	737·505 (1,821)	4·860 (12)	242·595 (599)	12,029·715 (29,703)
..	8,560·080 (21,136)	608·310 (1,502)	0·405 (1)	..	11,266·290 (27,818)
..	8,253·900 (20,380)	1,107·270 (2,734)	..	216·675 (535)	12,245·985 (30,237)
..	2,898·990 (7,158)	1,408·995 (3,479)	4·455 (11)	897·075 (2,215)	12,207·105 (30,141)
..	2,867 805 (7,081)	1,137 810 (3,402)	2·430 (6)	856·575 (2,115)	12,230·190 (30,198)
..	2,867·400 (7,080)	1,467·315 (3,623)	6·480 (16)	899·100 (2,220)	13,241·070 (32,694)

indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

TABLE

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN BHIR

Tahsil	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Rape
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1959-60	5,074·650 (12,530)	376·650 (930)	4·050 (10)
	1960-61	4,564·350 (11,270)	352·350 (870)	4·860 (12)
	1961-62	6,156·000 (15,200)	388·800 (960)	4·050 (10)
Ambejogai ..	1956-57	18,077·580 (44,636)	413·505 (1,021)	2·025 (5)
	1957-58	13,552·515 (33,463)	392·445 (969)	0·810 (2)
	1958-59	15,251·511 (37,473)	556·776 (1,368)	..
	1959-60	15,921·360 (39,312)	492·885 (1,217)	..
	1960-61	15,707·925 (38,785)	556·470 (1,374)	..
	1961-62	16,202·025 (40,005)	571·050 (1,410)	..
Kaij	1956-57	17,356·680 (42,856)	1,068·390 (2,638)	..
	1957-58	15,331·680 (37,856)	1,170·450 (2,890)	8·100 (20)
	1958-59	15,363·270 (37,934)	1,129·545 (2,789)	10·125 (25)
	1959-60	15,441·840 (38,128)	1,028·700 (2,540)	8·100 (20)
	1960-61	18,590·715 (45,903)	839·160 (2,072)	64·395 (159)
	1961-62	20,451·690 (50,498)	652·455 (1,611)	40·500 (100)
Manjlegaon ..	1956-57	13,333·815 (32,923)	637·875 (1,575)	0·810 (2)
	1957-58	14,301·360 (35 312)	866·295 (2,139)	1·215 (3)
	1958-59	9,295·560 (22,952)	910·035 (2,247)	
	1959-60	6,721·785 (16,597)	859·005 (2,121)	..
	1960-61	9,778·725 (24,145)	970·785 (2,397)	..
	1961-62	11,789·145 (29,109)	1,140·480 (2,816)	..

*Figures in brackets

No. 14—*cont.*

DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62) [In Hectares]*

Mustard (6)	Safflower (7)	Linseed (8)	Castor Seed (9)	Niger Seed (10)	Total oil-seeds (11)
..	3,683·475 (9,095)	1,754·865 (4,333)	8·100 (20)	1,662·525 (4,105)	12,564·315 (31,023)
..	3,539·700 (8,740)	2,110·050 (5,210)	10·530 (26)	1,664·550 (4,110)	12,246·390 (30,238)
..	3,596·400 (8,880)	1,733·400 (4,280)	8·100 (20)	1,182·600 (2,920)	13,069·350 (32,270)
163·215 (403)	2,454·300 (6,060)	3,499·200 (8,640)	110·970 (274)	1,536·570 (3,794)	26,257·365 (64,833)
91·935 (227)	2,218·995 (5,479)	2,958·930 (7,306)	46·980 (116)	383·940 (948)	19,646·550 (48,510)
91·575 (225)	207·570 (510)	4,115·584 (10,112)	78·144 (192)	1,397·638 (3,434)	21,698·798 (53,314)
132·030 (326)	250·695 (619)	4,007·880 (9,896)	74·115 (183)	1,331·640 (3,288)	22,210·605 (54,841)
141·750 (350)	283·500 (700)	4,012·335 (9,907)	77·760 (192)	1,421·550 (3,510)	22,201·290 (54,818)
157·950 (390)	324·000 (800)	4,047·975 (9,995)	81·000 (200)	1,458·000 (3,600)	22,842·000 (56,400)
35·640 (88)	2,174·850 (5,370)	3,033·045 (7,489)	21·870 (54)	3,280·095 (8,099)	26,970·570 (66,594)
46·575 (115)	2,020·950 (4,990)	2,770·200 (6,840)	43·740 (108)	2,907·900 (7,180)	24,299·595 (59,999)
52·650 (130)	1,983·285 (4,897)	2,784·375 (6,875)	48·600 (120)	2,920·050 (7,210)	24,291·900 (59,980)
68·850 (170)	1,878·390 (4,638)	2,748·735 (6,787)	55·890 (138)	2,887·650 (7,130)	24,118·155 (59,551)
..	2,153·385 (5,317)	3,063·015 (7,563)	41·715 (103)	2,458·755 (6,071)	27,211·140 (67,188)
..	2,193·075 (5,415)	3,036·285 (7,497)	44·145 (109)	2,515·455 (6,211)	28,933·605 (71,441)
42·120 (104)	7,700·265 (19,013)	2,010·015 (4,963)	30·375 (75)	371·790 (918)	24,127·065 (59,573)
46·575 (115)	9,356·310 (23,102)	2,159·460 (5,332)	32·400 (80)	384·750 (950)	27,148·365 (67,033)
27·540 (68)	8,144·955 (20,111)	4,605·660 (11,372)	27·135 (67)	361·260 (892)	23,372·145 (57,709)
28·755 (71)	8,814·015 (21,763)	5,382·855 (13,291)	41·310 (102)	368·955 (911)	22,216·680 (54,856)
44·145 (109)	5,962·410 (14,722)	2,048·085 (5,057)	..	264·870 (654)	19,069·020 (47,084)
142·560 (352)	7,072·920 (17,464)	2,536·920 (6,264)	..	294·030 (726)	22,976·055 (56,731)

indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

Groundnut.

Bhir district accounts for about seven per cent of the total area under groundnut in the State and is fourth in respect of production in Maharashtra. The groundnut crop in Bhir accounts for about 66 per cent of the total area under oil-seeds and about 9 per cent of the total cropped area. It is grown all over the district, but mainly in Ambejogai, Kaij, Bhir and Manjlegaon tahsils.

Groundnut is grown both as a dry crop and under irrigation the area under irrigation being hardly 202.5 hectares (about 500 acres). It requires 635 mm. (about 25 inches) of rainfall for dry farming. Good alluvial loams, medium black, light sandy and well drained sandy loam soils are congenial for its growth. Black cotton soils are also put to groundnut cultivation.

Deep ploughing, intensive harrowing and inter-culturing are of prime importance. Groundnut seeds are sown in rows either by the dibbling method or by three-coultered drill. Under the former, furrows are opened by the coultered drill and seeds are dibbled by hands in the furrows. Under the latter, seeds are dropped in bowls which are connected to the coulters by means of hollow bamboo tubes. The latter method is common though the dibbling method which saves seeds and assures germination is regarded better. Sowing is done in June or July.

Groundnut is adaptable to a wide range of climate. Bright sunshine is essential for flowering while moist and friable soil is good for penetration of the peg and subsequent development of pods. The alternate spell of dry and wet weather are very conducive to pod formation. Excellent groundnut crop comes up if well distributed rainfall ranging from 635 mm. to 685.8 mm. (25 to 27 inches) is received during the monsoon season. Interculturing and weeding has to be done regularly. At least four inter-culturings are done. The crop is ready for harvest by the middle of October. Harvesting is done by uprooting plants from the ground, and the pods are separated by hands or by beating the pod bearing plants on a log of wood.

There are two main varieties in the district, *viz.*, (i) *ghungrya* or *uptya*, an erect variety and (ii) *poorya*, a spreading variety. The former is a low yielding early variety whereas the latter is a high yielding late variety. The early variety can be grown in lighter soils, while the late maturing groundnut is usually taken in heavier soils. An improved strain, *Faizpur*[1] *1-5* (bunch type), which is introduced recently yields higher. Normal yield of the local strains of groundnut amounts to 3.73 to 4.48 quintals (10 to 12 maunds) and that of the improved one to 4.48 to 6.72 quintals (12 to 18 maunds). The crop is rarely irrigated. Naturally, yield of the irrigated crop is much higher.

Linseed.

Linseed (*jawas* or *akshi*) occupies about 14 per cent of the total area under oil-seeds in the district. Manjlegaon and Ambejogai tahsils have a larger area under this crop than the other tahsils.

[1] This strain is evolved in Jalgaon district.

OIL-SEEDS.
Linseed.

It is a *rabi* crop grown along with wheat and jowar, with strips of about nine rows alternating with a few rows of wheat, gram or jowar. It is also grown as a border crop around fields of wheat or gram. Black cotton soils, with their characteristic high clay and lime contents, and alluvial soils are congenial for its good growth. Though irrigation assures better growth, it can be produced as a dry crop also. Sowing is done along with wheat, gram or jowar in October-November and is harvested in January-February. As the seeds, after ripening, shed easily, the plants are uprooted when the capsules are just ripe and begin to open. The dried plants are beaten with sticks to thresh out the seeds completely. A good crop yields about 400-500 lbs. per acre. But the average yield is 200 lbs. only. So far, no improved strains have been introduced.

Safflower.

Safflower (*karadi*) is usually grown as a mixed crop with *rabi*, wheat, gram and jowar, though it can be grown as a pure crop or border crop to keep away stray cattle. It is sown in October-November and harvested in January-February. The preparations are the same as the ones given to the crops along with which it is grown. Two inter-culturings are given after the crop comes up. The crop is ripe in about four months. The plants are uprooted and stacked for a few days. The dried plants are threshed with sticks and the seeds are separated.

This crop requires medium to heavy soils. The average yield per acre is about 200 lbs. Recently, improved strains of *karadi* have been introduced. Edible oil is extracted from the seeds. The oil-cake is utilised as a good cattle feed. The tender leaves of safflower are used as a vegetable.

Castor-seed.

Castor-seed (*erandi*) is a catch crop grown on farm boundaries and waste lands. It is often grown mixed with other crops. There are two types of plant varieties, annual and perennial. The annual varieties are much smaller than the perennial ones. The latter grow rapidly even up to a height of 4.57 to 6.09 m. (15 to 20 feet). Perennial castor plants are chiefly grown along irrigation water channels, on borders of garden lands or irrigated lands.

Sowing is done by dibbling the seeds in June-July and harvesting can be done in February-March. When grown as a pure crop, the seed is sown at a distance of 0.91 m. (three feet) either way; as a mixed crop the seeds are mixed with those of the main crop in any proportion. Castor-seed cultivation is a good source of income to the farmers.

An improved strain (*S-20*) which gives better yield and more percentage of oil is introduced recently in the district.

Other oil-seeds

Sesamum (*til*), niger (*karale til*) and sunflower (*suryaphool*) are minor oil-seeds grown mainly on light soils in Bhir district.

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Sesamum is widely grown and gives good returns to the cultivators. It is grown as a mixed crop with cotton, groundnut, jowar, etc. Moderate rainfall and occasional sunshine are congenial for good growth. It is mainly grown as a *kharif* crop which is harvested in October-November.

If grown as a mixed crop, sesame seed is mixed with that of the main crop and sown in rows by means of a coultered drill. In the case of a sole crop the seeds are broadcast on well-prepared soil.

Sesame oil is obtained by pressing the seeds in an oil *ghani*.

Nigar-seed also is usually grown as a mixed crop with *ragi*, groundnut, castor-seed, jowar or bajri. It does not require intensive ploughing or manuring.

The yield depends much upon the proportion of niger in the mixed crop. When grown as a sole crop, its yield ranges between 300 and 400 lbs. per acre.

Sunflower, though grown in gardens for its beautiful flower, is also valued as an oil-seed. The seeds yield an excellent edible and burning oil which is also used as a lubricant.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES. Chillis.

Chillis (*mirchi*), coriander (*kothimbir*) and garlic (*lasun*) are the important condiments and spices in the district.

The chilli is grown mainly as an irrigated crop mixed with cotton. The total area under this crop in the district was 5,720.220 hectares (14,124 acres) in 1961-62. The seedlings are first grown on separate beds and after about one month they are transplanted in June-July. The green as well as ripe chillis are picked. The picking of chillis goes on for three to five months. The local variety is short, yellowish and red. The *sankeshwari* variety of chillis is being newly introduced. The crop can be taken on a wide range of soils and under different climatic conditions.

Coriander.

Coriander (*kothimbir*) is grown in the district for seed as well as for green vegetables. It is mainly grown in Ambejogai and Kaij tahsils. Its seeds are locally known as *dhane* which possess medicinal properties. The crop is harvested by uprooting the plants after about three months from its sowing. Generally threshing is done by beating with sticks.

Garlic.

Garlic (*lasun*) is grown on a very small scale. It is taken as an irrigated crop usually on black soils. It is planted in November and harvested in February-March. The bulbs are uprooted either by hand or with light pick-axe.

The following table gives the area under condiments and spices in the district from 1956-57 to 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 15

AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN BHIR DISTRICT (FROM 1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Cardamom (3)	Chillis (4)	Turmeric (5)	Coriander (6)	Garlic (7)	Fenugreek (8)	Other condiments and spices (9)	Total condiments and spices (10)
Bhir	1956-57	..	1,354·484 (3,347)	13·355 (33)	392·545 (970)	27·923 (69)	..	..	1,788·307 (4,419)
	1957-58	..	1,047·732 (2,589)	..	42·087 (104)	25·900 (64)	..	..	1,115·719 (2,757)
	1958-59	.	1,161·449 (2,870)	..	80·128 (198)	16·996 (42)	..	..	1,258·573 (3,110)
	1959-60	..	995·932 (2,461)	..	..	14·973 (37)	..	..	1,010·905 (2,498)
	1960-61	..	1,091·438 (2,697)	..	..	55·442 (137)	..	.	1,146·880 (2,834)
	1961-62	..	898·403 (2,220)	..	258·189 (638)	27·923 (69)	..	749·478 (1,852)	1,933·993 (4,779)
Georai	1956-57	.	691·608 (1,709)	0·405 (1)	23·067 (57)	10·117 (25)	..	..	725·197 (1,792)
	1957-58	..	660·043 (1,631)	1·214 (3)	21·448 (53)	10·117 (25)	..	..	692·822 (1,712)
	1958-59	..	754·739 (1,865)	2·023 (5)	25·495 (63)	1·619 (4)	16·997 (42)	19·425 (48)	820·298 (2,027)
	1959-60	..	732·481 (1,810)	6·880 (17)	35·612 (88)	47·753 (118)	20·640 (51)	33·589 (83)	876·955 (2,167)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

TABLE No. 15—*cont.*

AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Cardamom (3)	Chillis (4)	Turmeric (5)	Coriander (6)	Garlic (7)	Fenugreek (8)	Other condiments and spices (9)	Total condiments and spices (10)
	1960-61	..	450·415 (1,113)	5·666 (14)	31·565 (78)	11·331 (28)	..	40·669 (100)	539 446 (1,333)
	1961-62	..	299·467 (740)	6 880 (17)	20·234 (50)	..	..	..	326 581 (807)
Ashti	1956-57	20·639 (51)	920·256 (2,274)	..	..	25·090 (62)	..	..	965 985 (2,387)
	1957-58	13·354 (33)	676 635 (1,672)	..	..	15 783 (39)	..	..	705 772 (1,744)
	1958-59	..	778·616 (1,924)	..	8·094 (20)	12 949 (32)	..	..	799·659 (1,976)
	1959-60	..	940·490 (2,324)	..	14·569 (36)	16·592 (41)	..	..	971 551 (2,401)
	1960-61	..	828·797 (2,048)	..	2·428 (6)	15·378 (38)	..	..	846·603 (2,092)
	1961-62	..	901·236 (2,227)	..	..	14 568 (36)	..	..	995·804 (2,263)
Patoda	1956-57	..	640·213 (1,582)	..	38·040 (94)	..	..	..	678·253 (1,676)
	1957-58	..	356·123 (880)	..	38·445 (95)	..	..	..	394·568 (975)
	1958-59	..	354·100 (875)	..	37·636 (93)	..	..	..	391·736 (968)

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	1959-60	..	267·093 (660)	..	25·495 (63)	..	..	..	292·588 (723)
	1960-61	..	279·233 (690)	..	33·184 (82)	..	.	..	312·417 (772)
	1961-62	..	380·405 (940)	..	32·375 (80)	..	..	..	412·780 (1,020)
Ambejogai	1956-57	..	1,299·447 (3,211)	8·903 (22)	472·269 (1,167)	21·043 (52)	..	..	1,801·662 (4,452)
	1957-58	..	1,250·884 (3,091)	5·665 (14)	571·821 (1,413)	7·690 (19)	..	..	1,836·060 (4,537)
	1958-59	..	1,039·838 (2,669)	..	384·047 (949)	46·944 (116)	..	..	1,470·629 (3,634)
	1959-60	.	1,255·335 (3,102)	..	363·003 (897)	57·465 (142)	..	..	1,675·804 (4,141)
	1960-61	..	1,161·449 (2,870)	..	399·425 (987)	263·536 (157)	..	..	1,624·410 (4,014)
	1961-62	..	1,173·589 (2,900)	2·023 (5)	364·217 (900)	64·750 (160)	..	..	1,604·579 (3,965)
Kaij	1956-57	..	1,628·457 (4,024)	20·639 (51)	1,455·655 (3,597)	56·656 (140)	..	4·047 (10)	3,165·454 (7,822)
	1957-58	..	1,691·587 (4,180)	38·445 (95)	1,493·696 (3,691)	62·726 (155)	..	6·880 (17)	3,293·334 (8,138)
	1958-59	..	1,703·728 (4,210)	34·398 (85)	1,493·291 (3,690)	66·773 (165)	..	8,094 (20)	3,306·284 (8,170)
	1959-60	..	1,713·845 (4,235)	28·328 (70)	1,383·217 (3,418)	.	..	12·140 (30)	3,137·530 (7,753)
	1960-61	..	1,560·274 (3,857)	5·261 (13)	1,686·327 (4,167)	44·920 (111)	3·642 (9)	..	3,301·024 (8,157)
	1961-62	..	1,556·017 (3,845)	8·903 (22)	1,719·106 (4,248)	43·706 (108)	4·856 (12)	..	3,332·588 (8,235)
Manjiegaon	1956-57	..	780·639 (1,929)	..	69·201 (171)	4·047 (10)	..	..	853·887 (2,110)
	1957-58	..	855·360 (2,112)	..	82·215 (203)	5·265 (13)	..	..	942·840 (2,326)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 15—*cont.*

AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares*]

Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Cardamom (3)	Chillis (4)	Turmeric (5)	Coriander (6)	Garlic (7)	Fenugreek (8)	Other condiments and spices (9)	Total condiments and spices (10)
Manjlegaon—*cont.*	1958-59 ..	.	766·070 (1,893)	..	76·486 (169)	7·689 (19)	..	..	850·245 (2,101)
	1959-60 ..	..	875·336 (2,163)	..	85·389 (211)	8·498 (21)	..	..	969·223 (2,395)
	1960-61 ..	..	4,52 843 (1,119)	..	33·589 (83)	6 775 (16)	..	..	492·907 (1,218)
	1961-62 ..	..	506·667 (1,252)	..	20·234 (50)	11·331 (28)	4	..	538·232 (1,330)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

Cotton and *ambadi* are the only fibre crops grown in this district. The total area under them is given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 16

AREA UNDER FIBRES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (Bombay Hemp) (4)	Ambdi (Deccan Hemp) (5)
Bhir	1956-57	4,881·060 (12,052)	70·820 (175)	312·417 (772)
	1957-58	4,376·835 (10,807)	127·476 (315)	253·738 (627)
	1958-59	4,589·460 (11,332)	117·359 (290)	250·905 (620)
	1959-60	5,367·060 (13,252)	127·476 (351)	377·976 (934)
	1960-61	5,959·170 (14,714)	108·456 (268)	154·995 (383)
	1961-62	7,921·800 (19,560)	..	331·842 (820)
Georai	1956-57	22,511·520 (55,584)	109·265 (270)	607·434 (1,501)
	1957-58	22,383·135 (55,267)	91·054 (225)	708·200 (1,750)
	1958-59 ..	26,457·840 (65,328)	..	99·148 (245)
	1959-60 ..	24,068·340 (59,428)	..	282·875 (699)
	1960-61	11,065·815 (27,123)	..	236·336 (584)
	1961-62	26,457·840 (65,328)	..	377·976 (934)
Ashti ..	1956-57	2,037·960 (5,032)	41·683 (103)	230·671 (570)
	1957-58	990·225 (2,445)	17·806 (44)	210·437 (520)
	1958-59 . ..	467·775 (1,115)	38·041 (94)	222·982 (551)
	1959-60	1,048·545 (2,589)	10·522 (26)	175·634 (434)
	1960-61	1,067·580 (2,636)	2·429 (6)	109·265 (270)
	1961-62 .. .	1,631·745 (4,029)	11·331 (28)	49·372 (122)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 16—*cont.*

AREA UNDER FIBRES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares]*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (Bombay Hemp) (4)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp) (5)
Patoda ..	1956-57	3,020·576 (7,464)	13·355 (33)	649·925 (1,606)
	1957-58	3,128.627 (7,731)	11·736 (29)	647·093 (1,599)
	1958-59	3,127·413 (7,728)	12·545 (31)	641·022 (1,584)
	1959-60	967·199 (2,390)	16·187 (40)	679·872 (1,680)
	1960-61	874·122 (2,160)	36 422 (90)	643·451 (1,590)
	1961-62	1,048·137 (2,590)	14·164 (35)	538·232 (1,330)
Ambejogai .	1956-57	8,858·981 (21,891)	524·473 (1,296)	1,450·394 (3,584)
	1957-58	10,831·016 (26,764)	582·343 (1,439)	1,241·577 (3,068)
	1958-59	6,735·594 (16,644)	519·617 (1,284)	1,416·806 (3,501)
	1959-60	6,924·987 (17,112)	492·503 (1,217)	1,314·015 (3,247)
	1960-61	7,347·074 (18,155)	525 687 (1,299)	1,35[illegible]·484 (3,347)
	1961-62	8,017·639 (19,812)	526 092 (1,300)	1,618·744 (4,000)
Kaij	1956-57	10,586·181 (26,159)	339·127 (838)	730·053 (1,804)
	1957-58	9,654 189 (23,856)	315·655 (780)	643 451 (1,590)
	1958-59	9,570·824 (23,650)	328·605 (812)	657·210 (1,624)
	1959-60	8,586·627 (21,218)	339·936 (840)	643·451 (1,590)
	1960-61	9,621·005 (23,774)	378·786 (936)	723·983 (1,789)
	1961-62	11,547·715 (28,535)	365·026 (902)	738·552 (1,825)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 16—*concld.*

AREA UNDER FIBRES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

*[In Hectares]

Tahsil	Year	Cotton	Sann-Hemp (Bombay Hemp)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Manjlegaon ..	1956-57	21,561·670 (53,280)	167·945 (415)	660·852 (1,633)
	1957-58 .. .	18,573·064 (45,895)	171 991 (425)	662·875 (1,638)
	1958-59	21,664·865 (53,535)	248·477 (614)	893·142 (2,207)
	1959-60	21,910·105 (54,141)	267·497 (661)	937·657 (2,317)
	1960-61]'.. ..	22,552·746 (55,729)	6·880 (17)	1,354 079 (3,346)
	1961-62	21,009·273 (51,915)	191·821 (474)	1,090·224 (2,694)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

Cotton.

Cotton occupies a large area in the district and is mainly grown in Georai and Manjlegaon tahsils. It is locally known as *kapasi*. It grows best in black alluvial soil, and needs rainfall ranging between 50.8 and 76 2 mm. (20 and 30 inches). Medium and lighter type of soils that are well drained also give satisfactory yields. It is grown all over the district mainly as a dry crop. Generally, it is sown at the end of June and is ready for picking after five or six months. The crop is grown in ridges 0.457 to 0.914 m. (1½ to 3 feet) apart The distance between the plants in the row varies from 0.15 to 0.23 m. (six to nine inches).

The crop is sown with a drill by the middle or end of June. In about 6 weeks the seeds begin to sprout, and four weeks later, the crop is weeded by hand. When the rains are heavy a second weeding is done in about 2 weeks, and 3 weeks afterwards the operation is repeated for the third time. The crop flowers in about 4 months after sowing and in another month and a half it is ready for the first picking, *i.e.*, in November. Second picking takes place two weeks later.

Hemp.

Ambadi belongs to the cotton family. It is a *kharif* crop and is not exacting in its requirements. It is, therefore, adaptable to a wide range of climates and soils. It grows best in the alluvial and medium-deep soils.

Ambadi is grown as a mixed crop along with jowar, bajri or pulses. It is sown in June-July and ripens in August-September. The crop is harvested when the stalks are dry. The plants which ripen in October and November are uprooted, dried in sun for a few days and tied into separate bundles. The leaves and capsules are easily separated by beating the bundles. The seed is removed

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Hemp

from the capsule by beating and is cleaned by winnowing. As its leaves provide excellent manure, the ripe crop is left standing in the field for about a month.

The land is ploughed annually during February and April and is then levelled with the *vakhar*. The crop does not grow on poor soils. When the crop is raised for fibre the plants are pulled out in September or October but when required for seed, they are allowed to ripen for a fortnight longer. When the plants are uprooted, they are tied in bundles and placed standing in a pool of water where they are allowed to rot. The threshing operation, in which the fibre has to be stripped by hand, is very tedious. The fibre is made into ropes and stalks are used for thatching.

Bombay Hemp (*sann*) is a *kharif* crop grown in clayey loams, black and lateritic soils. It is mainly produced for green manuring. Its green tops are often used as fodder. The crop is sown thick when it is grown for green manuring. It is sown in June-July. The crop after two or three months is levelled and ploughed so as to mix it with the soil. The *sann* is also grown for the production of fibre. The stalks are either cut or uprooted. When the leaves are stripped off, the stalks are tied in bundles and placed in water for retting. After about a week they are taken out and the bark is then peeled off and beaten on a stone or wood and lastly washed in water.

FRUITS.

The common fruits grown in this district are banana, mango, guava (*peru*), citrus (*mosambi*, oranges and lime), grapes (*draksha*), custard apple (*sitaphal*), pomegranate (*dalimb*) and bullock's heart (*ramphal*). The following table gives the area under fruits in the district during the period from 1956-57 to 1961-62.

TABLE No. 17

AREA UNDER FRUITS IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[*In Hectares]

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Grape (3)	Banana (4)	Mango (5)	Sweet Orange (6)	Sour lime (7)	Pomelo (8)	Other Citrus Fruits (9)	Pomegranate (10)
Bhir	1956-57 ..	10·927 (27)	82·556 (204)	176·038 (435)	..	..	..	38·850 (96)	..
	1957-58 ..	12·141 (30)	94·292 (233)	178·062 (440)	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	31·566 (78)	104·409 (258)	205·176 (507)	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	27·114 (67)	97·529 (241)	394·164 (974)	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	69·606 (172)	54·228 (134)	571·416 (1,412)	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	50·181 (124)	47·753 (118)	571·416 (1,412)	..	9·713 (24)	..	..	..
Georai	1956-57 ..	2·429 (6)	14·569 (36)	6·070 (15)	..	..	..	31·970 (79)	0·405 (1)
	1957-58 ..	1·215 (3)	32·375 (80)	6·070 (15)	6·475 (16)	..	..	0·809 (2)	..
	1958-59 ..	1·618 (4)	34·398 (85)	6·879 (17)	..	0·809 (2)	..	1·215 (3)	..
	1959-60 ..	4·857 (12)	45·325 (112)	14·973 (37)	..	1·214 (3)	..	2·023 (5)	..
	1960-61 ..	3·237 (8)	7·669 (19)	3·642 (9)	..	1·619 (4)	..	6·475 (16)	..
	1961-62 ..	4·857 (12)	20·637 (51)	3·642 (9)	..	1·214 (3)	..	2·023 (5)	..

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres

TABLE No. 17—*cont.*

AREA UNDER FRUITS IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[*In Hectares]

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Grape (3)	Banana (4)	Mango (5)	Sweet Orange (6)	Sour lime (7)	Pomelo (8)	Other Citrus Fruits (9)	Pomegranate (10)
Ashti	1956-57 ..	..	4·857 (12)	3·237 (8)	..	..	..	51·395 (127)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	6·879 (17)	..	5·666 (14)	40·469 (100)	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	0·809 (2)	5·261 (13)	..	53·037 (136)	6·475 (16)	..	..	.
	1959-60 ..	..	4·452 (11)	8·498 (21)	52·609 (130)	6·880 (17)	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	2·833 (7)	5·261 (13)	70·820 (175)	5·261 (13)	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	2·833 (7)	5·261 (13)	48·562 (120)	8·498 (21)	..	..	..
Patoda	1956-57 ..	1·214 (3)	15·378 (38)	..	..	..	..	4·452 (11)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	14·568 (36)	..	..	..	..	4·856 (12)	..
	1958-59 ..	..	15·378 (38)	..	4·047 (10)	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	23·472 (58)	..	12·141 (30)	..	..	.	..
	1960-61 ..	..	24·281 (60)	..	12·141 (30)	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	40·869 (100)	..	8·094 (20)	..	..	..	..
Ambejogai	1956-57 ..	1·214 (3)	101·576 (251)	44·516 (110)	..	..	..	91·054 (225)	21·445 (53)

	1957-58	14·568 (36)	119·787 (296)	12·141 (30)	..	..	.	33·993 (84)	6·475 (16)
	1958-59	0·405 (1)	144·877 (358)	..	79·723 (197)	..	..	..	..
	1959-60	0·810 (2)	168·349 (416)	..	79·723 (197)	..	..	..	..
	1960-61	1·214 (3)	231·685 (573)	..	79·723 (197)	..	..	..	..
	1961-62	2·024 (5)	242·812 (600)	..	80·937 (200)	..	..	..	..
Kaij	1956-57	3·237 (8)	87·007 (215)	1·619 (4)	..	..	0·405 (1)	26·305 (65)	..
	1957-58	4·452 (11)	..	2·428 (6)	..	..	0·809 (2)	..	..
	1958-59	6·070 (15)	..	2·428 (6)	..	..	1·214 (3)	..	..
	1959-60	..	..	10·117 (25)	..	..	3·238 (8)	..	..
	1960-61	4·856 (12)	171·182 (423)	..	24·686 (61)	1·619 (4)	..	2·833 (7)	..
	1961-62	4·856 (12)	180·085 (445)	..	24·686 (61)	1·619 (4)	..	2·428 (6)	..
Manjlegaon	1956-57	2·023 (5)	44·516 (110)	2·428 (6)	..	..	..	21·044 (52)	..
	1957-58	2·023 (5)	43·302 (107)	2·428 (6)	..	.	..	21·044 (52)	..
	1958-59	2·023 (5)	47·753 (118)	3·642 (9)	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60	2·833 (7)	49·777 (123)	3·642 (9)	.	..		..	..
	1960-61	3·237 (8)	29·137 (72)	2·833 (7)	36·422 (90)	..	..	..	..
	1961-62	4·452 (11)	34·398 (85)	2·833 (7)	10·521 (26)	..	..	..	..

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No 17—*cont.*

AREA UNDER FRUITS IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[*In Hectares]

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Guava (11)	Papaya (12)	Bullock's Heart (13)	Other fresh fruits (14)	Total fresh fruits (15)	Dry fruits (16)	Total fruits (17)
Bhir	1956-57 ..	63·131 (156)	5·261 (13)	..	4·451 (11)	381·214 (942)	382·023 (944)	763·237 (1886)
	1957-58 ..	42·087 (104)	17·806 (44)	..	44·920 (111)	389 308 (962)	..	389 308 (962)
	1958-59 ..	63·940 (158)	11·331 (28)	..	46·943 (116)	465·365 (1145)	.	463·365 (1145)
	1959-60 ..	..	20·639 (51)	2 833 (7)	36·827 (91)	579·106 (1431)	.	579·106 (1431)
	1960-61 ..	..	31·970 (79)	4·047 (10)	69·606 (172)	600·873 (1979)		800 873 (1979)
	1961-62 ..	41·278 (102)	16·187 (40)	4·047 (10)	247·668 (612)	988·243 (24442)		988·243 (2442)
Georai	1956-57 ..	25·899 (64)	7·284 (18)	..	0·405 (1)	89·031 (220)		89·031 (220)
	1957-58 ..	19·829 (49)	9·903 (22)	..	34·803 (86)	110·479 (273)		110·479 (273)
	1958-59 .	22·258 (55)	14·973 (37)	..	34·803 (86)	116·454 (289)	..	116·459 (289)
	1959-60 ..	26·709 (66)	19·020 (47)	..	5·261 (13)	119·382 (295)	..	119·382 (295)
	1960-61 ..	31·161 (77)	9 713 (24)	..	36·017 (89)	99·553 (246)	..	99·553 (246)
	1961-62 ..	26·709 (66)	11·736 (29)	..	36·017 (89)	106·837 (264)	..	106·837 (264)

Ashti ..	1956-57 ..	16·997 (42)	4·857 (12)	..	..	81·342 (201)	..	81·342 (201)
	1957-58 ..	15·783 (39)	25·475 (16)	..	..	75·272 (186)	..	75·272 (186)
	1958-59 ..	13·759 (34)	4·048 (10)	..	..	85·389 (211)	..	85·389 (211)
	1959-60 ..	14·973 (37)	3·238 (8)	..	..	90·656 (224)	..	90·650 (224)
	1960-61 ..	8·498 (21)	1·619 (4)	..	..	94·292 (233)	..	94·292 (233)
	1961-62 ..	13·759 (34)	1·214 (3)	..	..	80·128 (198)	..	80·128 (198)
Patoda ..	1956-57 ..	12·545 (31)	4·047 (10)	..	..	37·636 (93)	..	37·636 (93)
	1957-58 ..	12·141 (30)	5·666 (14)	..	..	37·231 (92)	..	37·231 (92)
	1958-59 ..	11·331 (28)	6·880 (17)	..	..	37·636 (93)	..	37·636 (93)
	1959-60 ..	25·090 (62)	22·662 (56)	..	..	83·365 (206)	..	83·365 (206)
	1960-61 ..	26·304 (65)	36·422 (90)	..	..	99·148 (245)	..	99·148 (245)
	1961-62 ..	16·187 (40)	28·328 (70)	..	..	93·078 (230)	..	93·078 (230)
Ambejogai ..	1956-57 ..	60·703 (150)	..	..	1·214 (3)	321·725 (795)	..	321·725 (795)
	1957-58 ..	14·975 (37)	..	..	52·609 (130)	254·546 (629)	..	254·546 (629)
	1958-59 ..	91·459 (226)	..	..	72·439 (179)	388·903 (961)	..	388·903 (961)
	1959-60 ..	89·840 (222)	..	..	72·439 (179)	411·161 (1016)	..	411·161 (1016)
	1960-61 ..	93·878 (230)	..	..	72·843 (180)	478·743 (1183)	..	478·943 (1183)
	1961-62 ..	101·171 (250)	..	..	76·809 (190)	503·834 (1245)	..	503·834 (1245)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres

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TABLE No. 17—*cont.*

AREA UNDER FRUITS IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[*In Hectares]

Tahsil	Year	Guava	Papaya	Bullock's Heart	Other fresh fruits	Total fresh fruits	Dry fruits	Total fruits
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Kaij ..	1956-57 ..	62·726 (155)	1·214 (3)	..	0·405 (1)	182·918 (452)	..	182·918 (452)
	1957-58 ..	56·656 (140)	..	..	..	64·345 (159)	..	64·345 (159)
	1958-59 ..	58·680 (145)	..	..	..	68·392 (169)	..	68·392 (169)
	1959-60 ..	56·656 (140)	..	..	..	70·011 (173)	..	70·011 (173)
	1960-61 ..	97·529 (241)	0·405 (1)	..	.	303·110 (749)	..	303·110 (749)
	1961-62 ..	98·744 (244)	0·809 (2)	..	..	313·227 (774)	..	313·227 (774)
Manjlegaon ..	1956-57 ..	27·518 (68)	0·405 (1)	..	0·405 (1)	98·339 (243)	..	98·339 (243)
	1957-58 ..	30·351 (75)	1·214 (3)	..	..	100·362 (248)	..	100·362 (248)
	1958-59 ..	37·636 (93)	.	..	..	91·054 (225)	..	91·054 (225)
	1959-60 .	52·204 (129)	2·833 (7)	..	..	111·289 (275)	..	111·289 (275)
	1960-61 ..	34·398 (85)	..	..	34·047 (10)	110·074 (272)	..	110·074 (272)
	1961-62 ..	32·375 (80)	..	..	20·639 (51)	105·218 (260)	..	105·218 (260)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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FRUITS.

Banana.

The banana is grown on a small scale in this district. The popular variety grown in the district is *bassai.*

The banana thrives best in rainfall ranging between 2,286 and 2,540 mm (90 and 100 inches). It also does well with liberal irrigation. The crop does very well in soft spongy soils. In Bhir district the annual average rainfall is 678.180 mm (26.70 inches) only and hence production of the banana is on a negligible scale.

Spacing of the crop depends on the different varieties. The *bassai* variety is planted at 1.52 x 1.52 m (5′ x 5′). After planting, two harrowings are given to remove weeds. Irrigation beds are repaired three times during the life of the crop. Top dressing of 5 lbs. of oil-cake is given in two doses in the 3rd and 4th month, respectively, along with which earthing up is also done.

Flowering starts after about 9 months and continues for 3 to 4 months and it takes 18--20 months after planting for the whole crop to come to maturity.

The banana can be allowed to multiply in the same field. But *bassai* bananas degenerate if allowed to grow in this manner. Therefore, they are always grown on a fresh piece of land which has been fallow or cultivated under dry crops.

Banana is harvested when the fruits get rounded and the dry petals drop from the end of fruit. By artificial heat, uniform colour can be obtained.

Guava.

The guava flourishes on a wide range of soils. It is propagated from seed as well as from grafts of the best quality plant. After a thorough tillage to the field, pits 0.610 x 0.610 m. (2′ x 2′) are dug. Pits are filled up with farmyard manure and soil. Planting is done 7.62 m (25′) apart each way. The field is then laid out for irrigation.

Generally guava starts blossoming from third year onward and thereafter the plantation is treated for crop. Area under this crop is 264.870 hectares (654 acres).

Pomegranate.

Pomegranate is grown in dry soils with light rainfall. It thrives well in short winters and long summers. It flourishes quite well on medium to lighter type of soils. In this district the fruit is grown in Ambejogai, Bhir and Georai tahsils The varieties produced are local. They are available from November to the end of May.

Seedlings are raised from the seeds of quality fruits and get ready for transplantation after one year. They are planted about 3.048 m (10′) apart in pits and given soils and farmyard manure The plants usually bear fruit 3 years after transplantation. Fruit-borer, and insect, ruins the crop. It can be controlled by spraying wettable DDT. Fruits are nourishing and used for table purpose.

Custard apple.

The crop flourishes best in dry and hot climate. It requires light soil. It is grown on the slopes of hills The plants are

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Bullock's heart.

raised from seeds. The plant bears fruit in about 3 to 4 years. The plant flowers from April to May and gives fruit between August and November.

Ramphal requires better soil than the custard apple and needs watering in dry climates. It ripens generally in the latter part of the cold season, mostly between January and February.

Chiku.

Chiku is widely grown all over the district. Rainfall varying between 1,905 and 2,540 mm. (75" and 100") from June to September suits the crop most while soils with a depth of 2' with loose structure like the sandy and black soils with a good drainage are quite suitable. Planting of chiku is done either in monsoon or in November.

Kagdi Limbu.

Kagdi Limbu does not require any special type of climate or soil. It is propagated by seeds or by budding.

Mosambi.

Mosambi.—It requires more or less dry and hot climate and loose and loamy very well drained but not sticky soil.

Seedlings of *Jamburi* are raised for about a year in nursery beds and budded in the fair weather after transplanting in rows in the nursery. After buds have successfully established the plants are planted in their permanent places. Pits 0.610 x 0.610 x 0.610 m. (2' x 2' x 2') are prepared 6.096 m. (20') apart and filled with soil mixed with 2 baskets of farmyard maunre of 10 lbs. of bonemeal. Watering is given regularly till harvesting. Winter crops like vegetables can be taken during the early years till fruiting starts

In well-managed plantations trees start bearing fruits at the age of three. Plantations yield maximum after 10—20 years.

The plant begins to bear at the age of four or five years. It flowers in January-February and fruits are ready for harvest in August-September.

Mango.

Amba.—Seedlings raised from mango stones are planted in the pits filled with good soil and manure. Mango grafts are also planted. The mango tree bears fruits after 5-6 years and continues till fifty years. Cold weather and strong winds cause florescence to shed and reduce the yield considerably. Ripe mangoes are used for preparing *ambaras* (juice) while raw ones are used for preparing pickles, chutney, drinks, etc.

VEGETABLES.

Cluster beans

Gavan is grown both as a pure and a mixed crop. The seeds are dibbled on both the sides of the ridges. The land is ploughed and harrowed before farmyard manure is applied. *Gavan* begins to bear pods in three months. The pod is used as vegetable while the seed is utilised as cattle feed. The seeds also yield a gum which can fetch good returns provided large-scale cultivation is undertaken and other facilities are available.

French beans

Shravan ghevda is generally grown in the hot and *kharif* seasons in flat-beds by drill The crop is neither manured nor irrigated Flowering starts after 45 days. The crop is harvested in September.

Chuka is the most popular vegetable amongst the leafy vegetables. Although it can be grown in gardens at any time of the year, it is taken mainly as a *kharif* crop. It is ready for use in a month after sowing. The sour leaves and tender stems are used as vegetable.

Ambadi: It is also used as a vegetable.

Shepu: It is grown in garden lands, usually in cold season. Leaves are used as vegetable.

Rajgira, *methi* (fenugreek) *kardi*, *palak* are also vegetables grown extensively in the district. Other minor vegetables are *chandanbatva*, *alu*, *kothimbiri*, *pudina* and *ghol*.

Onion (*kanda*) is grown in medium soils both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The seedlings raised on seed-beds are transplanted in flat beds, after four or five weeks. They are planted at a distance of 0.10 to 0.13 m. (four to five inches). It requires five to six cart-loads of manure per acre and watering every ten or twelve days. In Bhir district both red and white varieties are grown. The cultivators consume its green leaves as vegetable.

Carrot (*gajar*): It is grown on medium black soil. Though it can be grown in both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, in this district it is grown in irrigated lands in *rabi* season by sowing the seed directly on ridges or in flat beds. The crop is ready for picking within three months of sowing. The root is eaten raw or boiled and is also used as a concentrate for cattle.

Radish (*mula*): It is grown in any season. Fairly rich but loose soil is required for good growth of the crop. The roots get ready after 4 to 5 weeks. It is grown in this district along with the irrigated crops. The variety grown is of a fairly large size.

Brinjal (*wange*): Brinjals grow well on medium brown soil 0.30 to 0.60 m. (12 to 24 inches) deep. It is a rainfed and irrigated crop. It is grown in rich soils, often on river banks and in gardens. In the gardens, it can be grown in any season. On dry lands, it is sown in June in seed-beds and transplanted during July. It begins to bear fruit generally after four months.

In this district brinjals are grown on a large scale mainly as a *rabi* crop, but at some places it is also produced in the *kharif* season. The variety of brinjals grown is small in size with pink and white stripes. It is the most common and cheap vegetable.

Tomato: Like brinjals, tomato can be grown both as a *rabi* and as a *kharif* crop. It requires deep ploughing and about 10 cart-loads of farmyard manure per acre. Seeds are first sown in nursery beds and then transplanted in 3 or 4 weeks, at a distance of 0.762 m. (2½') (generally in June, October and February). Irrigation is given immediately after transplanting and at intervals of 8 to 10 days when there is no rain. Earthing up is done before flowering. The crop gets ready in 2½ to 3 months. It is, however, grown on a small scale.

Cabbage (*kobi*): It is known as *patta kobi* and cauliflower is known as *phul gobi*. They are produced on a small scale as *rabi* vegetables. The crop is grown in cool winters where the soil is sandy loam and clay loam. The field is left fallow in *kharif* and is ploughed in September to a depth of 0.15 to 0.18 m. (6" to 7").

Seed is first sown in nursery beds in August and then transplanted in September. The crop comes to maturity after 3 to 3½ months.

Ridge gourd: It is very largely grown as a mixture in *kharif* as a catch crop on bunds and hedges. The crop requires medium type of soil and rainfall ranging from 508 to 2,540 mm. (20" to 100"). The land is first ploughed and harrowed and basins of 0.762 m. (2½') diameter are prepared with manure mixture. Seeds are sown in these basins. Flowering starts after 4 days and fruit begins to appear within a fortnight from this date.

Smooth gourd: This vegetable is also produced as a mixed crop. It is used as green vegetable only.

Bitter gourd (*karle*): It is grown either as a rainy season vegetable or in garden lands at any time of the year. It requires medium type of soil and rainfall ranging from 508 to 2,540 mm. (20" to 100"). Seeds are sown in the basins of 2½' diameter. Fruits appear after 2 months. It is produced as a mixed vegetable in beds, in bunds and hedges. It is used in green stage as vegetable. It is bitter in taste, and has medicinal values.

Bottle gourd (*dudia, kaddu*): It is commonly cultivated in garden lands. It is grown as a mixed crop in flat beds, on bunds and hedges. Only the long variety is grown. Seeds are dibbled in a basin. A basketful of farmyard manure and ash is put in the pit. The fruit is used as a vegetable. *Halva* is also prepared from it.

Chakki bhopla: Chakki bhopla is grown as a mixed crop on hedges and bunds.

Red pumpkin: It is generally grown round edges of garden lands. Medium to light soil and rainfall from 508 to 3,810 mm. (20" to 150") are required. It is grown in any season. Fruits get ready after 3 to 4 months and are harvested when fully ripe. It is then used as vegetable. This is grown on a large scale in Ashti tahsil in *kharif* season. The fruit weighs about 27 993 to 37.924 kg. (30 to 40 seers).

Cucumber (*kakdi* or *valuk*) is grown in garden lands as a *kharif* or hot-weather crop. 3--4 varieties are grown in the district: (i) elongated and redged; (ii) short-thick but green: (iii) medium long but thick and whitish green: (iv) shortest with white colour (*khira*).

Lady's finger : Lady's finger is grown on a considerable scale in the district. It is produced as a mixed crop with cotton or sugarcane. Five to six waterings are given in summer at an interval of 6-8 days. 10-12 lbs. of seed are sown per acre. Seeds are dibbled on both the sides of the ridges at a distance of 0.30 m. (12") in the row. Sowing is done in July or in February. Only tender fruits are harvested after six weeks. The green pods are used as vegetable, while the juice of wild variety (which has prickly hair) is used for purification of sugarcane juice at the time of *gul*-making.

The following table indicates area under each kind of vegetable in the district from 1956-57 to 1961-62:

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VEGETABLES.

TABLE No. 18

AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares*]

Tahsil	Year	Potato	Tapioca	Sweet Potato	Onion	Brinjal	Tomato	Bhendi (Lady's finger)	Musk Melon	Other vegetables	Total vegetables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Bhir	1956-57 ..	..	..	12 545 (31)	41·287 (102)	45·325 (112)	5·666 (14)	7·284 (18)	..	29·137 (72)	141·235 (349)
	1957-58 ..	..	..	25·899 (64)	33·994 (84)	31·970 (79)	..	9·713 (24)	..	96·720 (239)	198·296 (490)
	1958-59 ..	..	..	20·234 (50)	43·301 (107)	32·375 (80)	..	15·783 (39)	..	101·981 (252)	213·674 (528)
	1959-60 ..	..	..	28 733 (71)	6 475 (16)	27 114 (67)	..	25·495 (63)	..	92·268 (228)	180·085 (445)
	1960-61 ..	..	..	32·375 (80)	8 903 (22)	31·970 (79)	..	35·208 (87)	..	127·071 (314)	235·527 (582)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	12·950 (32)	55 037 (136)	36·427 (91)	..	..	..	50·990 (126)	155·804 (385)
Georai	1956-57 ..	..	..	10·522 (26)	49·776 (123)	33·994 (84)	0·405 (1)	1·214 (3)	.	14·973 (37)	110·884 (274)
	1957-58 ..	4·047 (10)	.	7·284 (18)	35 612 (88)	42·897 (106)	..	0·810 (2)	26·709 (66)	88·221 (218)	205·580 (508)
	1958-59 .	..	..	8 094 (20)	34·398 (85)	33·184 (82)	..	0·810 (2)	29·542 (73)	55·037 (136)	161·065 (398)
	1959-60 ..	..	..	20·639 (51)	36·017 (89)	40·667 (100)	..	2·023 (5)	.	6·880 (17)	106·028 (262)
	1960-61 ..	..	..	10·117 (25)	39·659 (98)	34·398 (85)	..	1·619 (4)	24·281 (60)	23·877 (59)	133·951 (331)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	36·017 (89)	40·669 (100)	..	0·810* (2)	29·542 (73)	25·899 (64)	132·737 (328)

Ashti	1956-57 ..	0·405 (1)	..	13·759 (34)	42·897 (106)	30·351 (75)	0·405 (1)	6·475 (16)	..	24·281 (60)	118·573 (293)
	1957-58 ..	..	..	2·023 (5)	67·987 (168)	46·539 (115)	..	..	..	76·081 (188)	192·630 (476)
	1958-59 ..	..	..	2·833 (7)	56·251 (139)	48·967 (121)	..	1·619 (4)	..	20·234 (50)	129·904 (321)
	1959-60 ..	..	0·405 (1)	8·903 (22)	69·606 (172)	47·348 (117)	..	1·214 (3)	..	22·662 (56)	150·138 (371)
	1960-61 ..	..	..	1·214 (3)	84·580 (209)	45·325 (112)	..	2·023 (5)	..	30·756 (76)	163·898 (405)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	0·810 (2)	21·853 (54)	42·492 (105)	..	..	..	15·782 (39)	80·937 (200)
Patoda	1956-57 ..	3·237 (8)	0·810 (2)	31·565 (78)	54·228 (134)	32·780 (81)	..	5·261 (13)	1·214 (3)	40·873 (101)	169·968 (420)
	1957-58 ..	..	0·405 (1)	32·374 (80)	53·823 (133)	30·756 (76)	..	4·856 (12)	0·810 (2)	48·967 (121)	171·991 (425)
	1958-59 ..	..	0·405 (1)	33·589 (83)	52·609 (130)	31·565 (78)	..	8·903 (22)	0·810 (2)	61·512 (152)	189·393 (468)
	1959-60 ..	..	1·619 (4)	36·421 (90)	64·750 (160)	36·421 (90)	..	21·044 (52)	..	60·703 (150)	220·958 (546)
	1960-61 ..	..	4·047 (10)	46·944 (116)	129·499 (320)	54·633 (135)	..	36·421 (90)	..	82·961 (205)	354·505 (876)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	40·469 (100)	153·781 (380)	38·445 (95)	..	24·281 (60)	..	56·251 (139)	313·227 (774)
Ambejogai	1956-57 ..	..	..	16·592 (41)	46·539 (115)	27·114 (67)	9·712 (24)	11·331 (28)	..	51·800 (128)	163·088 (403)
	1957-58 ..	..	..	43·706 (108)	11·336 (29)	6·880 (17)	2·428 (6)	2·833 (7)	..	12·545 (31)	80·128 (198)
	1958-59 ..	1·619 (4)	..	6·475 (16)	55·442 (137)	33·589 (83)	3·237 (8)	..	..	..	100·362 (248)
	1959-60 ..	2·833 (7)	..	5·665 (14)	59·489 (147)	32·208 (87)	3·642 (9)	..	..	10·522 (26)	117·359 (290)
	1960-61 ..	..	4·047 (10)	6·475 (16)	60·703 (150)	37·231 (92)	4·856 (12)	..	..	12·141 (30)	125·453 (310)
	1961-62 ..	..	6·070 (15)	8·094 (20)	76·890 (190)	40·469 (100)	6·070 (15)	..	..	10·117 (25)	147·710 (365)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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VEGETABLES.

TABLE No. 18—*concld.*

AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1956-57 TO 1961-62)

[In Hectares*]

Tahsil	Year	Potato	Tapioca	Sweet Potato	Onion	Brinjal	Tomato	Bhendi (Lady's finger)	Musk Melon	Other vegetables	Total vegetables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Kaij	1956-57 ..	..	3·642 (9)	18·211 (45)	111·289 (275)	62·726 (155)	6·070 (15)	8·903 (22)	..	67·583 (167)	278·422 (688)
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	133·546 (330)	117·359 (290)	9·713 (24)	14·164 (35)	..	81·746 (202)	356·528 (881)
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	129·499 (320)	108·456 (268)	10·117 (25)	12·141 (30)	..	78·914 (195)	339·127 (838)
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	142·045 (351)	120·192 (297)	14·164 (35)	23·471 (58)	..	171·225 (176)	371·097 (917)
	1960-61 ..	..	..	6·879 (17)	192·226 (475)	135·570 (335)	4·856 (12)	2·833 (7)	..	65·559 (162)	407·923 (1,008)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	6·475 (16)	193·440 (16)	138·402 (342)	6·070 (15)	3·642 (9)	..	65·964 (163)	413·993 (1,023)
Manjlegaon	1956-57 ..	0·405 (1)	1·214 (3)	1·214 (3)	24·281 (60)	30·351 (75)	..	4·452 (11)	..	37·636 (93)	99·553 (246)
	1957-58 .	0·810 (2)	0·405 (1)	2·428 (6)	29·137 (72)	32·375 (80)	..	6·070 (15)	..	52·609 (130)	123·834 (306)
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	65·964 (163)	50·586 (125)	..	..	..	63·131 (156)	179·681 (444)
	1959-60 ..	..	..	4·452 (11)	75·676 (187)	55·847 (138)	..	..	..	80·937 (200)	216·912 (536)
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	67·987 (168)	70·011 (173)	..	..	..	65·964 (163)	203·962 (504)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	69·606 (172)	28·328 (70)	.	..	..	91·054 (225)	188·998 (467)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A large number of agricultural implements are in use in the district. Most of these are made of indigenous materials with local labour. Their shape and form were dictated by the necessities of the time when they were invented and, a little, if any, change has taken place since then. Ploughs, harrows, seed drills and hoes are the main implements used in the district. Hand tools in use are *khurpi, vila, phavade, kudali, tikav,* etc. The age-old wooden plough is recently being replaced by the iron plough and the old *mot* by the oil engine in a few cases.

Plough.

The plough is of two kinds, the large or the *thorla nangar* and the small plough called *nangri*. The wooden plough is now disappearing. This plough opens a traingular furrow to a depth of about 0.15 to 0.20 m. (six to eight inches). It tears open the soil. This requires more effort than the cutting action of the iron plough. The iron plough opens a rectangular clear furrow by throwing the soil over with the wooden board attached to it. There being no wooden board in the wooden plough the soil loosens and is lifted by the *phal* without being turned upside down. Thus among the two the iron plough is advantageous. The number of bullocks drawing a plough depends upon the kind of the soil.

Seed Drill.

Seed drills used in the district are of three types: the four-coultered drill called the *pabhari,* the three-coultered called the *tiphan* and the two-coultered called the *duphan*. There is also a single tubed drill in use in the district called *mogha* or *moghan*. Except for the distance between two coulters there has been no change in the seed drill. It has teeth or *phans* communicating with tubes or *nalis* which end in a wooden bowl called *chade*. The sower keeps the seed bowl uniformly filled and the seeds pass through the tubes into the furrows made by the teeth. The number of bullocks required to draw the seed drill depends upon the kind of the soil. The seed is then covered with soil by rolling a log of wood.

Harrow.

The harrow is locally called as *vakhar* or *kulav*. It is a simple implement with an iron blade (*pas*) held in the lower end of the prongs fixed with a ring (*vasu*). A pole is fixed on the left side of the centre of the head piece. The harrow is locally manufactured and is put to use in different ways, *viz.*, as a light plough. a harrow clod crusher, weeder, leveller and for earthing up also.

Hoes.

There are two types of hoes. One is the slit hoe (*kolpe* or *phatiche kolpe*) and the other the entire blade hoe (*duba*). The bullock-drawn hoe has four hoes and is drawn by two to four bullocks. As the bullock hoe is worked, each hoe passes on either side of the row taking the young crop between the opening in the hoes. This helps the interculturing of four lines at a time. The slit hoe is used as long as the plants are young and can pass through the slit in the blade of the hoe.

The entire blade hoe (*duba*) is used for removing weeds when plants grow in height. As the hoe is worked the blade passes

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between two rows. At a time two lines can be taken up for this operation.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Hoes.

There are a number of hand tools in use in the district. The axe (*kurhad*) is used for cutting wood. The smaller axe called the *pharshi* is used for chopping down twigs of trees. Pick-axe (*kudali*) is used for digging, spade (*phavade*) is used for removing earth. Masker (*pekte*) is used for making crop lines while sowing the seed. Weeding hook (*khurpi*) is used to remove weeds. This is especially useful when it is not possible to operate bullock-drawn hoe. Its blade is very small, about 0.05 to 0.08 m. (two-three inches) in length and thus labour required per acre is much more. It is also used for stirring the soil. The sickle or *vila* is used for reaping crops and grass. Crowbar (*phar* or *sabal*) is used for digging holes. *Datale* is used for collecting weeds and the crop under threshing. All these tools are generally manufactured locally. However, many of the cultivators cannot afford to buy a plough and a seed drill.

Water-lifts.

Water is lifted from the well for irrigation by a leather bag called *mot*. Iron *mots* are also in use but they are very few. The old *mot* is slowly being replaced by the oil engine and the pumping set. With the advent of electricity even these will be replaced by pumps run on electric power.

Bullock-cart.

The bullock-cart usually known as the *bail gadi* or *bail bandi* is widely used for transport in rural and semi-urban parts of the district. At a number of places these are the only means of transport. The bullock-cart is very useful in carrying large quantities of grass and manure and transporting field produce to the markets. Its whole body is made of wood (generally of *babhul*) except the rims, the axle and the bush and *idi*. The spoked wheels are about four feet in diameter.

Sugarcane Roller.

The wooden roller of the former times is now rapidly being replaced by the iron sugarcane roller. There are three rollers which crush the cane. The three solid iron cylinders are turned into spiral screws which work in each other. To the upper end of the screws is fixed a lever. To work the mill, the lever is joined to the yoke of bullocks which are driven round the mill. As the cane is crushed the juice drops into a trough fixed in the ground just below the rollers and thence it is taken to another vessel for further operations.

LIVE-STOCK.

The agronomy of the district is still dependent on the live-stock. Cattle, and not the improved mechanical implements, continue to be a valuable possession of the farmer. Every farmer, who is economically sound, usually keeps a pair of bullocks, a few sheep, goats, cows and poultry. Bullocks and he-buffaloes are kept as draught or as breeding animals. Sheep, goats, buffaloes and poultry form the major portion of the live-stock of the district.

The main activities of animal husbandry in the district are to provide treatment for sick animals, control of epizootic diseases and castration of scrub bulls. Activities such as artificial insemination, improvement of local breed by introducing pure bred animals are also carried out in the district.

Bovines.

The live-stock of the district can be classified into bovine, ovine and poultry population. Horses, mules and asses also form an important class of the live-stock. Most of the animals are non-descript. The only pure breed that has been introduced in the district is *Deoni* breed. In the tahsils which are nearer to Ahmadnagar district, *khillari* animals are purchased from the cattle market at Walki in Ahmadnagar district. No special breed of buffaloes is introduced in the district. In some parts, however, *Pandharpuri* and *marathwada* type of buffaloes are found, but rarely.

Ovines.

The sheep which are generally reared by the Dhangars in the district are non-descript animals and are usually kept for wool, skin, hair and meat. However, under the scheme of mutton production, a special type of bread, *viz*., *bannure* breed which is specially known for mutton production has been introduced in the district. Though more costly than poultry-keeping, the sheep-rearing provides a profitable side business to the agriculturists. Its refuse which serves as manure, the milk of she-goats which can be used for domestic consumption, the meat of he-goats, the skin and the wool of sheep, all these combined supplement the agriculturists' income.

Horses, mules asses, etc.

These animals are mainly used for the purpose of transport. Horses are yoked to tongas. They are purchased from Ahmadnagar and Nanded districts. Ponies are maintained in the villages where bullock-carts are not easily available for transportation. Asses are mostly maintained by the Vadars to carry heavy loads like big-stones, earth, etc.

Poultry.

There is a wide scope for poultry development in the district. The total poultry population of the district is about two and a half lakhs. It consists mainly of fowls and partly of ducks. The main difficulties in the implementation of the schemes of poultry development in the rural areas of the district are replacing the local birds by pure breed, imparting scientific and practical knowledge of poultry-keeping to the villagers and timely technical assistance of the stockmen and other officials of the animal husbandry department.

Sources of Supply.

Weekly cattle markets are held at Neknoor and Hirapur in Bhir tahsil, Renapur in Ambejogai tahsil and Dharur in Kaij tahsil. Some cattle are also purchased from Jamkhed in Ahmadnagar district and Pachod in Aurangabad district.

The veterinary facilities and some important schemes of animal husbandry which are under implementation in the district are described in the following paragraphs:—

LIVE-STOCK.

Veterinary Dispensaries and Aid Centres.

There are seven full-fledged veterinary dispensaries and one branch veterinary dispensary at the tahsil headquarters, viz., (1) Bhir, (2) Ambejogai, (3) Georai, (4) Manjlegaon, (5) Ashti, (6) Patoda, (7) Kaij and (8) Neknoor. One district diagnostic centre is also attached to the veterinary hospital at Bhir. In order to give veterinary aid to the interior villages, 23 veterinary aid centres have also been established in the remote parts of the district.

Key Village Centre Scheme.

The scheme of key village centre has been introduced in the district with its headquarters at Ambejogai. Attached to it are six key village units established in the following villages, *viz.*, (1) Ghatnandur, (2) Savargaon, (3) Saigaon, (4) Sakood, (5) Gizoli and (6) Mamdapur. One breeding bull of *Deoni* breed is posted at each unit.

District Premium Bull Scheme.

Under this scheme a farmer, who purchases a bull approved by the Animal Husbandry Department, is paid a subsidy of Rs. 350 or a maintenance subsidy at the rate of Rs. 12 per month for three years. Four such bulls have been supplied under the scheme.

Supplementary Cattle-breeding Centres.

Two supplementary cattle breeding centres, one at Georai and other at Kaij, have been established in the district. Under this scheme a team of five pure bred bulls and fifty pure bred sows are supplied to five contiguous villages. A subsidy of Rs. 200 per bull and Rs 100 per cow is given. Besides, a sum of Rs. 12 per bull per month is also given as maintenance allowance. The cows and the bulls, which are supplied under the scheme, are of *Deoni* breed.

Poultry Development Centres.

Two poultry development centres, one at Bhir and other at Ambejogai, have been established. These centres distribute hatching eggs and pure bred cocks to the villagers. The centre at Ambejogai has been upgraded to the district poultry breeding station.

Village Poultry Improvement Scheme.

The scheme covers a group of ten to fifteen villages. The main object of this scheme is to replace *deshi* or *gavathi* cocks by the pure bred cocks, *viz.*, White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red and to improve the poultry. Eggs and cocks worth Rs. 200 are given to each village. Almost all the Panchayat Samitis in the district have implemented the scheme.

Sheep Development Activities.

A sheep development centre was started at Ambejogai in 1959-60. It has now been expanded into a sheep breeding farm. The ewes are crossed with Marino rams. The cross-bred rams are distributed for breeding purpose to the villagers at a nominal cost of Rs. 5 per ram.

Mutton Production Scheme.

The scheme was introduced in the district in the year 1962-63. A special breed of sheep, *i.e.*, *bannure*, which is known for its

mutton, was introduced. Four units were also established at the following places: (1) Parali Vaijanath, (2) Kada, (3) Sautada and (4) Georai.

The following tables indicate the extent of the live-stock products together with their prices in the district:—

TABLE No. 19

LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS IN BHIR DISTRICT ACCORDING TO 1961 LIVE-STOCK CENSUS

Products (1)	Average output per head per annum (2)	Total output (3)	Estimated value in rupees (4)
Milk of cows and buffaloes.	300 lbs.	1,35,100	27,02,000
Eggs	..	20,00,000	2,50,000
Manure .. .	..	15,00,000	30,00,000
Hides	25% of the total population	93,160	13,97,400
Skins	20% of the total population ..	60,500	60,500
Wool	Total population	23,000	46,000

TABLE No. 20

LIVE-STOCK PRICES IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1962-63

Kind of live-stock	Price in rupees
Bull	100—500 each.
Bullock	120—300 each.
Cow	75—200 each.
Buffalo	150—600 each.
Poultry—	
Pure breed	10—12 each.
Country fowl	3—5 each.
Egg	10—12 paise each.

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TABLE No. 21

TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE-STOCK IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1961.

Species of animals	Bhir	Patoda	Ashti	Georai	Manjlegaon	Ambejogai	Kaij	District Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I Cattle—								
(1) Males over 3 years—								
(a) Breeding bulls	21	23	14	28	26	24	16	152
(b) Working bulls	31,311	35,166	32,124	41 745	39,038	43,426	46,083	268,893
(c) Bulls and bullocks over 3 years (not in use for breeding or for work).	2,330	1,080	204	1,027	369	570	1,467	7,047
(d) Total males over 3 years	34,062	36,269	32,342	42,800	39,433	44,020	47,566	276,492
(2) Females over 3 years—								
(a) Breeding cows, i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—								
(i) In milk	7,358	6,221	7,494	10,248	9,542	12,254	10,908	64,025
(ii) Dry	13,941	11,617	14,185	10,304	12,583	15,279	15,163	93,072
(iii) Not calved	2,933	3,450	2,005	2,871	1,621	3,756	4,626	21,262
(iv) Total	24,232	21,288	23,684	23,423	23,746	31,289	30,697	178,359
(b) Cows over 3 years used for work only.	36	1,016	Nil	1,248	2	270	171	2,743
(c) Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes.	59	566	4	399	1	174	116	1,319
(d) Total females over 3 years.	24,327	22,870	23,688	25,070	23,749	31,733	30,984	182,421

(3) Young Stock –								
(a) Under 1 year—								
(i) Males	5,372	4,879	5,112	7,798	6,303	7,565	7,942	44,971
(ii) Females	5,463	4,637	4,955	5,834	5,147	7,145	7,180	40,361
(iii) Total	10,835	9,516	10,067	13,632	11,450	14,710	15,122	85,332
(b) 1 to 3 years –								
(i) Males	8,569	5,190	6,175	6,843	8,444	8,588	8,854	52,663
(ii) Females	7,829	5,115	6,916	6,605	8,306	8,941	9,060	52,972
(iii) Total	16,398	10,305	13,091	13,648	16,750	17,529	17,914	105,635
Total Cattle— (a) Males	48,003	46,336	43,629	57,441	54,180	60,173	64,362	374,126
(b) Females	37,610	32,622	35,559	37,709	37,202	47,819	47,224	275,745
(c) Total	85,613	78,960	79,188	95,150	91,382	107,992	111,586	649,871
II Buffaloes—								
(1) Males over 3 years—								
(a) Breeding bulls	244	31	21	49	30	65	32	472
(b) Working bulls	247	236	58	355	530	420	706	2,552
(c) Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or for work.	16	31	10	46	27	27	56	213
(d) Total males over 3 years ..	507	298	89	450	587	512	794	3,237

TABLE No. 21—*cont.*

TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE-STOCK IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1961

Species of animals	Bhir	Patoda	Ashti	Georai	Manjlegaon	Ambejogai	Kaij	District Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(2) Females over 3 years—								
(a) Breeding cows *i.e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—								
(i) In milk	3,278	2,143	1,368	2,126	2,517	4,786	3,543	19,761
(ii) Dry	3,757	3,137	2,413	2,130	2,843	3,459	3,274	21,013
(iii) Not calved	1,133	1,358	379	537	407	1,485	1,282	6,581
(iv) Total	8,168	6,638	4,160	4,793	5,767	9,730	8,099	47,355
(b) Buffaloes over 3 years in use for work only.	467	868	36	495	4	202	256	2,328
(c) Buffaloes over 3 years not in use for work or for breeding.	87	211	16	167	7	142	80	710
(d) Total females over 3 years.. ..	8,722	7,717	4,212	5,455	5,778	10.074	8,435	50,393
(3) Young Stock—								
(a) Under 1 year—								
(i) Males	1,206	996	570	557	1,240	2,176	1,659	8,404
(ii) Females	2,088	1,692	989	1,050	1,503	3,084	2,284	12,690
(iii) Total	3,294	2,688	1,559	1,607	2,743	5,260	3,943	21,094

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(b) 1 to 3 years—								
(i) Males	747	566	400	563	924	1,577	1,154	5,931
(ii) Females	2,546	2,099	1,488	1,401	1,985	2,641	2,607	14,767
(iii) Total	3,293	2,665	1,888	1,964	2,909	4,218	3,761	20,698
Total buffaloes—								
(i) Males	2,460	1,840	1,059	1,570	2,751	4,265	3,607	17,552
(ii) Females	13,356	11,508	6,687	7,906	9,266	15,799	13,326	77,848
(iii) Total	15,816	13,348	7,746	9,476	12,017	20,064	16,933	95,400
III Total Mules	20	5	Nil	90	Nil	14	1	130
IV Total Asses	561	111	330	358	445	469	218	2,492
V Total Horses	928	695	547	1,316	1,252	1,611	1,371	7.720
VI Sheep—								
(a) Up to 1 year	2,622	1,572	661	1,327	1,228	3,647	2,412	13,469
(b) Over 1 year—								
(i) Males	1,880	979	366	1,016	1,175	2,472	2,365	10,253
(ii) Females . . .	7,673	5,784	2,543	4,666	3,975	5,074	9,580	39,395
(iii) Total	9,553	6,763	2,909	5,682	5,150	7,546	12,045	49,648
(iv) Total Sheep	12,175	8,335	3,570	7.009	6,378	11,193	14,457	63,117

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TABLE No. 21—*cont.*

TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE-STOCK IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1961

Species of animals (1)	Bhir (2)	Patoda (3)	Ashti (4)	Georai (5)	Manjlegaon (6)	Ambejogai (7)	Kaij (8)	District Total (9)
VII Goats—								
(*a*) Up to 1 year	7,283	7,804	13,200	5,536	5,693	8,468	8,341	56,325
(*b*) Over 1 year—								
(*i*) Males	4,545	4,750	4,616	5,328	4,225	6,126	6,444	36,034
(ii) Females	20,855	21,052	26,680	19,228	17,302	15,273	26,651	147,041
(iii) Total	25,400	25,802	31,296	24,556	21,527	21,399	33,095	183,075
Total Goats	32,683	33,606	44,496	30,092	27,220	29,867	41,436	239,400
VIII Poultry Fowls—								
(i) Hens	13,425	12,295	16,533	10,061	6,527	9,033	15,153	83,027
(ii) Cocks	8,773	5,219	4,034	4,615	3,457	6,214	7,150	39,462
(iii) Chicks	21,484	19,215	20,648	12,914	10,523	11,772	19,196	115,752
(iv) Total	43,682	36,729	41,215	27,590	20,507	27,019	41,499	238,236
IX Poultry Ducks	210	176	213	19	21	44	57	740

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Dairy Conditions.

Bhir district forms the central part of Marathwada region. The district is divided by the Balaghat mountains which are spread over the central part from east to west. As a result of this the southern part of the district gets considerable rains while the northern part has scanty rains and thus often suffers from scarcity conditions. Thus Patoda, Ashti, Georai and a part of Manjlegaon tahsils provide very little scope for the development of the dairy industry. Conditions in Ambejogai and Bhir tahsils are favourable for the diary industry. Exports of milk products like cream and ghee, to the extent of about 933 litres (25 maunds) per day, were reported from the areas around Ambalwadi and Parali. The demand for dairy products existed due to military establishments in the former state of Hyderabad. But after the merger of the state in the Indian Union, these establishments were shifted to other places. This resulted in a fall in the demand for the dairy products.

Investigations carried out by the economic botanist to the government along with an American expert show that Ambejogai tahsil is suitable for permanent pastures. They found that there are about 6,480 hectares (16,000 acres) of pastures with nutritious grasses like *marvel, pavana, kachekada* and legumes like *barbeda* and *sevari* in sufficient quantities. They also pointed out that with their proper development the dairy industry in the district would definitely reach a certain measure of progress.

According to the 1961 cattle census the total cattle population of the district was 6½ lakh cattle and about one lakh buffaloes. Of these, there were 178,000 cows and 47,000 buffaloes in 1961. The total production of milk is estimated at 148,362.9 litres (3,975 maunds) daily.

There are no distinct breeds of cattle in the district. The local authorities have tried to introduce *deoni* breed of animals in Patoda and Ashti tahsils. The local people are, however, more inclined towards *khillar* cattle as bullocks of this breed are better for draught purposes. *Deoni* breed of cattle is also found in some villages of Ambejogai tahsil. Among the buffaloes, the Marathwada breed is popular. But the number of non-descript animals is still larger.

There are a few good cattle markets in the district with a large turnover of animals. The important cattle markets are at Hirapur, Renapur, Kuppa, Lahul and Bardapur. Besides these markets, cattle are sold in almost all weekly village markets.

Chief among the exports are milk-*khava*, ghee and fresh milk. *Khava* and ghee are exported from Bhir, Parali and Bajarath to the adjacent districts as well as to the tahsil headquarters. The Harihar Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd., Kada, in Ashti tahsil sends daily 120 litres of milk by State Transport to Nagar Union

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Dairy Conditions.

The daily consumption of milk in Bhir town is estimated at about 3,732 litres (100 maunds) out of which 1,492.96 litres (40 maunds) are produced in the town and the rest is brought from the surrounding villages within the radius of 9.654 to 12.872 km. (6 to 8 miles). Nearly 1,866 litres (50 maunds) of milk are consumed daily by hotels, restaurants and other eating houses. Fresh milk is sold at a rate of 55 paise per litre. Ghee is sold at Rs. 5.37 per kilogram. No organised efforts have been made so far for the marketing of milk and milk products.

IRRIGATION.

The rainfall being scanty and uneven in the district, irrigation through wells, tanks, *bandharas* and medium and minor irrigation projects occupies an important place in the agrarian economy. Lift irrigation from rivers and wells through the installation of oil-engines has also benefited agriculture in the district. Fields are irrigated at frequent intervals. The interval which varies from eight to fifteen days depends upon the type of soil, requirement of crops and the season.

In 1961-62 the total number of wells used for irrigation in the district was 31,384 and the net area irrigated by wells was 33,898.5 hectares (83,700 acres). State assistance in the form of loans upto the tune of Rs. 41.31 lakhs was sanctioned to the cultivators to construct new wells as well as to carry out repairs to old wells from 1961 to 1963.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, four irrigation projects with a total potential of 6,631.875 hectares (16,375 acres) were completed. Agriculturists are now installing oil-engines on a large scale. The total number of such oil-engines in the district in 1961-62 was 721. Financial assistance of Rs. 28.25 lakhs in the shape of loans and subsidies was also given to the cultivators for installing 743 pumping sets during the period from 1961 to 1963.

Minor irrigation provides another important source of irrigation. It includes *anicuts* which are built across small rivers. These *anicuts* are under the supervision of the Zilla Parishad, Bhir. In all, ten *anicuts* costing Rs. 98,895 were constructed from 1955 to 1960. These *bandharas* have benefited Bhir tahsil by bringing under irrigation 294.435 hectares (727 acres).

Whereas Table No. 22 indicates the source of water-supply and the area irrigated in the district in 1961-62, Table No. 23 indicates the area under food crops and non-food crops irrigated in each tahsil during the same period;

TABLE No. 22

† SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED (TAHSILWISE) IN BHIR DISTRICT, 1961-62

Source of water-supply (1)	Bhir (2)	Patoda (3)	Ashti (4)	Georai (5)	Manjlegaon (6)	Ambejogai (7)	Kaij (8)
Number of wells used for irrigation ..	2,517	3,180	5,785	2,419	1,638	3,035	12,810
(a) Area irrigated ..	5,803·602 (14,341)*	5,483·090 (13,549)	5,951·717 (14,707)	1,903·643 (4,704)	10,037·427 (24,803)	2,138·361 (5,284)	2,554·378 (6,312)
Number of wells used for domestic purposes only.	17,325	453	N.A.	3,162	1,345	1,110	1,015
Number of wells not in use	573	82	109	199	837	16	195
Tanks	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
(a) Area irrigated ..	1,711·822 (4,230)		3,601·705 (8,900)				
Anicuts	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Area irrigated .	294·206 (727)						

†An account of irrigation projects in the district is given separately.

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres, while those without in hectares.

TABLE No. 23

AREA UNDER FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS, IRRIGATED (TAHSILWISE) IN BHIR DISTRICT, 1961-62

Tahsil	Food Crops								Non-Food Crops
	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Maize	Gram	Sugarcane	Chillis	Cotton
Bhir	466·198 *(1,152)	963·153 (2,380)	6,322·409 (15,623)	300·277 (742)	106·432 (263)	933·206 (2,306)	335·080 (828)	898·403 (2,220)	53·419 (132)
Patoda	169·159 (418)	1,135·953 (2,807)	2,749·841 (6,795)	560·490 (1,385)	28·328 (70)	594·888 (1,470)	400·639 (990)	380·405 (940)	14·164 (35)
Ashti	117·674 (291)	1,026·688 (2,537)	5,647·393 (13,955)	392·545 (970)	61·512 (152)	256·166 (633)	297·849 (736)	701·725 (1,734)	1,047·327 (2,588)
Georai	67·178 (166)	354·909 (877)	836·891 (2,068)	..	280·517 (708)	48·967 (121)	116·145 (287)	106·837 (264)	..
Manjlegaon	354·100 (875)	594·079 (1,668)	7,943·177 (19,628)	..	61·917 (153)	380·405 (940)	59·893 (148)	506·667 (1,252)	..
Ambejogai	117·359 (290)	712·247 (1,760)	214·483 (530)	..	..	11·736 (29)	683·919 (1,690)	283·280 (700)	76·890 (190)
Kaij	200·319 (495)	651·949 (1,611)	603·791 (1,492)	..	76·890 (190)	121·001 (299)	502·215 (1,241)	724·388 (1,790)	97·529 (241)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres while those without in hectares.

Bandharas and tanks provide another important source of irrigation and are built across small rivers and streams. Their details in respect of location, area irrigated and their short description etc., are given below.

Bendsura Project.

The Bendsura dam is constructed across the river Bendsura, a tributary of Godavari about 3 furlongs from the village Pali in Bhir district and about 9.654 km. (6 miles) from Bhir town.

The construction of this project was taken up in hand in 1949 and completed in November, 1955 *i.e.* during the First Five-Year Plan period. The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 58.82 lakhs. It is a composite dam of masonry-*cum*-earth, having one head sluice for irrigation and another for water-supply and the canal system of 20.116 km. (12½ miles). The spill way is 106.68 m. (350′) long. The maximum height of the dam above the ground level is 20.422 and 21.946 m. (67′ and 72′) above the deepest foundation level. The total length of the composite dam is 686.250 m. (2,250′) and that of the earthen dam is 236.22 m. (775′).

The catchment area of the project is 188.422 km² (72.75 sq. miles) and dependable run off is 18.2078 million m³ (643 M.Cft.). The gross capacity of the reservoir is 13.6176 million m³ (489 M.Cft.). The live storage for irrigation is 10.2196 million m³ (369 M.Cft.). The sill of the water-supply sluice is 3.048 m. (10′) below that of irrigation sluice and capacity between sill of irrigation sluice and water-supply sluice is 2.0275 million m³ (76.84 M.Cft.). The project will also supply drinking water to Bhir town and for which about 2.0020 million m³ (77 M.Cft.) of water has been reserved.

The gross commanded area of this project is 4,657.5 hectares (11,500 acres) and the proposed irrigation under this project is as shown below:—

(i) kharif	.. .. ..	1,417·5 hectares (3,500 acres)
(ii) rabi	.. .. ..	1,134 hectares (2,800 acres).
(iii) cotton	.. .. ..	607·5 hectares (1,500 acres).
(iv) rabi paddy	.. .	60·75 hectares (150 acres).
(v) sugarcane	.. ..	30·375 hectares (75 acres).
(vi) *bagait*	.. .. ..	121·5 hectares (300 acres).
Total	..	3,371·625 hectares (8,325 acres)

The lands of the following villages come under the commanded area of this project:—

(1) Pali
(2) Warwanti
(3) Dhanora
(4) Bhir town
(5) Palwan
(6) Talegaon
(7) Sidod.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Bendsura Project.

The water was first let out for irrigation in 1952-53. The figures of area irrigated under this project are as under :—

Year	Area Irrigated		Revenue Assessed
	(Acres)	(Hectares)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1952-53	1,677	760·185	981
1953-54	1,381	559·305	4,242
1954-55	467	189·135	2,589
1955-56	6,095	2,468·475	7,945
1956-57	4,906	1,986 930	21,127
1957-58	3,521	1,426·005	22,215
1958-59	3,348	1,355·940	24,612
1959-60	2,958	1,197·990	23,262
1960-61	3,048	1,234·440	22,551
1961-62	2,272	920·160	22,086
1962-63	2,467	999·135	..

The major crops irrigated under this project are jowar, wheat, gram, *mung*, cotton, rice, etc.

The water rates under this tank are Rs. 10 (O.S.) for lands of Bhir town and Rs. 9 (O.S.) for lands of other six villages mentioned above irrespective of crops irrigated.

Kamli Project.

The construction of Kamli project in Bhir district was taken up in the First Five-Year Plan and completed in the Second Five-Year Plan. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 19.99 lakhs.

This is an earthen dam constructed across the river Kamli, a tributary of the Sina river and sub-tributary of the Krishna river. The dam is situated near the village Dhanora in Ashti tahsil. The length of the dam is 1,098 m. (3,600′) and its maximum height above the ground level is 12.20 m. (40′). The top width is 3.04 m. (10′). The total length of the waste weir is 190.60 m. (625′). The dam has one irrigation sluice with one screw gearing shutter sluice on the right flank. The irrigation channel is 9.65 km. (6 miles) long with a carrying capacity of 16.25 cusecs.

The catchment area of the tank is 50 sq. miles and available yield is 6.7961 million m^3 (240 M. Cft.). The gross capacity of the tank is 3.6925 million m^3 (134 M. Cft.) and live storage is 2.8855 million m^3 (109.50 M. Cft.).

The gross commanded area of the project is 1,178.55 hectares (2,910 acres) and area proposed to be irrigated is 972 hectares (2,400 acres) *i.e.*, 486 hectares (1,200 acres) of kharif crops and 486 hectares (1,200 acres) of rabi crops.

The lands of the following villages in Ashti tahsil will be irrigated by this project: (1) Dhanora, (2) Sabarkheda, (3) Sirapur, (4) Kada.

The head works were completed in September 1957 and canals in 1959. The water was first let out to the fields in 1957-58. The yearwise figures of area irrigated by this tank are as shown below: —

Year		Area irrigated		Revenue assessed
		Acres	Hectares	Rs.
1958-59	..	275	111·375	458
1959-60	..	905	366·525	1,666
1960-61	..	2,005	812·025	7,706
1961-62	..	1,602	648·810	..
1962-63	..	1,446	585·630	..

Talwar Project.

The construction work of Talwar project in Bhir district was started in the First Five-Year Plan and completed in the Second Five-Year Plan.

This is an earthen dam constructed across the river Talwar, a tributary of the Sina river and sub-tributary of the Krishna river near the village Devigawan in Ashti tahsil. The estimated cost of this project was Rs. 14.24 lakhs. The total length of the earthen dam is 1,174.250 m. (3,850') and its maximum height above the ground level is 13.106 m. (43'). The top width is 3.048 m. (10') and the length of the waste weir is 146.304 m. (480'). The dam has one head sluice on the right flank. The length of the canal is 9.656 km. (6 miles) with a carrying capacity of 872 cusecs.

The catchment area of this project is 89.096 km^2 (34.40 square miles) and the total dependable yield is 4.6156 million m^3 (163 M. Cft.). The gross capacity of the tank is 3.7661 million m^3 (133.4 M. Cft.) and live storage is 2.8713 million m^3 (114 32 M. Cft.)

The commanded area of project is 81 hectares (200 acres) and the sanctioned crop pattern is as detailed below: —

(i) kharif ... 283.500 hectares (700 acres).

(ii) rabi ... 324 hectares (800 acres).

(iii) garden ... 60.750 hectares (150 acres).

Total 668.250 hectares (1,650 acres).

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IRRIGATION.
Talwar Project.

The lands of the Walunj and Pargaon villages in Ashti tahsil come under the commanded area of this project.

The water was first let out to the fields in 1959-60 and the figures of area irrigated are as shown below:—

Year	Area irrigated		Revenue assessed
	Hectares	Acres	Rs.
(i) 1959-60	..	..	..
(ii) 1960-61	251·100	620	1,056
(iii) 1961-62	357·210	882	..
(iv) 1962-63	218·700	540	..

Rooti Tank.

The construction of Rooti tank in Bhir district was taken up by the *Ex*-Hyderabad Government in 1937 as a scarcity measure and was completed in 1939. It was built at a total cost of Rs. 5.36 lakhs.

This is an earthen dam constructed at the confluence of Bokdi and Kasari streams near the village Rooti in Ashti tahsil. Both the streams are tributaries of the Sina river in the Krishna basin.

The catchment area of the tank is 148.925 km.[2] (57. 5 sq. miles) and dependable yield from the catchment area is 11.4116 million m[3] (403 M. Cft.). The gross capacity of the reservoir is 7.9486 million m[3] (287.40 M. Cft.) and that of the live storage is 6.5186 million m[3] (232 M. Cft.). The length of the dam is 1,509.75 m. (4,950') and the maximum height is 14.18 m. (46.5 ft.). The top width is 3.048 m. (10 ft.). The total length of the F.O.F. and submerged weir of the dam is 205.27 m. (673 ft.). The dam has a screw gearing shutter type sluice for irrigation on the left flank. The length of the irrigation channel is 17.70 km. (11 miles) with a carrying capacity of 30 cusecs.

The commanded area of the tank is 2,673 hectares (6,600 acres) and the area proposed to be irrigated is 1,863 hectares (4,600 acres) *i.e.*—

	Hectares	Acres
(1) kharif	405	1,000
(2) rabi	1,458	3,600

The lands of the following villages in Ashti tahsil are irrigated under this tank—(1) Rooti, (2) Pargaon, (3) Chikli, (4) Takalsingi, (5) Mangrol, (6) Khanapur, (7) Sangvi and (8) Khadkat.

The water was first let out to the fields in 1939-40. The full settled *ayacut* under this tank is 1,863 hectares (4,600 acres). But at present the settled *ayacut* of this scheme is only 104.06 hectares (4,052 acres). The maximum area irrigated under this tank was 394.482 hectares (3,414 acres) in the year 1953-54. The area

irrigated under this tank after 1946, when the construction work of the tank was over, ranged between 972 to 377 hectares (2,400 to 3,400 acres).

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The major crops irrigated are rabi crops such as jowar, wheat, gram, etc.

No separate water rates are charged in respect of this tank. The lands under the project have been declared as wet lands and the consolidated assessment according to the survey number on the basis of the part of the land and other factors has been fixed by the settlement department of the *Ex*-Hyderabad government. It is compulsory for the land owner whose lands are declared as settled *ayacut* to pay the consolidated assessment. The average consolidated assessment of this tank is Rs. 18,145 per year.

Sindphana Project.

The Sindphana project is one of the medium irrigation projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan and carried over in the Third Five-Year Plan. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Sindphana, a tributary of the Godavari river, near the village Hingalwadi in Patoda tahsil.

The preliminary works such as approach roads, camp buildings, etc., were started in 1959. The work on the main dam was started in April 1960, and was completed in March 1963. The total cost of this project is Rs. 53.68 lakhs. The length of this earthen dam is 185.475 m. (5,395'). The top width is 3.658 m. (12') and the maximum height is 19.063 m. (62.5 ft.). The total length of the F.O.F. weir is 350.52 m. (1,150 ft.).

The dam has two irrigation sluices on either flank. The length of the canal is 30.577 km. (19 miles) with a carrying capacity of 544 cusecs.

The catchment area of the project is 239.575 km.^{2} (92.50 sq. miles). The total dependable yield is 16.1463 million m^3 (572 M. Cft.) and the gross capacity of the tank is 12.4736 million m^3 (445 M. Cft.). The live storage is 10.7860 million m^3 (389 M. Cft.).

The commanded area of the project is 3547.80 hectares (8,760 acres) and the proposed irrigation under this project is 2,835 hectares (7,000 acres) *i.e.*:—

	Hectares	Acres
(i) kharif	1,417·5	3,500
(ii) rabi	1,417·5	3,500

The following village in Patoda tahsil will be benefited by this project:—

(1) Gomalwada.

(2) Rupur.

(3) Rakshasbhuwan.

(4) Sirut.
(5) Yellam.
(6) Bavi.
(7) Nandevali.
(8) Arvi.
(9) Taratgaon.

Kada Project.

The Kada project is one of the medium irrigation schemes taken up during Second Five-Year Plan. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Kadi in the Krishna basin near the village Nimbodi in Ashti tahsil.

The work on the main dam was started in July 1961, and was completed in March 1964. The cost of the project is Rs. 52.19 lakhs. The length of the earthen dam is 1689.7 m. (5,540′) and its maximum height is 15.55 m. (51′). There is one head sluice on the left flank of the dam. The waste weir is 384.3 m. (1,260′) long. The total length of the canal is 22.531 km. (14 miles) with a carrying capacity of 44 cusecs.

The catchment area of the project is 161.305 km.^{2} (62.28 sq. miles). The total dependable yield from the catchment is 13.0257 million m^3 (460.9 m. Cft.). The gross capacity of the reservoir is 9.9251 million m^3 (335 M. Cft.) and live storage is 8.5064 million m^3 (304.28 m. Cft.).

The commanded area of the project is 4856.232 hectares (12,000 acres) out of which an area of 2,835 hectares (7,000 acres) will be brought under irrigation under this project as detailed below:—

	Hectares	Acres
(1) kharif	1,417·5	3,500
(2) rabi	1,417·5	3,500

The following villages will be benefited by this project:—

(i) Nimbodi	(vi) Chobe Nimgaon
(ii) Devi Nimbgaon	(vii) Sheri Khurd
(iii) Kada	(viii) Kelsangvi
(iv) Kerul	(xi) Dherdi
(v) Sheri Buzuga	(x) Shiral

The construction of the project is in progress.

Mohasangvi Project.

The Mohasangvi project is one of the medium irrigation projects taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Manjra, a tributary of the Godavari near the village Mohasangvi in Patoda tahsil.

The preliminary works such as construction of colony buildings, approach roads, etc., have been completed in the Second Five-Year

Mohasangvi Project.

Plan. The work on the main dam was started from May, 1962. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 38.46 lakhs. The length of the earthen dam is 750.3 m. (2,460′) and its maximum height is 16.17 m. (53′). The dam has one head regulator on the right flank. The main canal is 16.093 km. (10 miles) long with carrying capacity of 32.5 cusecs. The length of the waste weir is 195.2 m. (640′).

The catchment area of the reservoir is 79.77 km². (30.80 sq. miles) and the total expected dependable yield is 7.9071 million m³ (281.5 M. Cft.). The gross capacity of the reservoir is 6.5356 million m³ (238 M. Cft.) and live storage is 5.6832 million m³ (207.6 M. Cft.).

The commanded area of the project is 2430 hectares (6,000 acres) out of which 1944 hectares (4,800 acres) will be brought under irrigation as shown below:—

	Hectares	Acres
(i) kharif	972	2,400
(ii) rabi	972	2,400

The following villages will be benefited by this project:—

(1) Patoda
(2) Pargaon
(3) Digul
(4) Jategaon

Mehekari Project.

The Mehekari project is one of the medium irrigation projects taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Mehekari, a tributary of Sina river and sub-tributary of Krishna river near the village Pimpalgaon in Ashti tahsil. The length of the dam is 1107.15 m. (3,630′) and its height is 20.13 m. (66′). The dam has got two head regulators on either flanks of the dam. The length of the right flank canal is 20.922 km. (13 miles) with carrying capacity of 59.85 cusecs while the length of the left flank canal is 8.047 km. (five miles) with carrying capacity of 14 cusecs. The length of the waste weir is 182.88 m. (600′). The total estimated cost of this project is Rs 57.17 lakhs.

The catchment area of the project is 338.772 km² (130.8 sq. miles). The gross capacity of the reservoir will be 15.0136 million m³ (532.12 M. Cft.) and live storage will be 11.9213 million m³ (42069 M. Cft.).

The commanded area of the project is 5,470 hectares (14,000 acres) and proposed irrigation under this project is 4050 hectares (10,000 acres) as detailed below:—

	Acres	Hectares
(i) kharif	4,500	1,822·50
(ii) rabi	4,500	1,882·50
(iii) kharif rice	300	121·50
(iv) two seasonals	400	162·00
(v) khapli wheat	300	121·50

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Mehekari Project.

The following villages in Ashti tahsil will be benefited by this Project:—

(i) Pimpalgaon
(ii) Sarate Vadgaon
(iii) Nandra
(iv) Hingani
(v) Rui
(vi) Fate Wadgaon
(vii) Shiral
(viii) Waki
(ix) Kanadi Buzurg
(x) Pimpal Shette
(xi) Daithan
(xii) Kanadi Khurd
(xiii) Takli.

SEED SUPPLY.

In stepping up the yield of various crops the quality of seeds also counts considerably. The cultivators generally reserve a portion of their produce for the next sowing. If no particular care is taken in preserving this seed, it often deteriorates in quality and brings about a reduction in the yield. Cultivators who have realised the importance of quality seed collect the seed from the healthy and vigorous plants in their field and keep it for the next sowing. The common practice is to obtain seed either from local merchants or from big cultivators. Several improved varieties suitable to the soil and climate of the district are obtained by the department of agriculture either by selection or by hybridisation at its research stations in the State or imported from other states. The tahsil seed farms in Bhir district are the main source of supplying seeds of improved variety to the registered seed growers who further multiply them. Distribution of quality seeds throughout the district is done by co-operative societies and the Zilla Parishad. The quantity of seed for various food and non-food crops distributed thus during 1963-64 was as given below :—

	B. Mds.	Quintals
jowar (kharif) ..	22	00·21
jowar (rabi)	229	85·47
wheat	129	48·15
bajra	33	12·32
mung	27	10·08
gram	58	21·65
cotton	3,477	1,297·76

To ensure the quality of seed and the ready supply at reasonable rates, various incentives in terms of premium and subsidy or loan to the co-operative societies, the Zilla Parishad or cultivators are offered.

A premium of Rs. 1.25 per maund is given to the registered seed-grower on selling 50% of his produce to the co-operative societies or the Zilla Parishad for further distribution. Re. 0.75 per maund is granted to the co-operative societies for undertaking the procurement and distribution work, and an additional subsidy

of Re. 0.25 is given if they incur a loss in the transaction. Deserving cultivators are given *tagai* in terms of seeds at a nominal rate of interest.

SEED SUPPLY.

For improving the yield of cotton, seed at different stages is made available to the cultivators on cash or as *tagai* through the department of agriculture or co-operative societies.

In addition to the local varieties of sugarcane, *Coimbatore 419* and *740* are grown in the district. The former can be grown on all soils. The latter grows on heavy soils and is a drought-resistant variety. *Co 775* is being introduced and it is the best variety for *gul* making. There being no multiplication centres for sugarcane in the district, improved seedlings are brought from the sugarcane research station at Padegaon or from the primary, secondary and tertiary nurseries in the district. A subsidy of Re. 1 per mile is admissible for transportation of 1000 sets of seedlings from the research station. Cultivators owning primary nurseries get a subsidy of Rs. 10 per acre. A subsidy of Rs. 2 per pit of compost prepared from can trash is also given.

MANURES.

Among the concentrated efforts which comprise multifarious programmes to augment the food production, appliance of manures and fertilisers is of prime importance. Two kinds of manures—chemical fertilisers and rural and town compost, can be applied.

The agriculturists in the district are still following their own traditional methods of cultivation. The improved methods of agriculture are still to cross the boundaries of the farm-yard of the big agriculturists. However, the experts and the extension workers of the department of agriculture with strenuous efforts on their part are propagating the importance and the necessity of applying the fertilisers by organising village leaders' training camps and live demonstrations. In order to enable the average farmer to purchase fertilisers, the government has made a provision to advance *tagai* loans to the cultivators Similarly, for popularising the use of fertiliser mixtures, a subsidy of Rs. 20 per metric ton is given to the cultivator. The cultivators in the district mostly prefer ammonium sulphate among nitrogenous fertilisers. However, efforts are being made to persuade the farmers to use phosphatic and potassic fertilisers in sufficient quantities Usually, the fertilisers are distributed through the co operative societies under the directions of the Zilla Parishad. The government allots the quota of fertilisers as per targets. As the co-operative societies are limited in number and not in a position to open distributing centres in the interior parts and as some of them are in an unsound financial condition, the government has given some facilities and concessions to sub-agents and wholesalers to supply fertilisers in the rural areas.

Compost is prepared by conserving cattle urine, dung and litter in a pit of $10' \times 6' \times 3'$.

The government has proposed an experimental scheme with a view to utilising night soil and refuse for manurial purpose. Under the scheme latrines at concessional rates are to be constructed in the rural areas and would be given a subsidy up to Rs. 75. Apart from organic and inorganic manures, due importance is given to the green manuring which provides nutrients to the soil at a little cost. The *tag* seeds are sown and buried when they grow to a height of 0.305 m. (one foot) in the field by means of a hoe. This infuses nitrogen in the soil. In order to encourage green manuring a subsidy of 25 per cent is admissible on the cost of *tag* seeds.

Under the compost scheme, one assistant compost development officer at the divisional level, who is assisted by one compost inspector in the district, looks after the development of local manurial resources.

Usually, manure is carted to the field, and small heaps (especially of compost) are put in rows at a convenient distance. After the first showers, the heaps of compost are spread with a spade and then mixed in the field by harrowing the land. The chemical fertilisers on the other hand are broadcast before sowing and then mixed with soil by harrowing the field. Sometimes manures are given in two instalments. The quantity of manure to be applied varies from field to field and from crop to crop. The heavy doses of manure require abundant watersupply.

PESTS.
Jowar.

Jowar stem borer (*chilo zonellus, swinh*).—The host plants of this pest are jowar and maize. Creamy white eggs are laid on leaves in clusters which hatch in six days. Young caterpillars bore into the stems and remain there for three to four weeks, after which fully grown caterpillars pupate *in situ*. The pupa period is 7 to 10 days and the total period of the lifecycle is 5 to 6 weeks. The pest hibernates as a larvae in stubbles. The pest causes damage to the crop for about 6 months from June to November. During this period the pest completes its life cycle at least four times.

The caterpillars are dirty white with many spots on the body and with a brown head. The full grown caterpillar measures about ⅓" in length. The moths are straw-coloured with forewings pale yellowish grey having minute dots on the apical margin and white hind-wings.

The caterpillars bore inside the stems causing thereby the drying of the central shoots called dead hearts. This causes reddening of stems and leaves. The extent of damage is about 4 to 5 per cent. As the pest is an internal feeder only, preventive and mechanical measures are found practicable and economic. They are (i) the affected plants should be pulled out along with the caterpillars inside and destroyed promptly, (ii) after harvest of the crop stubbles should be collected and burnt to destroy the hibernating larvae, and (iii) the fodder to be fed to cattle should be cut into small pieces and fed.

Surface grosshoppers (*chrotogonus sp*).—The host plants of this pest are jowar, maize, groundnut, etc., and other millets. The eggs are laid in the soil at a depth of 0.05 to 0.08 m. (2 to 3 inches) along the bunds, field and even in fallow lands in batches of 40 to 60 during the period of October to December. The eggs remain dormant in the soil till the following June when they come out with the advent of the monsoon. The hoppers first feed on the grasses on bunds and then shift towards the field crops such as jowar, maize, etc. The hoppers develop into adults in about 70 to 80 days after which pairing takes place and egg lying commences. There is only one generation in a year and the pest is active from June to December. It is a minor pest and causes damage to the extent of 1 to 2 per cent.

The hoppers are about ¾" long, medium black coloured with various spots and a rough body surface. Nymphs and adults feed on leaves and tender shoots of the plants. Tender seedlings of *jowar* are also cut by them at ground level.

The pest can be controlled by destroying egg masses by ploughing and harrowing the fields especially along the bunds after the harvest of the crop. This may crush and expose them to the sun which may help to decrease the carry over of the pest. Insecticidal control consists of dusting 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre.

Groundnut.

Aphids.—Aphids are tiny, soft-bodied insects with a sucking type of mouth parts. A single apterous female gives birth to about 8 to 22 young ones called nymphs per day. It takes about four months before they reach the adult stage Their lifecycle becomes complete in about a week's period. During its latter part, some winged members are produced in most species of aphids.

This is a very important pest as it reduces the vitality and yield of plants by sucking the sap and also acts as the vector of a serious virus disease commonly known as 'resette' of groundnut. The pest is of sporadic occurrence in most parts of the State. However, in some districts like Jalgaon and Dhulia it frequently takes the form of an epidemic.

The pest can be controlled by spraying the crop with 1 ounce of nicotine mixed with 5 gallons of water and four ounces of soap. The total quantity of mixture required per acre is 181.84 to 272.76 litres (40 to 60 gallons) at a time. The crops may also be sprayed with pyrocolloid in the proportion of one ounce pyrocolloid in 22.73 litres (5 gallons) of water. About 181.84 to 272.76 litres (40 to 60 gallons) of mixture is required for 1 acre.

Cotton.

Jassids (*empoasca devastans Dist.*).—This is a pest of cotton, *bhendi*, potato and holly hock. Both nymphs and adults suck the cell sap from the leaves. As a result, the leaves turn yellowish and ultimately dry up.

The adult is wedge-shaped about 2 mm. long and pale green in colour. The front wings have a black spot on their posterior parts. The nymphs are wingless and are found in large number

on the lower surfaces of leaves. They walk in diagonal directions of their body. About 30 eggs are laid at a time by the adult females. The eggs hatch in 4 to 11 days. The nymphal stage remains from seven to twenty-one days during which period the nymphs moult five times. The entire life cycle is completed in two or four weeks. The pest is particularly active during the monsoon season.

DDT dust is generally used as a control measure. However, the use of *DDT* alone should be discouraged, as many times it leads to excessive increase in aphid. To prevent this, it is necessary that 5 per cent *DDT* be mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur before dusting. This insecticide, which is available ready-made gives a good measure of protection of about two weeks if rainy weather does not follow the dusting operation. *DDT* and sulphur mixture should not be used for Indian or Asiatic cotton, as sulphur scorches these varieties severely. On Asiatic cotton, however, jassid infestation is less due to its relative resistance to jassid attack. If, however, infestation appears, 5 per cent *DDT* may be used. *DDT* and sulphur mixture is safe only on the American varieties of cotton, which are also more prone to jassid infestation. 0.2 per cent spray of *DDT* plus 50 per cent (*w/d*) and sulphur (*w/d*) is very effective against jassids. Two to four ounces of endrin per acre or 0.01 per cent to 0.02 per cent parathion are also effective against this pest and are cheaper than the mixture of *DDT* and sulphur (*w/d*) mixture. But the latter has an advantage in that it prevents mites build up.

Boll-worms.—There are two types of boll-worms (i) spotted boll-worms (*varias fabia, S.E. insulana*) and (ii) pink boll worms (*pectinophora gossy-pilla, S.*).

The host plants of both of these boll-worms are cotton, *bhendi*, *ambadi* and other malvaceous plants. Eggs of these boll-worms are laid singly on leaves, flower buds, bracts, bolls etc. They hatch within 4 to 6 days. Larval period in case of spotted boll-worms is 9 to 16 days depending upon the climatic conditions and pupation takes place inside the silken cocoons outside the bolls In this stage it remains for 8 to 14 days. The total period of a life cycle is about 22 to 35 days.

In the case of pink bollworms, the caterpillars, on hatching, feed on developing flowers, seed or lint. The larval period is usually of about 3 to 4 weeks but some of them remain dormant in the seeds for a pretty long time for the perpetuation of the species. Pupation generally takes place inside the bolls or in the soil in silken cocoons from which moth emerges after about 10 days. The pest is active from July to December while the winter season is passed in the larval stage.

The adults of the spotted boll-worms have pale white upper wings with a greenish band in the middle. The moth of pink boll-worms is about ½ inch across the wings and is dark brown in colour. The first segment of the antenna has 4 to 6 staff hairs

and the palps are long and curved upwards. Caterpillars when fully grown measure 1/3" long and are pink in colour with a brown head. Both the types of boll-worms have a number of black and brown spots on the body. The full-fed larva measures about 3/4 inch in length.

In case of spotted boll-worms, caterpillars bore into the growing shoots of the plants in the initial stage of the crop. Later on, when the flower buds appear, the larvae bore into them and then enter the boll by making holes which are plugged with excreta. The infested buds and bolls are shed but if they remain on the plant, they open prematurely and consequently a lint from such bolls fetches low price in the market.

Unlike the spotted boll-worm, the caterpillars of the pink boll-worm never attack the shoots. They grow inside the bolls and cause shedding of them. The pest is more severe in case of American cotton varieties than of the indigenous ones. As the caterpillars bore the bolls, the entry holes get closed and it becomes difficult to spot out the affected bolls until such bolls drop. The following are some of the measures suggested for controlling the pest—(i) removal and destruction of stubbles to check carry-over of the pests to the next season ; (ii) destruction of all the malvaceous plants growing in off season which serve as alternate host for the pest ; (iii) fumigation of seed before sowing with carbon-di-sulphide at the rate of two ounces per 15 cubic feet or heating the seed at 145°F to destroy the hibernating pink boll-worm larvae ; (iv) quick removal and destruction of the affected plant parts in the early stage of the pest incidence ; (v) six dustings with 10 per cent *DDT* plus 20 per cent lindane plus 40 per cent sulphur mixture or with 1 per cent endrin dust or (vi) six sprayings at fort-nightly intervals with endrin at the rate of 6 ounces per acre, starting from a month prior to flowering have been found to be effective in reducing the pest incidence. It is desirable to add equal quantity of sulphur to avoid subsequent mite incidence.

Other Minor Pests.

Cotton aphis (aphis gossipich).— These insects push their beaks into plant tissues in order to suck cell sap and remain in this position for a long time. As a result, leaves get curled up. The pest can be controlled by spraying a mixture composed of a pound of nicotine sulphate, 2.68 kg. (five pounds) of soap and 363.68 litres (eighty gallons) of water spraying with pyrethrum extract mixed with water in the proportion of 1 : 1,000 also gives satisfactory results. The use of fish oil resin soap for spraying, about eight ounces in 18.18 litres (four gallons) of water is also common. 454.60 litres (Hundred gallons) of this mixture could be used for one acre.

Bond ali—bond ali, the spotted boll worm.—In the beginning of the cotton season, caterpillars bore into growing shoots of the plant when flower beds appear, larvae bore into them and later into bolls which show holes plugged with their excreta. This causes infested buds and bolls either to shed or open prematurely.

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PESTS.

Other Minor Pests.

Lint from such bolls fetches a low price. There are two species of the spotted boll-worm. Adults of one species have pale, white upper wings with a broad greenish band in the middle (*earias fabia*); while those of the other species have completely green upper wings (*earias insulana*). The pest is active practically throughout the year and generates several times in an year.

As the pest is an internal feeder, only preventive methods are feasible. After harvest, stubbles are removed and destroyed to prevent breeding of the pest in the off season. This is often done by plant pullers specially devised by the agriculture department. The clipping and destruction of the initially infested top shoots is properly attended to during the earlier stages of the crop. Malvaceous weeds are destroyed during the off season, as otherwise they harbour the pest and carry it over to the next crop. Recent experiments show that seven dustings with a mixture of 10 per cent sulphur or one per cent endrin, at fort-nightly intervals, reduce the degree of infestations. Further, four ounces of endrin per acre sprayed five times at intervals of fifteen days also give satisfactory results.

Bond ali, the pink boll-worm (platyedra gossypiellas).—The caterpillars feed inside bolls which begin to shed gradually. The pest destroys American cotton varieties more than the indigenous ones. As caterpillars enter bolls, entry holes are closed, thereby making it difficult to spot out affected bolls until they decay and drop. Unlike spotted boll-worms, caterpillars do not attack shoots. The pest is active between July and December. The winter season is passed in the larval stage when the pest remains curled up in a small cocoon in stored seed, in soils or in bolls. Larvae develop faster in adequate moisture and later fresh brood infects the new crop. Before sowing, cotton seeds are fumigated with carbon di-sulphate at one ounce per fifteen cubic feet or by heating the seed to 145° Fahrenheit larefully without injuring it. Further, early infested boils are promptly picked-up and destroyed.

Dahiya.—dahiya, the grey mildew of cotton:—It has assumed serious proportions in recent years. In the case of severely affected plants defoliation takes place which adversely affects the yield.

Mar.—mar, the cotton wilt (*fusarium rasinfectum*):—Leaves of affected plants become yellow, drop and shed. Affected plants, when split, open through top root and stem and show brown discolouration of the vascular system. Wilt may appear suddenly or attack the plants at any stage of its growth. A partial wilt is also common, the affected plants remaining stunted. Branches of partially affected plants, when pulled out, exhibit peculiar vascular discolouration so typical of wilt. This disease is neither amenable to direct control measures nor can it be exterminated by any known cultural methods, since the fungus causing wilt is a soil dweller and remains alive in the soil for a number of years. Crop-rotation is, therefore, of little value. Growing cotton strains,

resistant to wilt, is hence the only practicable method of combating the disease. Virnar, a resistant strain of *G. arboreum*, is under extensive cultivation in this tract.

Mool-kujne.—mool-kujne, the root-rot of cotton: It is a major disease resulting in a heavy damage to the crop. Affected plants wilt suddenly and completely. When initial wilting is not permanent, affected plants recover on cool nights, in wet weather or in irrigated fields, but complete recovery is rare. Affected plants can be easily pulled out and all roots, except the tap root are invariably found in a damaged condition. The bark can be easily peeled off, leaving a brown discolouration of exposed area. The drying of plants occurs in circular patches in the field. Growing of resistant varieties is the only practicable method of controlling the disease but unfortunately no resistance qualities are observed so far, both in American and indigenous varieties.

Besides the damage done by the pests, the crops in the district also suffer from various plant diseases. The following are the important diseases of crops in the district:—

Grain smut (*kani*): The disease cannot be recognised until the earhead comes out. The affected earheads do not form normal grains but form sacs in place of grains. The affected ovaries turn into conical porcelain white sori which contain black powder. This black powder consists of millions of spores of the fungus. The disease occurs from September to November and affects the *kharif* jowar. The disease also affects the *rabi* jowar from December to February. Its source of infection is the threshing yard. It can be controlled by treating the seed with sulphur (200—300 mesh fine) at the rate of 4 ozs. to 60 lbs. of seed.

Loose smut (*Kajali*) : The symptoms of the disease are nearly the same as those of grain smut of jowar with the difference that in case of loose smut, wall of sorus gets ruptured and black mass of powder is exposed, giving blackish appearance to the affected earhead. The disease affects *kharif* jowar from September to November and *rabi* jowar from December to February. Its source of infection is the threshing yard where the diseased and healthy earheads get mixed up. The disease can be controlled in the same way as the grain smut of jowar

Sugary disease (*chikta*) : Sugary secretions are noticed oozing out from the affected ovaries. These oozings drop on the leaves which are sticky to the touch. The aphids spread the disease. They can be controlled by using insecticides.

Rust (*tambera* or *haldhya* or *gerwa*): The disease appears as reddish brown elongated linear eruptive spots known as pustules mostly on stems and also on leaves. The disease is prevalent from November to February. The best way to avoid the occurrence of the disease is to grow resistant varieties *viz.*, *Kenphad*-25, *MHD*-345 *KCN* and *Hy*-65 for irrigated crop.

Loose smut (kani, kajali) : Loose blackish powder is formed in place of grains, which consists of the spores of the fungus. The infection being inside the seed, dressing with fungicides is ineffective and hence the following treatment has been evolved.

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Soak the seed in cold water from 8 to 12 in the morning during the first fortnight of May, then spread the seeds on galvanised iron sheets in hot sun for four hours and stir the seeds periodically. Subsequently, dry the seed in the shade. After drying, store the seed in gunny bags and dust the gunny bag with insecticides, *viz.*, pyrethrum, *D.D.T.*, and *BHC*.

Groundnut.

Tikka: The disease usually appears on crops when they are 1½ months' old. Conspicuous round purplish-brown spots, which later on increase in size and become blackish, are seen on the leaves. A yellow halo is also found round the spot. The disease is prevalent from July to September. The disease can be controlled by spraying the crop in the 3rd week of July with 5:5:50 bordeaux mixture or any copper fungicide containing 50 per cent metallic copper. If required, a second spraying in the month of August and a third one in the third week of September may be given. Dusting with 200 to 300 mesh sulphur at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre also controls the disease.

Cotton.

Anthracnose (*kawadi*): The disease affects the crop at the seedling stage and also at the boll forming stage. It causes boll rot resulting in the development of short, immature, weak and discoloured lint. The disease can be controlled by treating the seed with organo mercurial compound containing 1 per cent organic mercury, at the rate of 2 ozs. for 15 lbs. of seed.

Fruits

Powdery mildew (*bhuri*): Whitish patches appear on both the sides of the leaves. The affected blossoms fail to set in fruit. The disease can be controlled by dusting sulphur (200 to 300 mesh) in the third week of November, December and January.

Downy mildew (*kevada*): Yellow oily spots appear on the upper surface of leaves, and simultaneously on the back side, there is downy growth. Due to the early attack, the blossoms get blighted and berries drop down exhibiting mummified condition. The disease can be controlled by spraying bordeaux mixture 5:5:50 in the third week of May and October and in the 1st week of July and November.

TENANCY AND TENURES.

Prior to 1949, there existed in Bhir district different categories of tenures, such as *jagirs*, *ijaras*, *kauls*, *inams* etc. Their creation was felt essential by the previous rulers for political, administrative and religious purposes. The then rulers required support to their rule and sure source of revenue to the state. They picked up some leading men in the society, who could influence the masses and gave them *inams* with the power to collect the revenue of the entire villages, or a definite percentage of the collected land revenue. These persons, later on, came to be known as *watandars*, *inamdars*, *jagirdars*, *deshmukhs*, *deshpandes* etc. They were expected to give their full support to the rulers to maintain law and order and to ensure regular and punctual payment of government dues after recovering the same from the people. This resulted in the creation of a class of landlords, who did not cultivate their lands, but lived on the revenues realised from their *inams*, *jagirs* and *kauls*. The British regime, obviously

did not want to displease these people. They recognised their rights and privileges just to ensure their loyalty and to secure their support to the British rule. However, it was realised later that this system of tenure was detrimental to the interests of the cultivating classes.

The most prevalent form of tenure in Bhir district is the *ryotwari tenure.* Strictly speaking, this type of tenure does not envisage the landholder as a non-cultivating owner and a mere rent receiver. Due to unrestricted transfers of rights in land and other factors, such as security of investment in land and false notions of social prestige on the part of the people, a class of non-agriculturists landlords came into existence. Landed property began to be looked upon as a source of income and a matter of commercial investments. Besides this, ownership of land afforded these people an eminent place and high prestige in the society.

The achievement of Independence changed the political picture of India. The much-felt need of bringing an over-all change in the socio-economic picture also began to be widely realised. Consequent to this, the Government of India appointed a Planning Commission, which made a number of recommendations for bringing about the structural, institutional and administrative reforms in different sectors. They advocated a land policy, which aimed at improving the status of the peasant by giving him a stake in land. It also aims at reducing inequalities in income and opportunities, by advocating a ceiling on all agricultural holdings. It visualises an agrarian economy in which every cultivator owns the land he cultivates.

In view of the policy recommended by the Planning Commission the Government of India decided to abolish all the intermediaries by enacting special land legislations. In pursuance of the Government of India's directives, the then Government of Hyderabad enacted the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act*, 1950. The twin aims of the Act are assurance of security of tenures for the tenants and promoting the proprietary rights of the peasants. The salient features of the Act were:—

(i) Introduction of family holdings as a yardstick for the administration of land reforms,

(ii) Reduction in rent and fixation of it in terms of multiples of land revenue,

(iii) Restriction on resumptions of the land for personal cultivation,

(iv) Fixation of ceiling on the size of holding,

(v) Acquisition or resumption and management by the state of the surplus production in efficiently cultivated lands.

The relations between tenant and landlord are governed by the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. Initially, these relations were tried to be regularised by the enforcement of the Hyderabad Asami Shikmi Act of 1354 Fasli (1945 A D.)

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*The Act was enforced in Bhir district w.e.f. 10-6-1950.

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which provided for fixing the tenure of all new tenants for ten years and empowered the government to fix maximum rates of rent. Further, old tenants were granted permanency of tenure subject to the payment of lawful rent only. However, the provisions of this act did not achieve the desired object. As such a more revolutionary type of legislation *viz.* the Tenancy Act of 1950, was enacted, to replace the Asami Shikmi Act. The main objects of this act were the improvement of the status of the tenants, limitation of size of holding, abolition of absentee landlordism and preservation of the land in the hands of the tillers and the genuine agriculturists. According to the new enactment of 1950, the landlords are restrained from retaining land which is more than 4½ times the size of the family holding and acquiring new land.

If their holdings exceed three family holdings, the protected tenants, who are landless or have held small lands were given privileges to acquire compulsorily the rights of ownership of the tenancy land to the extent of one family holding belonging to a landholder, who owns more than two family holdings under Section 38 E of the Act. The tenants in general are allowed to purchase land under their tenancy under Section 38-A on reasonable price within the maximum limits prescribed by the government. Similarly, the landlords are required to sell their land to the tenants with first preference, under Section 38-D of the Act. The absentee landlords are not allowed to resume the cultivation of lands after 31-12-1958, thus ensuring fixing of tenure of cultivation and possession of lands in favour of tenants as long as they cultivate the lands without damaging them and without subletting or committing continuous default in payment of rent. The rents have also been fixed up to a maximum of five times of the revenue assessment under Section 11 of the Act. The Government has also powers to assume management of the lands kept uncultivated except on reasonable grounds for more than three years under Section 51 of the Act.

All the provisions operate in the best interests of the tenants and tend to regularise the relation between them and their landlords. In these circumstances, the law does equal justice to both.

The maximum rents have been prescribed in the Act for the protected and ordinary tenants. If the amount of rent payable by the tenant for any type of land exceeds the value of one sixth of its produce, the tenants shall be entitled to deduct from the rent for that land the amount so in excess and the quantum payable by the tenant shall be deemed to have been reduced by the extent of such deduction. Moreover, the tenant has option to pay the rent either in cash or in equivalent produce of grain, according to the prices prevailing in the market. The landlords are prohibited from receiving or recovering rent in terms of services. They cannot levy taxes or accept services of any kind other than the rent lawfully due from the tenants. The protected tenant, subject to certain conditions, is defined as a person who has held the land continuously for a period of not less than six

years, being a period fully included in the *Fasli* years 1342 to 1352 or for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1948 or for the period of not less than six years, commencing not earlier than 6.10.1943, and completing before enforcing the tenancy act and who has personally cultivated such lands during that period.

The act strictly lays down that no permanent alienation and no other transfer of the lands shall be valid unless it is made with the previous sanction of the collector. Not only restriction is placed on the future acquisition of land, but a ceiling is also fixed for the existing landholdings.

During the period of ten years. from 1950 to 1960, the act was amended twelve times just to accommodate the recommendations of the Planning Commission. As has been pointed out, it adopted the concept of family holding as a yard-stick for enforcing the provisions of ceiling of landholdings act. The area of a family holding so determined for different classes of land in different local areas was expected to yield an assured income of Rs. 800 per year to a family of five members. The tenant cannot be evicted at the sweet will of the landholder. He can be evicted only under certain specific categories of default or due to his own voluntary surrender.

In Bhir district there were 20,242 protected tenants in 1950 who cultivated a little or more than 2,82,437 acres. The number of declared owners under sections 37 and 37-A is 26,166 covering an area of 4,76,021 acres. The number of protected tenants on whom ownership rights under section 38-E of the Act has been conferred is 5,772 involving an area of 65,704 acres. The number of tenants who are allowed to purchase lands under their tenancy, under section 38-A is 91 involving an area of 1406 acres. The declared owners who were dispossessed are being given back possession of the declared lands and so far the number of such protected tenants is 891 involving an area of 7,226 acres.

In the same years, 5,772 tenants were declared as owners under section 38-E of the Act. They cultivated an area of over 65,704 acres.

From 1950 to 1960, 19066 cases were filed under the Tenancy Act. Out of these, 17,324 cases were disposed of and 1,742 remained undecided. Of the cases disposed 11,931 were decided in favour of tenants and 5,221 cases against him.

The tenancy act provides for the mechanism to enable the tenants to become owners of the land they themselves cultivate, They are entitled to purchase at concessional prices, so much of the land. as would raise their holding to make it a family holding. At the same time, landlords also have been protected by ensuring that the land left with them after such a purchase would not be less than a family holding. The tenants are allowed to

effect payments in reasonable instalments. In case a tenant desires to purchase more land than what he is entitled to, he can do so at the market price, but subject to the maximum of three family holdings. In order to avoid illegal transfers of land, the government has prescribed a scale of penalty for transfer after 8.6.1958, that is, after the commencement of the amended act of 1957.

The class of agricultural labourers dominates the agricultural operations in the district. Landless persons, cultivators having very small holdings and persons belonging to backward classes mainly constitute the agricultural labourers. As per census of 1961, cultivating labourers and their dependents constituted 19.6 per cent of the total population. They are employed by big landlords on agricultural operations such as interculturing, harvesting, threshing, etc., during the agricultural season. Among the workers men workers are employed on heavy work whereas women workers are employed on light operations such as weeding, threshing, etc.

Casual labourers are often hired on daily wages and are paid either in cash or in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash They are employed as and when farm work arises. The minimum daily wages for a man labourer range between Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.50. A woman labourer gets between Re. 0.75 and Re. 1 per day. Child labour is not generally employed but whenever it is employed, children are paid half of the wages given to men workers. Wages for different agricultural operations also vary. For sowing, wages paid vary between Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.75 per day. For harrowing the land, man worker with a pair of bullocks is paid between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day. For ploughing with a team of 3 to 4 pairs of bullocks and the required number of men for the same, wages paid are between Rs. 10.00 and Rs. 15.00 per day. Sometimes Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 are also paid for ploughing an acre of land

Some labourers are also employed on seasonal or yearly basis. Labourers engaged on seasonal basis are paid monthly wages while the labourers hired on yearly basis, who are usually called *saldars*, get cash wage, in addition to food, clothing and accommodation. The *saldars* get their wages in instalments or sometimes the whole annual wage is given in advance.

The *balutedars* or village artisans are gradually disappearing under this system. The *balutedars* get their shares in kind in return for the services rendered by them to the village people from time to time.

The following table gives the statistics of the rates of wages of different categories of workers in the district from 1956-57 to 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 24

RURAL WAGES IN BHIR DISTRICT (DAILY AVERAGE IN Rs. PER PERSON)

Month	Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Field Labourer	Other Agricultural Labourers	Herdsman
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
July	1956-57 ..	2·43	2·04	1·75	1·02	0·95	1·09
August	Do. ..	2·36	1·96	1·61	1·02	0·95	1·19
September	Do. ..	2·39	1·86	1·75	0·98	0·91	1·05
October	Do. ..	2·43	2·04	1·61	1·02	0·93	1·05
November	Do. ..	2·46	2·00	1·75	1·02	1·11	0·91
December	Do. ..	2·50	2·04	1·61	1·02	0·96	0·91
January	Do. ..	2·46	2·00	1·61	1·09	0·91	0·91
February	Do. .	2·46	1·93	1·61	1·30	1·02	0·98
March	Do. ..	2·50	2·04	1·64	1·09	1·02	0·98
April	Do. ..	2·50	2·04	1·61	1·61	1·02	1·02
May	Do. ..	2·43	1·96	1·57	0·98	0·91	0·91
June	Do. ..	2·36	1·96	1·57	0·98	0·91	0·91
July	1957-58 ..	2·78	2·30	1·61	1·03	0·98	1·01
August	Do. ..	2·78	2·35	1·83	1·03	0·98	0·46

TABLE No. 24—*cont.*

Month	Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Field Labourer	Other Agricultural Labourers	Herdsman
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
September	1957-58 ..	2·68	2·25	1·83	1·03	0·98	0·64
October	Do. ..	2·64	2·21	1·83	1·03	0·98	0·69
November	Do. ..	2·82	2·21	1·83	1·03	0·98	0·69
December	Do. ..	2·68	2·00	1·66	1·03	0·98	0·53
July	1958-59 ..	2·78	2·50	2·04	1·12	1·02	1·59
August	Do. ..	2·79	2·50	2·04	1·12	1·02	1·50
September	Do. ..	2·78	2·07	2·00	1·05	0·98	1·50
October	Do. ..	2·71	2·07	2·08	1·19	0·98	1·50
November	Do. ..	2·86	2·50	2·17	1·12	1·02	1·56
December	Do. ..	2·86	2·50	2·25	1·12	1·02	1·56
January	Do. ..	2·71	2·43	2·08	0·96	0·95	1·37
February	Do. ..	2·86	2·50	2·25	1·05	0·98	1·44
March	Do. ..	2·79	2·50	2·17	1·05	0·98	1·44
April	Do. ..	2·71	2·43	2·25	0·98	0·95	1·34
May	Do. ..	2·86	2·57	2·25	1·05	0·98	1·37
June	Do. ..	2·71	2·43	1·93	0·98	0·95	1·37

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

RURAL WAGES.

July	1959-60	2·71	2·21	1·83	1·12	0·98	1·19
August	Do.	3·00	2·43	2·20	1·19	1·05	1·44
September	Do	2·86	2·36	2·42	1·12	1·02	1·44
October	Do.	2·86	2·36	2·25	1·19	1·05	1·31
November	Do.	3·00	2·43	2·25	1·12	1·05	1·34
December	Do	3·00	2·36	2·00	1·19	1·02	1·46
January	Do.	2·86	2·43	2·42	1·09	1·12	1·34
February	Do.	3·00	2·57	2·33	1·27	1·05	1·25
March	Do.	3·00	2·43	2·08	1·23	1·05	1·22
April	Do.	2·93	2·36	2·00	1·12	0·98	1·31
May	Do.	2·93	2·20	2·08	1·09	1·05	1·84
June	Do.	2·93	2·43	2·25	1·12	1·05	1·25
July	1960-61	3·07	2·35	1·64	1·65	1·05	0·61
August	Do.	2·86	2·50	1·85	1·14	1·05	1·31
September	Do.	2·71	2·36	1·68	1·14	1·09	1·31
October	Do.	2·71	2·36	1·28	1·31	1·09	1·42
November	Do.	2·93	2·36	1·96	1·31	1·09	1·12
December	Do.	2·93	2·43	1·64	1·19	1·22	1·31
January	Do.	3·07	2·36	1·87	1·23	1·08	1·19
February	Do.	3·07	2·36	2·04	1·14	1·05	1·19

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

RURAL WAGES.

TABLE No. 24—*cont.*

Month	Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Field Labourer	Other Agricultural Labourers	Herdsman
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
March	1960-61	3·07	2·30	2·04	1·23	1·05	1·19
April	Do.	3·07	2·29	2·04	1·16	1·05	1·19
May	Do.	3·07	2·43	2·08	1·09	1·12	1·19
June	Do.	3·07	2·50	2·00	1·19	1·12	1·19
July	1961-62	3·14	2·36	2·10	1·18	1·11	1·19
August	Do.	3·00	2·36	2·25	1·25	1·14	1·06
September	Do.	2·96	2·39	2·15	1·32	1·18	1·75
October	Do.	3·03	2·39	2·15	1·25	1·18	1·08
November	Do.	3·11	2·53	2·15	1·32	1·21	1·12
December	Do.	3·03	2·39	2·15	1·25	1·21	0·87
January	Do.	3·11	2·43	2·15	1·25	1·18	0·87
February	Do.	2·89	2·42	1·96	1·18	1·21	0·91
March	Do.	2·96	2·43	2·15	1·25	1·25	0·91
April	Do.	3·11	2·50	2·15	1·25	1·18	0·68
May	Do.	2·96	2·43	2·15	1·25	1·18	0·91
June	Do.	3·11	2·57	2·15	1·25	1·18	0·68

In a predominantly agrarian economy the occurrence of famines is not rare. A Famine may be caused by excessive rains or by total failure of rains.

The government appointed a fact finding committee for a survey of scarcity areas of the state. It observed that some tahsils of Bhir district were reported to have suffered from scarcity in the past. The said committee recommended that Ashti, Patoda and Manjlegaon tahsils and Pimpalner revenue circle of Bhir tahsil might be declared as scarcity areas in Bhir district

Ashti, Patoda and Manjlegaon tahsils and Pimpalner revenue circle of Bhir tahsil were declared as *scarcity areas and classified as "C" class scarcity area.

The details of the occurrence of famines in Bhir district are given below:—

Natural calamities like floods and droughts prevailed in Bhir district in the years 1812, 1823, 1877, 1897, 1908 and 1913. The details of the scarcity conditions which occurred during these years are not available as the district during the period constituted a part of the then Hyderabad state. In the years 1919 to 1921 a disease which spread in the district took the toll of 8,391 persons

In 1921 and 1922, the *kharif* crops had completely failed in the district and a good number of people and live-stock died due to non-availability of food and grass Government then undertook famine relief measures and imported wheat, rice and other food grains into the scarcity affected areas of the district and food grains were also distributed amongst the persons, who suffered during the famine. The government had also granted suspensions amounting to Rs. 7,55,782.13.0 in land revenue for Bhir district as against the demand of that year for Rs 17,15,100.12.11. Government had granted Rs 4,30,000 as *tagai* loans for wells. Rs 1,55,000 had also been spent for providing meals to the helpless *rayats*. Government had also sanctioned Rs. 32,734 as *tagai* for fodder and Rs 1,08,270 for seeds. In 1952-53 scarcity conditions existed in some villeges in Georai, Patoda and Manjlegaon tahsils. The government had started relief works *viz.* approach roads in Manjlegaon, Patoda and Georai tahsils.

The ex-Hyderabad government had issued orders during the famine or scarcity conditions to withhold the recovery of *tagai* arrears fallen due for recovery in the year and this resulted also in granting postponement of collection of land revenue.

**Vide* Revenue Department Resolution No. SCY 5662/66592-J, dated 3rd January, 1963.

CHAPTER 5 — INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

INTRODUCTION.

BHIR DISTRICT IS PREDOMINANTLY AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT with more than 80 per cent of its population depending on agriculture. The ratio of employment in industry in Bhir is one worker per thousand of total population as against 20 per thousand of total population for Maharashtra. The table No. 1 on page 337 gives the statistics of employment in various categories of industries. There is no large-scale manufacturing industry in the district. The total number of registered factories has increased from 15 in 1951 to 25 in 1961.

The negligence of industrial development of Marathwada region in the past is one of the reasons for the backwardness of Bhir district. The transport and communications facilities are also not satisfactory. The total length of railways in the district is only 40?.36 kilometres. Mining activity in the district is also confined to quarrying of stones, clay, sand, etc., with 558 persons engaged in it according to 1961 census. The lack of power, literacy and technical know-how are also the reasons for the slow progress of the district in the industrial field.

In respect of the village industries the handloom industry is the major cottage industry in the district. The largest number of the workers were engaged in household industries, (*i.e.* 82 per cent of the total number of industrial workers).

Cottage industries have always provided the cultivator with the means, not only of earning his livelihood but of keeping himself occupied during periods of enforced idleness. Hand-loom weaving is the most important of all cottage industries and is next only to agriculture in importance and usefulness as a natural occupation. In 1941, this occupation was pursued by 3 per cent of the district population There were 1096 registered looms in 1958. of which 772 looms were run by weavers' co-operative societies. The other chief crafts are wool-weaving, tanning, leather working, rope making, copper and brass work, etc. Blacksmiths, potters—*kumbhars*, carpenters—*sutars*. are found to be working in almost all towns and villages. Artisans of the district making *gupti*, copper and brass wares are well-known for their skill. Bamboo working and oil *ghanis* are the other sources of employment.

There are no engineering units as such except two workshop depots of State Transport, one at Bhir and the other at Parali. A few persons only are engaged in minor repairs of tools, implements and machines. The total number of factories registered

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INTRODUCTION.

under the Factories Act was 23 in 1959, the average number of workers employed being 1295. The nature of the agricultural produce has influenced the types of industries which have so far developed in the district. Out of these 23 factories, 7 were engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, 10 in oil crushing, 4 in *gul*-making and 2 in manufacture of tobacco products. In addition to these there were 4 units engaged in wood working and saw milling.

The development of the industrial units in the district dates back to 1905 when two Italian traders established a ginning factory having 22 gins. After that two new enterprises were established: one a ginning and pressing factory in 1912 and another a cotton ginning and oil expelling unit, both at Parali in 1935. There was no remarkable development of industries till 1950. Most of the present mills and factories were established after 1950. Ginning and pressing is an important processing industry in this essentially cotton growing area. Most of them take to oil milling in the slack season.

Even the important towns in the district had no electric power till 1956. In that year, a power generating plant with 130 kw. capacity, and power lines of the length of 4.023 km. (2.5 miles) was installed at Parali. In 1958 another plant with 8.851 km. (5.5 miles) of line and a capacity of 150 kw. was installed. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board had by 1960 spent Rs. 8,23,900 in the district on different electricity generation projects. The total installed capacity of power generation is 280 kw. and the utilised capacity is 235 kw. As industrial development pre-supposes the availability of ample power supply, it is envisaged that the development in this direction may give some fillip to the future industrialisation of the district.

Industrialisation, in the district, has to be based to a large extent on locally available raw materials. Amongst the raw materials available in the district are the agricultural products like cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, cereals and pulses. Processing of these can be carried out extensively, for example dal making from the pulses. It is necessary to make strenuous attempts to build up relatively small-scale but efficient industrial structure in the district. For the setting up of an industrial estate at Parali an area of 6.999 hectares (17 acres and 12 gunthas) has been selected and a co-operative society has been registered with a membership of 90 It has raised a share capital of Rs. 20,000. Government have contributed an equal amount towards the share capital.

In 1962 in Bhir district, there were 38 industrial units registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Of these, four units were large-scale and 34 small-scale. Further, there was one small-scale unit which was not registered under the Factories Act. The category-wise distribution of these industrial units and the employment provided by them was as detailed below.*

*Details collected from the Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra 1962, Parts I, II and III.

TABLE No. 1

EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN BHIR DISTRICT

Classification of Industries	Total workers			Workers in household industry			Workers in non-household industry		
Division	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mining and Quarrying	558	466	92	5	4	1	553	462	91
Manufacturing—									
Food-stuffs	2,835	2,200	635	1,368	1,090	478	1,267	1,110	157
Beverages	398	365	33	234	218	16	164	147	17
Tobacco products	103	38	65	60	21	39	43	17	26
Textile—cotton	1,340	659	681	1,138	536	602	202	123	79
Textile—jute	284	202	82	262	187	75	22	15	7
Textile—wool	524	240	284	500	221	279	24	19	5
Textile—silk	7	6	1	2	1	1	5	5	..
Textile—miscellaneous	2,579	2,321	258	1,621	1,423	198	958	898	60
Wood and wood products	4,996	4,136	860	4,344	3,521	823	652	615	37
Paper and paper products	7	2	5	4	..	4	3	2	1

TABLE No. 1—*cont.*

EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN BHIR DISTRICT

Classification of Industries	Total workers			Workers in household industry			Workers in non-household industry		
Division	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturing—Cont.—									
Printing and publishing	24	24	..	2	2	..	22	22	..
Leather and leather products	2,926	2,653	273	2,742	2,484	258	184	169	15
Rubber, petroleum and oil products ..	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..
Chemicals and chemical products	129	89	40	86	49	37	43	40	3
Non-metallic mineral products (other than petroleum and coal).	2,455	1,527	928	1,970	1,172	798	485	355	130
Basic metals and their products	1,377	1,197	180	1,116	957	159	261	240	21
Machinery and electrical equipment ..	42	41	1	2	2	..	40	39	1
Transport equipment	836	813	23	617	598	19	219	215	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1,159	1,125	34	879	853	29	280	272	6
Construction—									
Construction and maintenance of buildings	2,362	2,108	254	..	..	..	2,362	2,108	254

Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges and tunnels.	1,158	835	323	..	..	..	1,158	835	323
Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs, irrigation and other agricultural works.	380	252	128	..	..	..	380	252	128
Electricity, gas, water and Sanitary Services—									
Electricity and gas	50	50	..	..	..	..	50	50	..
Water-supply and sanitary services.. ..	148	53	95	..	..	..	148	53	95

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Category (1)	Number of Units (2)	Number of Workers (3)
(1) *Large-scale— Oil mills and *ginning* factories ..	4	312
(2) †Small-scale —	21	427
Cotton ginning and pressing ..	7	158
Bidi making	2	34
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.	3	98
Stone crushing	1	18
(3) ‡Small-scale Ironpots, *ghamelas*, etc.	1	2

SECTION I—LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Large and Small Industries.

Engineering Industry.

Bhir district has very few engineering concerns. There are two State Transport workshops, one at Bhir and the other at Parali which carry out the maintenance and repairs of the State Transport vehicles. These workshops provide employment to about 25 persons.

Electricity Generation.

Till 1956, there was no electricity generation unit in Bhir district. The supply of adequate power is absolutely necessary for well guided industrial development. The first thermal station was installed in 1956 at Parali with a capacity of 130 kw., and a power line of 4.023 km. (2½ miles) was erected. An electricity generation unit was erected at Bhir in 1958 with a power generation capacity of 150 kw. This was followed by generating units at Ambejogai, Manjlegaon, Ashti, Patoda and Renapur. At Patoda and Renapur the units are provided by the *grampanchayats*. At present there are seven electricity generation units in the district. It is proposed to link the generation units in this district to the Khaparkheda-Paras-Bhusawal grid system.

Of the seven generation units in the district, three are under the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The details about these are given below:—

	Bhir	Ashti	Manjlegaon
Date of establishment.	1-6-58	15-8-61	24-1-61. From 15-5-63, it is feeded from Manwath power station.
Supply units ..	6,787	..	..

*Industrial units registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

†Industrial units registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

‡Industrial Units not registered under the Factories Act.

Electricity Generation.

Area supplied ..	Bhir, Madalmohi Dhondrai Umapur, Talwada, Pali, Neknur, Kaij.	Ashti town ..	Manjlegaon, Patoda, Gangamasla.
Length of power-line	H. T. 127·138 km. (79 miles). L. T. 19·312 km. (12 miles).	3·219 km. (2·02 miles). ..	19·312 km. (12 miles). 4·023 km. (2·49 miles).
Fixed capital ..	Rs. 15,38,931 ..	Rs. 1,84,134 ..	Rs. 1,02,090
Value of productive machinery.	Rs. 7,50,937 ..	Rs. 1,14,967 ..	Rs. 60,714
Power supplied—			
(a) Industry ..	12,311 kw. ..	..	..
(b) Household ..	15,339 kw. ..	822 kw. ..	1,709 kw.
Total number of workers.	37	10	5
Annual wage bill ..	Rs. 54,738 ..	Rs. 13,941 ..	Rs. 7,509
Programme for expansion.	..	Installation of 50 kw. set. ..	..

Oil Industry.

As the district has a considerable area under the oilseed crops like groundnut, safflower and linseed, oil-industry occupies an important place in its economy. Of the total cropped area of 789,665 hectares (19,49,691 acres) in Bhir district the oilseeds cover 127,655 hectares (3,15,198 acres), *i.e.*, more than 16 per cent of the total cropped area. In terms of non-food crops, it occupies nearly 65 per cent of the area, the total non-food crop area being 192,383.910 hectares (4.75,022 acres). In 1962 more than 600 persons were employed in this industry as compared to 10 in 1958-59. In 1962 there were 20 oil mills of which 8 mills were engaged in both ginning and oil extraction while one undertook both flour milling and oil extraction. Of the oil mills 12 establishments were located in Parali, 3 in Bhir, 3 in Ambejogai and one each in Chausala and Naya Mohalla. Of the 20 mills, eleven were registered under the Factories Act.

Raw material.—The main raw material required is oilseeds like groundnut, linseed (*jawas*), safflower (*karadi*), which are available locally. Parali, Ambejogai, Bhir, Latur and Jalna are the main centres for the supply of this raw material required for these mills.

Fuel and Machinery.—The fuel used is husk, wood, coal, crude oil and electricity. The machinery consists of expeller, decorticator, boiler and filter. The expeller is available in small or big size. The small-sized expeller, called the baby expeller, costs about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. Its productive capacity is about 18.66 to 22.39 q. (50 to 60 maunds) of oil for a shift of 8 hours. The small-sized boiler called baby boiler is designed to generate steam and costs about Rs. 1,500.

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LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Oil Industry.

Process of oil extraction.—Water is sprinkled on the heap of groundnut to make the nuts sufficiently wet. They are then poured into the decorticator where the seeds are separated from the husk. The seeds are then weighed and taken to the expeller, where they are subjected to the steam generated in the boiler and are powdered and crushed to get oil. The proportion of oil extracted is about 66 per cent. The remnant material is put into the expeller to obtain oil-cake. Finally the oil is filtered.

Marketing.—The produce is sold locally as well as throughout the district. The oil is also sent to Bombay, Nagpur, Akola, etc. The oil-cake is generally demanded in the markets at Bhir, Parali, Ambejogai, etc.

Employment.—The average number of workers employed per establishment was 33. An unskilled worker was paid daily between Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.50. The workers such as fitters, firemen, oilmen, boiler attendants, supervisors earned a monthly wage ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150.

In 8 mills for which information was available, 320 workers were employed. The estimated value of the product was Rs. 22,95,393. They paid as wages an amount of Rs. 98,660 in 1962. The total investment in these factories was Rs. 16,40,335, including both fixed and working capital. They consumed fuel worth Rs. 1,42,869 in 1962.

Finance and Difficulties.—Most of the mill-owners had invested their own capital or capital secured from private sources. The credit facilities were not easily available for this industry. Some banks (commercial) loaned cash on credit, hypothecation, mortgage, etc., to serve as their working capital. But long term credit was the main problem of the industry. Supply of cheap electricity, transport and storage facilities are key problems of the industry and the expansion of industry particularly depends on these factors.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing.

Though the cotton ginning and pressing industry in the district was started in 1912, most of the factories were established during the last two or three decades. Prior to that cotton was either ginned by the hand process or sent to the nearest centres for ginning.

There are 15 small-scale ginning and pressing factories in the district. Of these, seven factories, registered under the factories act, employ 156 workers. The industry is seasonal but works to full capacity between the months of November and April. Out of 15 factories, some factories undertake oilseed crushing and saw milling during off season. Some of them are located at Parali Vaijanath, Bhir, Georai and Ambejogai.

Tools and equipment.—Tools and equipment consist of steam or oil engines, boilers, single or double roller gins, cotton operators, drilling machines and high or low pressure presses. Besides, groundnut decorticators and expellers for crushing oilseeds and saw mills for wood-cutting were attached to some factories.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing.

Fuel.—The factories consume electric power, diesel-oil, groundnut and safflower husk, coal and wood as fuel.

Process.—These factories are mainly engaged in cotton ginning and pressing. Ginning operations comprise a number of stages. *Kapasi* which in its raw state contains dust, pieces of stems of cotton plant, etc., is first separated from all the impurities. Then the cleaned cotton is ginned by single or double roller gins and cotton operators. After the separation of cotton lint from seeds, it is taken to the high or low pressure presses where cotton is pressed by the hoops (steel strips) in bales of rectangular size. The bales are then packed and sent to the textile mills.

Raw material and market.—As a rule these factories do not purchase the cotton they require for ginning and pressing. The local merchants as well as those from Ambejogai and Nanded send their cotton crop to these factories for processing, and then the finished product is exported to Nagpur, Bombay, Akola, Latur and other places.

Employment.—The workers employed are coolies, cotton carriers and pickers who are mostly unskilled. The number of workers varies with each factory, some factories employing 15, while some as many as 120. The rate of daily wages paid to the unskilled worker is Rs. 1.75 for men and Re. 1 for women. For others, wages depend on the kind of work. A skilled worker is generally paid between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 per month. The engineer, the driver and the manager belong to the skilled category.

Finance.—Most of the factory owners have invested either their own capital or secured it from private sources. The total capital requirement depends on the size of the plant, and nature of the machinery. However, the amount of capital invested in these factories ranges between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 3 lakhs. Credit facility for a portion of the working capital is provided for by the commercial banks.

Adequate supply of raw material, finance, power and transportation facilities were some of the major impediments that stood in the way of the development of the industry.

Copper and Brass Industry

This industry is nearly two centuries old It was of a domestic type and worked to the requirements of the customers. Like other industries it also suffered set-backs, and today it is living a precarious existence. The industry is mostly localised in Amalner and Shirur in Patoda tahsil, and engages about 150 labourers.

Scrap metal which is used as raw material is obtained from Bhir. Kaij, Parali, Jalna, Nagar and Pathardi. The finished brass and copper wares are jewel caskets, ink-stands, spoons, boxes, etc. Besides, images, religious emblems, hand lamps are also made. Ordinary pots and cups, graceful and finely cut brass screens, which are in demand could be regarded as the speciality.

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There is one society of artisans which along with four other private proprietors produces wares weighing about 933.10 to 1119.72 q. (2500 to 3000 bengali maunds). New metal sheets are also imported from Poona and Bombay for the manufacture of utensils. The price of the scrap is Rs. 6 per kilo and that of the new metal sheet Rs. 7 per kilo. The usual practice is to exchange scrap for finished product. The labour charges vary from Rs. 1.60 to Rs. 3 per kilo depending upon the skill of the artisan. The scrap metal is melted in kiln and hammered to the size of sheets. The metal sheets are used for making vessels of various sizes and designs. The tools and equipment comprise a pair of tongs, hammers and anvil.

The artisans have organised themselves into co-operatives which receive financial assistance from the co-operative department. The brass industrial co-operative society which was registered in 1953 at Amalner had a membership of 37 in 1955. The membership rose to 96 by 1963. The total paidup captial of the society was Rs. 3,115 in 1963. The society received a loan of Rs. 15,000 from the Bhir District Central Co-operative Bank and a similar amount from the then Government of Hyderabad in 1955. The Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 400 towards the purchase of plot, Rs. 1,800 for the proposed building and donated machinery worth Rs. 12,390. The society also received a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 from the then District Local Board. Another co-operative society has also been formed at Shirur in 1960. The society received a loan of Rs. 5,000 in 1960 from Maharashtra government.

Saw Milling.

There are a number of saw mills at Parali, Bhir and Ambejogai. Most of them are not registered under the Factories Act. They have considerable capital and their outturn is also sizeable. The concerns are all power worked.

This processing industry works for 8 to 9 months in a year. The requirement of the industry is mainly timber. Teak, *sesam*, *khair* and *babhul* wood is used in carpentry, furniture making and manufacture of packing cases. Besides the local supply, timber is also imported from Kinwat in Nanded district Circular saw and band-saw machines, groove cutting machine, *chakkis*, bullers and grinders constitute the tools and equipment of these concerns. Some units use electric motors. The total investment in plant and machinery of an average unit amounts to Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000, approximately.

The units cut wooden slabs of timber according to the size ordered, especially in house building and also in the preparation of packing cases. The market is mainly local, confined to the district.

The number of workers in different units varies between 4 and 8 and a worker is paid from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day as wages.

One concern in Parali combined furniture making with saw-milling.

Due to the location of the district in the interior of the State, there is little scope for the development of fisheries except the inland fisheries which could be developed along the rivers. However, the construction of new dams has widened the scope for the development of fisheries industry in the district. The 1961 census has recorded 406 persons engaged in fishing as principal workers, of whom 329 are males and 77 females.

The small rivers, *viz.*, Sindhphana, Bendsura, Kuntaka, Wan, Manjra, Ekdara, Govardhan, Balura and Gulathi, dry up during the summer Some of the government tanks in charge of local bodies in Bhir, Ashti and Ambejogai tahsils which are being stocked with major carps imported from Calcutta augment the fish supply and provide employment to the local fishermen. The construction of four projects, *viz.*, Bendsura in Bhir tahsil, and Rooti, Talwar and Kambli in Ashti tahsil, and six other irrigation projects which are in progress would help development of fisheries in the district.

Tools and Equipment.—Cast nets (*phekjal*), drag nets, drift nets and hooks and lines are the equipment of a fisherman. Drift nets are locally known as *kandala-khavari, malegani, pothani*, etc. The drag nets are known as *paywadi, golapatti* (chatta), *pandy* and *udan*.

Hook and Lines.—This method is generally employed during the rainy season. In *davan* type about 50 to 100 hooks are attached to the line and small worms are used as bait. This is about 91.400 m. (50 fathoms) in length. Stones are tied to the distant end of the line to keep the hooks near bottom.

The scheme of stocking of inland waters with carp fry and the Bendsura project are the two schemes envisaged by the department for the development of fisheries in the district.

Development.—The latter scheme was taken up in 1955. It envisaged the construction of four tanks near Bendsura dam for stocking fish and for encouraging fisheries as an industry. Fishes of the species *katla, rohu, mrugal* were brought from Calcutta and were introduced in the tanks of Rooti, Talwar, Kamli and Bendsura. In 1961 the carps stocked numbered 2,91,250.

Finance and Co-operation.- The implementation of the fisheries development programme in the district under different schemes, encouraged fishermen to come under the co-operative fold to avail themselves of the benefits and facilities given by the department. One fishermen's co-operative society established at Pali near Bhir had a membership of 20. The society was permitted to fish in Bendsura dam. The society besides giving financial assistance to its members provides them cloth, net and other fishing equipment. It has also a refrigerator for preservation and a van for transportation of fish.

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Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

SECTION II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Most of the cottage industries in the district are age-old and hereditary. Among these, cotton-weaving, wool-weaving, leather-working, carpentry and black-smithy, brass-ware making, pottery and brick making, coir and rope making and *neera* and palm-gur making are important. During the last century, these industries were carried out by hand processes and no motive power was used. The impact of modern improved technique made very little effect on the basic structure of most of these industries.

These cottage industries are either worked individually or on co-operative basis providing employment to a number of village artisans. People employed through co-operatives numbered more than 2,500. There are training schools at Bhir, Kaij and Parali which impart instruction in improved technique to the artisans.

It is the policy of the government to encourage and develop cottage industries and industrial co-operatives. They have made steady progress in Bhir district, where important cottage industries like weaving, tanning, leather working, fibre and bamboo working are in the hands of communities which are amongst the most backward in the state. They follow a crude technique of production which is transmitted from father to son. Their illiteracy and lack of financial resources make them conservative and reluctant to follow improved methods of production.

The Co-operation and Industries department is charged with the responsibility of taking all possible steps to ensure the promotion and furtherance of cottage and village industries and handicrafts by providing financial as well as technical assistance to them. The ultimate object of the programme of this department is to encourage the individual artisans to form co-operatives and work on their own by taking advantage of the technical and financial assistance.

At the end of the First Plan there were 22 industrial co-operatives in the district, with a membership of 965 and working capital amounting to Rs. 1 17 lakhs. In the Second Plan, the number of industrial co-operatives which stood at 22 in 1956 rose to 37 in 1957-58 and 59 in 1959.

There were as many as 93 industrial co-operatives in the district in 1961. Up to 1961, weavers co-operatives received help in the form of rebate of Rs. 57,653 and a grant of Rs. 23,600. Other co-operatives received assistance to the extent of Rs. 73,500. The following statement gives the extent of employment provided by these societies.

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES OF BHIR DISTRICT

Name of the industry.	*No. of workers employed.*
Cotton weaving	150
Wool weaving	180
Silk weaving	552

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES OF BHIR DISTRICT—*cont.*

Name of the indnstry	*No. of workers employed.*
Oil *ghanis*	317
Tanning	100
Leather working	362
Carpentry	109
Brass metal	122
Pottery and brick-making	158
Coir and rope-making	84
Neera and palm gur	19

Handloom Industry.

The handloom industry plays a prominent role in the economic development of the country as it provides some gainful employment to millions of people living in mofussil areas. It requires a very small capital investment which enables even the poor artisans to raise the requisite amount through their meagre incomes. It calls for little skill and involves little risk. It was the most important cottage industry in the Bhir district for a long time. While the wool-weaving industry suffered a set-back during the decade 1901--1911 due to the introduction of machinery, the position of handlooms strengthened during the same period. The yarn was spun by the weavers themselves in olden times, but the introduction of mill-made yarn wiped out the hand-spun yarn. The average cost of an Indian loom was about Rs. 20 in 1921, but varied according to the material of the loom and the texture of cloth woven. The number of handlooms in the district with fly-shuttle and without fly shuttle was 904 and 193, respectively in 1921. It increased to 1,642 (total) during the decade 1921—1931. The number of looms registered was 1,540 in 1958-59.

The important centres of the industry were Parali, Ambejogai and Ghatnandur where the industry tended to concentrate. Generally the weavers belonged to the Koshti or Sali community.

The tools and equipment required were a loom and its accessories like shuttles, creel, bobbins, healds, pirns, dobbies and also *fani, ghodi* (stand), etc. Two types of looms were prevalent in the district, *viz.*, fly shuttle and pit, but fly shuttle looms were popular. The Co-operative department provided some parts like chain automatic dobbies, iron reeds and varnish healds. Dobby, used for designing the borders of *sadi* or *lugade,* healds and reeds were available in the local market. The carpenters could make the fly shuttle looms themselves. The price of a loom usually of the breadth 1,270 and 1,320.8 mm. (50" and 52") was Rs. 300 approximately and that of a pit-loom between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100.

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Handloom Industry.

The raw materials, required for weaving, were yarn, artificial silk and *jar*. The price of yarn per bundle of 0.98 grams (10 lbs.) varied between Rs. 15 and Rs. 40 depending on the quality of yarn. The raw materials were purchased from local markets, and Bombay and other important weaving centres like Sholapur, Jalna, Latur and Nanded.

The products of the industry included saris of different varieties and lengths, *khans*, coarse *dhotis* and shirtings. The market for the product was the district itself including such important market centres, *viz.*, Parali, Ambejogai and Bhir. Generally the weavers owned their looms.

The co-operative societies provide them the raw materials and take back the product after paying them the weaving charges. The members of the family undertake the various preparatory works like winding, warping and sizing. Men generally weave and women and children carry out the subsidiary and preliminary processes involved in weaving. Generally one loom requires the services of three persons for the preparatory and weaving process.

The importance of the handloom industry as a source of income to millions and as a means of decentralization of industries is recognised by the Government. The industry has, therefore, received encouragement through various schemes and in various forms. Special attention was given to the formation of co-operative societies. There are 1,540 looms in the district of which 957 were under the co-operatives in 1958-59. There were 10 handloom weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 1,123. The society at Wadawani was the biggest in the district, with 537 looms. The industry suffered set-backs as a result of relaxation of controls on yarn and many looms became idle. Some of the weavers have left their villages and migrated to other prosperous weaving centres in Sholapur and Ahmadnagar districts.

Finance and Co-operation.—There were 5 co-operative societies of handloom weavers in 1956-57, 10 in 1958-59 and 11 in 1960. The district co-operative bank extends credit facilities to these societies. The assistance received in the form of grants and loans by the societies in 1960 amounted to Rs. 29,903 and Rs. 8,101, respectively. The assistance is given for improved tools and implements, mobile van for the sale of handloom cloth in different villages, rebate on the sale, etc. Government have established a training school at Bhir. The number of students in the school was 15 in 1959-60.

The village Wadawani in Kaij tahsil is famous for the turban making industry, and about 600 families are engaged in this industry. A co-operative society, established here in 1952, has 545 members and a share capital of Rs. 16,000. The members have about 700 looms but many of them are idle due to accumulation of stocks. Some artisans have left the village in search of employment at Manjlegaon, Ahmadnagar, Pathardi, Yeola, Ichalkaranji and Bhir.

The society is finding it difficult to obtain imported raw material due to import restrictions. Hence it switched over to the production of saris from 1961.

The fibre known as *chamak*, of inferior quality, was available and was brought from Bombay. The turbans varied in length and the cost of a turban cloth, 5.486 metres (6 yards) in length varied between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 and that of a 6.400 metres (7 yards) piece between Rs. 7 and Rs. 9. The industry remains fully engaged during summer season while during the remaining period artisans weave *khadi*. The society flourished during 1952 and 1959 and earned a net profit aggregating to a lakh of rupees. While turbans found a market in the various districts of Marathwada and Barsi, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar, the market for saris was mainly local. Saris produced were of Ichalkaranji pattern. They were made of 40 and 50 count yarn and had a length of 7.315 to 8.229 metres (8 to 9 yards). The cost ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 16. Roughly one sari or one turban is woven in a day on a loom, and the weaver thus earns between Re. 1.00 and Rs. 1.75 per day.

Oil Crushing.

Before the introduction of decorticators and expellers in the process of extraction of oil, the oil *ghanis* were used for oil crushing. The industry was in the hands of Teli community and was an important component of the self-sufficient village economy. The introduction of machines had an adverse effect on the industry and its importance declined. However artisans still carry on this industry against heavy odds.

The industry is mainly located at Bhir, Ambejogai, Renapur, Parali, Ghatnandur and Ashti. The artisan along with his family members works the industry but occasionally employment is provided to outside labour as well. Oil is extracted from groundnut, safflower (*karadi*) and sesamum (*til*). Crushing is generally restricted to groundnut which could be accounted for by the production of groundnut on a large scale in the district. Besides edible oil-seeds, non-edible oil-seeds like castorseed and linseed are crushed at some places. The oil-seeds are purchased in local markets at Parali, Bhir, etc.

A wooden *ghani* is used by the oilman for crushing the oilseeds. Most of the *ghanis* are old fashioned and the use of *nutan ghani* or Wardha *ghani* is not common. A *ghani* consists of a wooden or stone mortar and a wooden *lat* (a large pestle) worked by a bullock. A country *ghani* crushes about 54.531 kg. (120 lbs.) of shelled groundnut and produces about 13.607 to 15.874 kg. (30 to 35 lbs.) of oil and 38.555 kg. (85 lbs.) of oilcake per day.

The groundnut shells are removed with a wooden rod and the husk is separated from the seeds. Afterwards the seeds are crushed in the *ghani* and water is sprinkled over the seeds twice or thrice in the process. The oil that is extracted, is collected in the pot. The oilcake is removed after the complete extraction of oil contents. The oil is then filtered. The whole process takes about two and a half hours. An oilman crushes oil-seeds equivalent to about what three *ghanis* would require per day.

The oil thus extracted is not pure and contains some colloidal impurities. It, therefore, fetches a lower price than the mill oil in the market. The yield of oil is also less. The price of this oil is about Rs. 2·00 per kilogram while oilcake is sold at about Rs. 35 for a *palla* of 111.973 kg. (120 seers). The market for oil as well as oilcakes is mainly local and is confined to the district.

An outside labourer, when hired on wages, gets between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2 per day. The industry is seasonal and works for about 8 to 10 months in a year. The oil-seeds cost more in the rainy season and the oilmen have to contract loans to store oil-seeds for the season. Rainy season is comparatively a dull season.

There were 14 co-operative societies of oilmen in 1962. Out of them 10 worked perennially and the rest were seasonal. The Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1963 gave a loan of Rs. 11,675 and a grant of Rs. 42,285 to these societies. Government assistance for purchase of new *ghanis* and for establishment of training centres was also given. Similarly loans were granted for the manufacture of soap from non-edible oils.

Leather Working.

Tanning is the hereditary occupation of the Dhors, and leather working is that of the Chambhars. Though artisans carry on their business in small villages, the tahsil places and the commercial and industrial towns are the main centres. However, the industry as a whole, has suffered from the competition of machine-made goods. The important centres of the industry are Kada, Neknur, Parali, Khodasawargaon, Ghatnandur and Ambejogai. Artistic footwears are manufactured at Ghatnandur, Parali and Ambejogai.

Chrome leather, tanned-leather, hides, skins, etc., are the basic materials required in leather-working. Tanned-hides and leather are bought from the local markets or directly from the Dhors. Chrome leather is available from the leather merchants in Bhir, Parali and Ambejogai, who purchase it at Akola, Ahmadnagar and Bombay. The cost of hide varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 60 per piece according to the quality and size. Chrome leather was priced at Rs. 4 per 0.09259 square metres (square foot).

Leather-working requires tools like stitching awls (*ari*), leather knives (*rapi*), cutting nippers, eyelet setter. sharpening stone, hammer and a pair of scissors. A complete set of these tools costs the artisan about Rs. 50. The well-to-do artisans have their own sewing machines.

The artisans make shoes, *chappals*, slippers and other footwear. Articles like *mot* and *pakhal*, used in agricultural operations, are also manufactured. The price of a *mot* varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, and that of a *pakhal* between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75. A pair of shoes costs Rs. 15 and that of *chappals* between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6. Fancy articles like purses and money-bags are produced at Kada in Ashti tahsil. Leather goods are also manufactured according to the design ordered by the customer.

In big establishments artisans are hired on piece wages and are paid differently according to the articles produced, and their craftsmanship. Their daily earnings vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The market for the products is confined to the district. The industry provides employment throughout the year.

The artisans have formed co-operative societies to solve the difficulties faced by them. Government have extended financial help to them in the form of grants and loans.

Training schools are established at Kada (Ashti tahsil), Neknur (Bhir tahsil) and Pimpalwadi (Patoda tahsil) where artisans are imparted training in tanning and leather working and uses of improved tools.

Tanning.

Since long, tanning has been a hereditary occupation of the Dhor community.

The main centres of the industry are Parali, Ambejogai, Ghatnandur, Kada, Ashti, Bhir, Neknur and Pimpalwadi. Raw hides and skins of buffaloes, bullocks, cows, sheep and goat are purchased from the Mahars by the Dhors. The former flay the dead animals.

The price of a raw hide varies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30. The raw hide has to be tanned before it can be used. Tanning requires *hirda* (myrobalan), *babhul* bark, alum and lime. The prices of *hirda* and *babhul* bark are Rs. 40 and Rs. 30 per quintal, respectively. Alum and lime cost Rs. 21 per kilogram and Re. 1 per 15 kilograms, respectively. The raw materials are purchased from Parali, Bhir and Bombay.

The equipment necessary for tanning includes wooden mallets, *rapi*, *ari*, *ubaran*, axe, barrels, and a few tubes. The set of equipment costs about Rs. 250. Raw hides are actually tanned in lime pits and washing tanks. The construction of a pit costs about Rs. 500.

Tanning process: The hide is at first macerated in lime water to separate hair, fat and flesh from it. After the hide is well soaked, hair is scrapped with a scraper and fat and flesh are removed with the *rapi*. It is then washed and soaked in a solution of *babhul* bark, *hirda* and water. Soaking is repeated thrice to tan a hide thoroughly. The hide is then tied in the shape of a bag which now contains a stronger solution of *babhul* bark and *hirda* water. It is then exposed to the sun and washed again on the eighth day and dried. This completes the process. Generally members of the family between them divide the various stages of the tanning process. The price of a tanned hide varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, depending upon its size, thickness and quality. Hides used for the soles of footwear are sold in the local markets on bazar days.

A family of four can tan about 15 hides in a month which fetch them a gross income of about Rs. 500 to Rs. 700.

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Tanning.

Five co-operative societies of tanners have been formed for the benefit of artisans and loans and grants are given for repairs of old pits, construction of new ones and establishment of tanning centres by the co-operative societies. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board has also given financial assistance to the artisans for purchase of tools and for other purposes.

Gupti-Making.

Bhir town had been and is famous for *gupti*-making. It is an uncommon cottage industry in the Marathwada region and is localised in Bhir

The tools and equipment used by the artisans are an anvil, a blower, two grinders, a hammer, files and *sandshi*. The whole set of tools costs about Rs. 750. *Gupti* making requires steel, German-silver and brass as basic materials. Wooden blocks, varnish and French polish are used for making the cases and handles of the *guptis*, knives and razors. The basic material is brought from Bombay directly. Other items are locally available.

The steel is at first heated in a sufficient degree to give it a proper shape on the anvil. It is then sharpened on the grinder which is worked by three persons. The surface is again smoothened and polished. The artisans also make other products such as knives, penknives, razors, scissors and *adkitta* (nut-cracker). The price of a *gupti* varies between Rs. 9 and Rs. 20. The products are marketed in Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Poona districts. About 30 persons are engaged in this cottage industry. Government grants loans for the purchase of tools and raw materials.

Blacksmithy.

Blacksmithy is the hereditary occupation of Lohars (blacksmiths) who make and repair agricultural implements and tools. Formerly the services of the artisans were at the disposal of the villages under the *baluta* system, for which they received payment in kind. The system is now fast disappearing and its prevalence could be noted only in some parts of the district. Parali, Ambejogai, Bhir, Ghatnandur and Georai are some of the important centres of the industry. The profession demands hard work and considerable skill.

The blacksmiths produce articles like frying flat pans, buckets, axles of bullock carts, *ghamelis* and nails. To produce the articles they require iron sheets with gauges varying from 10 to 30, steel sheets and steel bars, iron bars (square, round as well as flat). Old tins and scrap metal are utilised for petty repairing jobs.

The tools of a blacksmith consist of an anvil or *airan*, a blower, a set of chisels, a hammer and a set of *chimtas*. The whole set costs about Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. The home of the artisan is generally his place of work. The blacksmiths in villages devote their time to the making of agricultural implements like plough,

showel, pick axes, sickles and blades of harrows. The market for the products of the artisan is purely local.

Blacksmiths are generally busy throughout the year. It is only in the rainy season that they occasionally face unemployment and then turn to agriculture as labourers. The earnings of an artisan vary between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day.

Seven blacksmiths' co-operative societies have been formed at different places in the district and the societies extend financial assistance and technical guidance to the artisan. Improved tools and equipments are provided by the Block Development authorities in the training centres where artisans are imparted systematic training in blacksmithy. Such training centres are located at Neknur (Bhir tahsil), Khiled (Ashti tahsil) and Ambejogai.

Brick and Pottery.

This industry is old and has not dwindled in importance even with the passage of time. This is because of the house building activities which have been an integral part of our life in the past as well as the present. The industry is generally confined to the members of Kumbhar community. The industry requires supply of good earth and abundant water for its production.

The industry is mainly located at Parali, Ambejogai, Chatnandur, Kada, Nalwandi, Patoda, Ashti and Patansawangi. It is seasonal in character and the artisans take to agriculture in the rainy season

The materials required are suitable red earth, half burnt charcoal, coal dust, waste, horse-dung, etc. Except half-burnt charcoal, the rest of the material is locally obtained. A cart-load of coal costs about Rs. 5.

The tools and equipments of a Kumbhar (who is also a potter) are wooden moulds of different sizes for bricks, shovey (*phawada*), *thapi*, *ghameli*, pick-axe (*kudali*) and potter's wheel. The potter's wheel costs about Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. Bricks, earthen pots and vessels are baked in specially made kilns.

In the preparation of bricks, clay is scived at first and then mixed with ash. The mud is trampled, pounded and made into balls which would fill up the wooden moulds prepared for laying the bricks to give them the desired shape. These bricks are dried and then baked in the kiln. Generally baking takes about a fortnight. On an average 4,000 bricks are baked in a kiln built on an area of 9.290 m^2 (100 square feet). The manufacture of bricks is undertaken from November to May as open air operations are not possible during the rainy season.

The earthen vessels made by the potters are *khujas*, *deras*, *ghagars* and *budakalis*, round pots, saucers and jugs In the preparation of earthenware, clay is mixed with horse-dung and cow-dung and the mixture is properly kneaded. It is then kept on the centre of the potter's wheel and the desired shape is given.

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Brick and Pottery.

Pots are also baked like bricks after they are dried. Generally the artisans make earthenwares during monsoon when they cannot take to brick making due to rains. Brick making by an artisan requires an initial outlay of between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,300 whereas pottery requires about Rs. 150.

Some artisans specialise in making clay toys, decorative articles and idols which fetch a good price in the local market.

Generally the members of the family help the artisan in the various stages of work. A labourer, when hired, receives between Re. 1 and Rs. 2 as daily wages.

A number of co-operative societies have been formed in different tahsils, and Government have extended financial assistance to them. There were 10 societies of brick-layers and potters in the district in 1962. One of them received a loan of Rs. 1,500 from the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board.* Six societies have become defunct.

Wool-Weaving.

Wool-weaving is the hereditary occupation of Dhangars. The industry is seasonal and the artisans switch over to agriculture during rainy season.

The main centres of the industry are Raimoha, Brahmangaon and Dharur where weaving is undertaken on a large scale.

The different stages of wool-weaving, *viz.*, rearing and shearing of sheep, carding, spinning, warping, sizing and weaving are carried out by the Dhangars. Tamarind seeds are required for weaving wool.

The tools and equipment of the artisans comprise looms using *sahis* (reeds) and bobbins. Pit-throw shuttle looms are commonly used but a few artisans occasionally use frame looms also. The tools are manufactured and repaired locally. The wool weaving, carding and spinning apparatus are old fashioned and a set costs about Rs. 125, approximately.

Wool and tamarind seeds constitute the chief raw materials of the industry. The operation of shearing wool is done twice in a year, once before the rainy season and then during the winter season. The processing of wool takes place after the accumulation of adequate quantity of wool. At first the wool is cleared of its gummy substance, then it is soaked in tamarind water and dried in open air and combed. It is resoaked and dried again before it is used for weaving. The wool threads are taken on the looms to prepare *ghongadis* after the spinning process is over.

There are co-operative societies of artisans at Brahmangaon (Ashti tahsil), Raimoha (Patoda tahsil) and Dharur (Kaij tahsil). They help the weavers in various ways. During 1959-60, there were eight co-operative societies with a membership of 187 and loom strength of 117. There is one sheep breeding centre at Ambejogai from where wool is supplied to artisans.

*Bhir District Khadi and Village Industries Report, 1962.

Of the seven societies only 3 were working in 1962 and the rest were defunct.* The sheep population of the district was 63,117 in 1961. A large quantity of wool produced in the district was exported outside.

Carpentry.

Carpentry occupies an important place in the village economy. The industry is pretty old and is found everywhere as it is one of the prerequisites of the constructional activity. It is an hereditary occupation of Sutars, but modern economy has brought many changes and now the occupation is not restricted to any particular community but any person having resources and aptitude takes to this profession.

The carpenter plays a significant part in the village economy as a component of the *baluta* system. The *balutedar* was paid at the time of harvest in kind for his services. This old system of *baluta* payments is gradually disappearing as there is a growing tendency to make the payments in cash. In villages, carpenters are engaged in preparing and repairing the agricultural implements. The skilled artisans devote their labour to furniture making.

The important centres of the industry are Parali, Bhir. Ambejogai, Georai, Patoda, Kaij, etc., where the artisans are found in large numbers.

The tools and equipment of an artisan consist of a plane (*randha*), chisels, cleaning mallet, screw driver, hand drilling machine, marking gauge, compass, *patasi*, etc. The entire set costs about Rs 100.

The carpenter uses *babhul*, *neem* and teak wood to carry repairs and make articles. The wood is brought generally from the weekly bazars.

The carpenters make agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, hoes and bullock carts. These have immediate local markets. The carpenters who are engaged in house building activities are hired on contract basis and sometimes on daily wages which vary according to their skill. Furniture making is generally confined to urban areas and is undertaken by skilled artisans only. They produce polished and modern furniture of latest design and decorative articles.

There are three co-operative societies of these artisans in the district. Government helps the members of the societies by providing them with financial and technical assistance. Training centres have been established at Neknur (Bhir tahsil) and Ambejogai, to impart training in various branches of carpentry to the artisans.

Gul-Making Industry.

The area under sugarcane cultivation in the district is about 2432.43 hectares (6,006 acres). There are four *gul* making factories in the district and all are located in Ashti tahsil.

*Bhir District Khadi and Village Industries Report, 1962.

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Sugarcane is crushed in iron crushers, worked by bullocks, for extracting juice. At some places power crushers are used for crushing the sugarcane. Diesel oil, power and stalks of squeezed sugarcane constitute the fuel. The cane crusher, diesel engine, pans, moulds, strainers are the tools and equipment used for *gul* making.

Marketing and employment : *Gul* is mostly locally sold and is also sent to Ashti, Ambejogai, etc. The industry is seasonal and works for about three months after October when the sugarcane crop is harvested. There were two co-operative societies of sugarcane workers.

Finance and co-operation : Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board had extended a loan of Rs. 39,037.50 and a grant of Rs. 7,000. Four more co-operative societies were proposed to be established in 1963. There was also a *nira tadgul* co-operative society which had been working for the last three years. *Gul* and other edibles are produced from *nira* which is abundantly available in Ashti tahsil.

Bidi-Making.

Though the total area under tobacco cultivation in the district is 74.462 hectares (184 acres), there are two bidi-making factories in the district registered under the Factories Act, one at Bhir and the other at Sirur.

Bidis are made from tobacco and special types of leaves called *kuda*, *tambri* and *tumari*. Tobacco is obtained locally and imported from Nipani, Kolhapur, etc. Leaves are imported from Madhya Pradesh.

Tools used in bidi making are a pair of scissors to cut the leaves and a furnace and metal trays. An average bidi worker makes 800 to 1,000 bidis in a day and a good worker about 1,500 bidis per day. Bidis are heated before they are finally packed. Either coal or electric furnaces are used for the heating process.

Leaves are soaked in water for about twelve hours to make them soft. They are afterwards put in a furnace to make them adaptable for further processing. The leaves are first cut and then given the required shape of a bidi after the necessary quantity of tobacco is put into it. The bidis are assembled in bundles of 25 or 50 and put in a square sized metal tray for being slightly heated. Making of 1,000 bidis requires about 30 *tolas* of tobacco.

Bidis are sold locally. Besides, bidis of different marks are imported from Gondia, Sinnar, etc. The two factories employ 110 persons. They are paid wages on piece rates, and a worker gets Rs. 1.50 per 1,000 bidis. The employers use their own capital for investment in the factory. Wages in the industry are very low. There is neither security of service nor are the workers provided with any facilities.

The artisans engaged in bamboo working are found practically at every important place in the district. Parali, Georai, Ashti, Ghatnandur and Bhir are the important centres of bamboo working. It is followed by the Burud community as a hereditary occupation. Household requirements like mats, winnowing trays (*sups*) and baskets are made by them. Korvis specialise in the making of big containers (*kangi*) for storing grains.

Raw materials : These articles are made from bamboos which are of different qualities such as *chiva*, *taqpat*, *chivati*, etc. Each quality is used for making specific types of articles only. Bamboos are sold at Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per bundle of hundred pieces.

Tools and Equipment : Chisel and cutter (*koyta*) are the tools used by the artisan. The whole set of tools costs about Rs. 25. The tools are purchased at Parali and Bhir.

Production : Baskets, mats, *sups*, grain containers and sifters (*gholana*) are the main articles made by the artisan. Besides, they make chairs from split bamboo strips. The products, though strong and durable, are crude and old fashioned. Two persons can produce a mat of the size of 3.084 × 1.524 metres (10′ × 5′) a day. The bark of bamboo from which a mat is made is also used for making baskets. The products are sold in the weekly bazars held at different places in the district. The products do not bring any handsome returns to the artisan.

Employment and Labour : The work keeps the artisan busy throughout the year. Generally every member of the family contributes to the work in some way or the other. The artisans take to agriculture during the rainy season when the work is slack.

Rope-Making.

Rope-making is a hereditary occupation of Mangs and a considerable number of them are found to be engaged in this industry in the district. Yelam is an important centre of the industry.

Rope is made from sisal fibre. Plantations of sisal are found in abundance in the district and hence the raw material is available in local markets.

Rope-making requires tools like cutters (*khurpa*), knives (*koyta*), and movers (*chirana*). The value of the whole set does not exceed Rs. 20.

Initially the leaves of sisal plant are kept submerged in water for about four days to allow them to rot and then are beaten with wooden mallets to separate the fibre from the stem. Then the fibre in bundles is twisted in thin strands. This process is repeated so as to make the rope of three to nine strands as required. Rope produced by the artisans is of different thickness. The cost of rope of 37.6 mm. (1½ inch) diameter and 20.116 metres

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.
Rope-Making.

(22 yards) in length is about Rs. 10 including the wages of workers. The workers also produce brooms from sisal plant leaves.

The market is mostly local and limited to bazar days at market places.

Rope-making is a seasonal industry and the artisans work as field labourers during rainy season.

There were six co-operative societies of the artisans in 1960. The government encourages the formation of co-operative societies by granting loans and subsidies.

SECTION III—LABOUR ORGANISATION

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The general backwardness of this area bears its stamp on all the economic activities in the district. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Industry occupies a subsidiary position and has been receiving attention only recently. Industrial labour is thus not well organised in the district.

In March 1963, the following three registered trade unions functioned in the district :—

(1) Municipal Kamgar Union, Parali Vaijnath (AITUC),

(2) Gadiwan Kamgar Union, Parali Vaijnath, and

(3) Marathwada Rashtriya Municipal Kamgar Union, Aurangabad.

The recognition of three other Unions, *viz.*, Rashtriya Nagarpalika Majdoor Sangh, Bhir; Rashtriya Gumasta Sangh, Bhir and Rashtriya Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Ambejogai was withheld in 1963.

During the last ten years no strike or lockout took place in the district. During the same period six industrial disputes arose in the district, one in a bidi making establishment, two each between city municipalities of Bhir and Ambejogai and the municipal workers, and one between the town committee, Georai and its employees. All these disputes were for increase in wages, payment of allowances, etc. The first five disputes were settled and benefits were granted to the workers. Conciliation proceedings were adopted in the case of the last one.

Bhir district along with the other districts of Marathwada region is under the charge of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad. He is the Conciliation Officer for industrial disputes in Bhir district. The Inspector of Shops and Establishments stationed at Bhir has jurisdiction over Bhir and Parali.

The principal role of trade unions in the district is to advise the member workmen regarding the benefits and protection under the various labour laws and to put before the Conciliation Officer and the Labour Commissioner the grievances of their members

and ask for redress. In industrial disputes the unions also represent their members during the proceedings and defend their cases and safeguard their interests before various tribunals. The trade unions also ensure that the employers do not coerce their member workers and do not put them to injustice.

Labour-Welfare.

Labour-welfare activities sponsored by the government are of recent origin. The government to-day takes adequate steps to safeguard the welfare of the working population. Particular attention is paid to housing conditions and recreational, educational and sanitation facilities for the workmen.

The Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1953 took over the control of the Parali labour-welfare centre in January 1962. This centre formerly functioned under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur. The welfare activities carried out by the centre can be grouped under various heads such as entertainment, sports and games, health, community and social education. The Parali centre functions under the supervision of the workers' welfare officer stationed at Aurangabad.

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

INTRODUCTION.

IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES IS GIVEN A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE IN BHIR DISTRICT. The group of credit institutions which perpetually feeds this activity comprise, in the main, the money-lenders, the banks, the co-operative societies, and a number of government and other agencies whose functional aspect forms the subject-matter of the present chapter.

As will be observed in this connection that the part which these institutions play in the present set-up of the district economy generally determines the economic conditions of the people. But the institutions themselves are many times an outcome of the conditions that prevail in the district and their progress depends upon many factors among which economic conditions is the major consideration. In the field of banking, for example, the expansion is stifled by lack of investment opportunities either in commercial or in industrial field. The solitary presence of the State Bank of Hyderabad (and the recently established branch of the Maharashtra Bank), is an instance in point. The predominance of the agricultural sector to which are geared the other economic activities in the district makes capital formation a remote possibility. The slender investments in the various small savings schemes of the Government substantiates this conclusion. As a matter of fact, agricultural land in Bhir district is fertile and capable of yielding a better produce., But the ignorance of the people and their indifference and to some extent their incapacity to employ the advanced technique of cultivation do not permit a full exploitation of the soil which results in many a farmer living a precarious standard. This, coupled with the tendency of the people of locking their savings, whatever they are, in the form of gold and silver ornaments does not encourage banking habits and arrests the growth of credit institutions. A pronounced imbalance in the ratio between the urbanites and ruralites further checks the mobility of credit throughout the district.

As with banking, so also with trade and commerce. The growth in this field can be characterised as slow and steady. The few market-yards at the urban centres and the weekly bazars are centres where agricultural commodities are chiefly traded. Lack of an efficient and widespread transport system reduces the mobility of goods and narrows the scope of trade.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

INTRODUCTION.

With the implementation of the Five-Year Plans and the active efforts on the part of the Government to increase production through various devices such as distribution of *tagai* on a large scale, encouragement to small and cottage industries by extending liberal financial assistance to them, popularising savings schemes amongst the people, helping the backward classes and a number of other such activities, it is expected that the main obstacles to economic growth would be removed. The part which the Life Insurance Corporation has been playing in this context cannot be ignored for it has created an insurance consciousness among the people and has thus indirectly encouraged their saving habits.

This chapter deals with both the historical and structural aspects of financial institutions and credit agencies, and trade activities in the district. It is divided into two sections, the first section dealing with Banking and Finance, and the second with Trade and Commerce.

SECTION I: BANKING AND FINANCE

BANKING AND FINANCE.

This section gives a description of the credit agencies, indigenous system of banking, commercial banking, co-operative finance and rural indebtedness in Bhir district.

Money-lenders.

As in other districts the money-lenders in Bhir district started their operations when people gradually changed over from barter to money economy. The early history of the money-lenders could not be traced in the absence of relevant records or documents. The census reports of the ex-Hyderabad State give some information about the money-lenders in general for the whole State of Hyderabad. The 1921 census report states that "Banking, money-lending, exchange and insurance are the principal occupations of a large number of people in Hyderabad. The preponderance of money-lenders in the rural parts is significant, as 71 per cent of them are in Marathwada. In the rural parts, money lending and grain-dealing are so inseparably combined in one person that a co-operative society, however, well-financed, cannot cope with him".

"Money-lending, as a business, has always existed in these Dominions. Ancestral debt and constantly recurring small items of debt for food and other necessaries, for social and religious ceremonies, for seed, for bullocks, and for the Government assessment, are the principal causes of enhancing rural indebtedness. The need of the agriculturist for loans is, therefore, imperative, and the money-lender is the only person to satisfy it. He serves the village in a variety of ways, other than as a supplier of credit. He is usually a grain dealer and, as such, he doles out grain and helps people to overcome difficulties."

The report further adds "Money-lending as a calling is not followed by one caste. Persons from all the religions practised it. The *Brahmanic* Hindus alone represented 84 per cent of the total money-lenders in the State. Komatis were the leading money-lenders and many of them were in Marathwada.

Money-lenders.

Marwari money-lenders also numbered quite high in the State Lingayats, Marathas, Brahmans, Kapurs, and Banjaras come next in order in terms of number".

The debtor class consisted mostly of tenants or tenant cultivators and owed a large amount of chronic debt. The burden of indebtedness especially on the rural population had increased during the course of years. Easy loans were available from the money-lender but the repayment was made difficult by him. In the ex-Hyderabad State there was no legal provision for a long time to safeguard the interests of the debtors. It was, therefore, with a view to improve the unsatisfactory conditions of the debtors that *the Dastur-ul amal Kharaj Dehendagaon* or the Hyderabad State Money-lenders' Act was passed by the Nizam's Government, in 1349 *Fasli* (1939).

The money-lenders used to advance loans to the cultivators both in cash and in kind. In respect of loans advanced in kind the system of *savai* or *duni* was prevalent in some parts. Advances were also made against the securities of ornaments usually of gold and silver, mortgage of property such as houses and pledge of articles like utensils or of agricultural produce.

In 1921 there were 786 persons actually engaged in the banking and allied establishments, like money-lending, pawn-broking, etc., in Bhir district.

Generally, it was during the rainy season that money-lenders used to advance to the cultivator seed for sowing and money for the maintenance of his family. These advances were repaid after the harvest either in cash or in kind. The interest on them varied from 25 to 50 per cent in good years and 100 per cent or even more in bad years. When grain was cheap, the money-lender demanded payment in cash, when it was dear, he demanded it in kind. In the former case, the amount was calculated after considering the price of grain at the time of granting the loan which was invariably higher than that prevailing at the time of payment. The sown or growing crop was sometimes pledged or sold at a rate far below its estimated out-turn and value.

In the absence of any rules or regulations, money-lending business in those days suffered from certain major drawbacks. In the first instance, there was no uniformity in the rates of interest charged by different money-lenders in the district. The rates varied from six per cent to even more than 50 per cent depending upon the type of security offered. Secondly, the security, depended more upon the "personal" element than the adequacy of the security demanded for the advances made to clients. The security offered consisted of either the cultivator's land or his gold ornaments. Many times advances were made on the security of the standing crop or the coming crop in the field. But perhaps the most objectionable practice of the money-lender was the fraudulent keeping of the records of the contracted debts which were manipulated to the disadvantage of the cultivators.

The Bombay Money-lenders' Act, 1946, is in operation in Bhir district from 1960. The implementation of the Act helped in checking the exploitation of the agriculturists in the district to some extent. However, more serious remedies are required to enable the cultivators to raise their standard and prevent them from taking resort to the money-lenders. The co-operative movement will go a long way in removing the drawbacks of the present system of money-lending. There is a proposal to entrust the work of controlling the money-lenders to the field staff of the co-operative sector. This would also help in eradicating the evil of agricultural indebtedness and establishing effective control over money-lending in the district. An additional step taken to improve the existing conditions is that under the instructions of the Registrar—General of Money-lenders, the accounts of money-lenders in the areas inhabited mostly by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are carefully examined. The money-lending business underwent a number of changes following the implementation of the Money-lenders' Act, 1946. Some decrease has been noticeable in the number of money-lender since the Act came into operation. From 59 in 1959-60 it had dropped to 50 in 1963-64. This was due mainly to the restrictions placed by the Act on the money-lenders' business as also due to the availability of credit from co-operative societies and Government agencies in recent years. The Act allows them to charge interest at 12 per cent per annum on advances against promissory-notes and nine per cent per annum against pledge of articles such as ornaments, agricultural seeds, etc. (or nine per cent on secured and 12 per cent on unsecured loans). In some parts of the district, however, loans are advanced in kind and the systems of *duni* and *savai* are still prevalent. But over the large part of the district loans in terms of money are advanced against the security of ornaments, mortgage of property, pledge of utensils, agricultural produce, etc. The following table gives the financial operations of money-lenders in Bhir district for the period from 1959-60 to 1963-64. With the passage of the Gold Control Order it was found that the village money-lenders were not anxious to conduct the money-lending business as it was no longer a profitable business for them.

TABLE No. 1

TRANSACTIONS OF MONEY-LENDERS IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Period	*Loans advanced to traders*	*Loans advanced to non-traders*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1-8-59 to 30-7-60	6,70,466	5,55,652
1-8-60 to 31-7-61	69,391	5,26,088
1961-62	6,95,531	3,58,458
1962-63	5,24,391	6,32,640
1963-64	2,23,068	7,00,246

This Act proved to be a boon to the agriculturists. There were, however, some breaches in this Act. So far as technical provisions (under Sections 18 and 19) were concerned, money-lenders were given a chance for compounding of offences. As for contravention of non-technical provisions, prosecution cases were instituted against them.

Co-operative Societies.

The co-operative movement was started in India at the beginning of the present century. The idea to form a co-operative society to wipe out. rural indebtedness was first suggested by Frederick Nicholson in 1895—97. The Famine Commission of 1901 also stressed the need of starting credit societies in India. A real beginning of the co-operative movement was, however, made with the passage of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The object of this Act was to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and the like. Societies formed under this Act were given legal status and were authorised to raise funds and carry on business in a corporate capacity. They were classified as rural and urban. The former were bound to accept the principle of unlimited liability whereas the latter had the option of limited or unlimited liability. This Act, however, had many drawbacks. To remove them the Act of 1912 was passed. It regularised certain practices of doubtful legal validity, provided for further expansion under proper safeguards, and removing the distinction between urban and rural societies, it classified them according to the availability of members with limited or unlimited liability. It also allowed co-operative societies other than credit to be formed. Registration of unions and federal bodies like central banks was expressly legalised and a number of minor improvements were introduced. The simplicity and elasticity of the old Act were at the same time preserved and a wide law-making power was left to provinces to enable them to develop on their own lines.

In Bhir district the beginning of the co-operative movement could be traced to the year 1914. Two special features marked the early growth of this movement. In the first instance, unlike other districts the movement in Bhir district was led by the old veteran servants of the State. Secondly, the movement was restricted to the credit operations only. There was, therefore, little scope for the movement to expand. Ignorance of the people and lack of industrial development in the district were other factors hampering the growth in the co-operative field. There was, therefore, no society of non-agricultural or industrial workers. Over 90 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture in the district and was in a backward state. In these circumstances the co-operative movement did not make much headway. The circumstances continued to be more or less the same till the re-organisation of States in 1956 when Marathwada and consequently Bhir district became a part of the erstwhile State of Bombay. The movement took a step forward with the implementation of various schemes by the Co-operative Department. Today, it covers over 60 per cent of the rural population and 94 per cent of the total number of

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Co-operative Societies.

villages in the district. From the credit movement of the early period it has now assumed a multi-purpose character. It has a number of apex institutions at the district level such as the district central co-operative bank, the district co-operative marketing society and the district co-operative board.

The following table gives details of the growth of the co-operative movement in the district for the period from 1960 to 1963.

TABLE No. 2

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1960-61 TO 1962-63.

Serial No.	Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Number of societies	1,362	1,288	1,200
2	Number of members	86,395	93,577	1,06,750
3	Share capital (Rs.)	33,35,749	55,37,682	82,20,388
4	Reserve and other funds (Rs.) ..	15,98,505	17,98,800	18,11,280
5	Deposits (Rs.)	28,27,389	36,84,738	91,14,567
6	Loans outstanding (Rs.) ..	8,12,597	1,02,57,000	4,20,30,333
7	Of which overdue (Rs.) ..	10,99,121	30,30,428	72,35,807
8	Working capital (Rs.)	2,03,13,015	3,44,99,604	33,87,51,733

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The co-operative movement in Bhir district is primarily a credit movement. It was initiated with the object of granting loans to farmers for productive purposes. The agricultural co-operative credit societies which perform this function consist of the small-size and large-size credit societies and the rural banks. Together they cover about 95 per cent of the villages and 51 per cent of the rural population of the district.

In the main, these societies supply short-term and intermediate-term finance to agriculturists. Short-term loans are granted for meeting expenses on seed, manure, weeding, etc., while intermediate-term loans are granted for the purchase of bullock-carts and iron implements and for other purposes such as payment of old debts or works of land improvement (where the period of loan is five years). Loans are given mostly on personal security of the borrowers supplemented by two good sureties who are members of the society. The society may also take mortgage of immovable property or of crops as collateral security. The following table gives the progress of the different types of agricultural credit societies in Bhir district.

TABLE No. 3

STATISTICS OF THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN BHIR DISTRICT DURING 1960-61 AND 1961-62

1960-61

Serial No.	Particulars	No. of Socie-ties	Member-ship	Share Capital		Reserve and other funds	Loans issued	Loans recovered	Loans outstanding	Working Capital
				Govern-ment	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service co-operative societies.	573	28,038	49,500	13 67 775	2,00,651	59,63,651	42,11,348	61,73,259	78,39,107
2	Agricultural credit societies.	77	2,308	..	1,09,020	15,290	4,28,456	13,60,826	4,84,328	6,06,204
3	Small-size multi-purpose societies.	46	4 193	..	1,33,911	1,531	0,64,930	4,47,379	5,84,195	7,20,330
4	Large-size multi-purpose societies.	4	1,060	14,500	43,108	76	57,165	64,532	1,15,351	1,68,696
5	Rural banks	5	2,252	..	32,887	36,051	3,03,155	2,16,843	2,66,013	4,01,220

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TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

1961-62

Serial No.	Particulars	No. of Socie-ties	Member-ship	Share Capital		Reserve and other funds	Loans issued	Loans recovered	Loans outstanding	Working Capital
				Govern-ment	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service co-operative societies.	609	38,983	1,02,500	2,11,70,100	2,08,534	79,88,913	56,44,963	87,25,538	1,14,05,913
2	Agricultural credit societies.	57	1,831	..	97,221	14,215	4,00,140	3,08,124	4,16,280	5,22,481
3	Small-size multi-purpose societies.	40	4,347	..	1,72,753	2,042	5,01,780	4,72,768	6,64,942	8,11,141
4	Large-size multi-purpose societies.	4	1,296	14,500	50,263	494	95,305	96,633	1,14,023	1,73,650
5	Rural banks	5	863	..	90,179	36,157	1,45,380	1,45,022	2,66,371	4,10,348

In order to attract a larger number of customers the need was felt to convert the existing societies into multi-purpose ones. Most of the agricultural credit societies in this district are, therefore, being converted into *seva* societies. These societies undertake such services as supply of seeds and manures, distribution of foodgrains, supply of domestic requirements such as cloth, sugar, rice, wheat, etc., and supply of agricultural implements.

Grain Banks.—The grain banks is a peculiar feature of the co-operative movement in Marathwada. From time immemorial the ordinary cultivator used to borrow grains for productive and consumption purposes, from local money-lenders for a short-term and repaying the same in kind at an exhorbitant rate of interest at the time of harvest. This system of credit in grain was commonly known as *savai*. Grain banks were organised to facilitate easy credit of grain to the agriculturists and to save them from the clutches of money-lenders. They flourished in the days of levy. After 1956, when the controls were removed, a number of grain banks were found either defunct or dormant. The Co-operative Department, therefore, decided to liquidate them. Accordingly, steps were taken and the number of grain banks was reduced to 382 by 1961-62. Some of these banks were converted into *seva* societies. The following table gives the position of these banks in Bhir district from 1959 to 1962.

STATISTICS OF THE WORKING OF THE GRAIN BANKS (1959-60 TO 1961-62), BHIR DISTRICT.

Year	Number of grain banks	Number of members	Share capital	Reserve fund	Loans out-standing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	487	34,168	3,26,421	1,23,031	5,03,765
1960-61	481	31,107	3,29,200	1,23,071	5,06,515
1961-62	382	24,889	2,93,622	1,12,096	4,88,250

Land Development Co-operative Bank.—This bank was registered in January 1956. It has established branches at Ashti, Manjlegaon, Ambejogai and Georai. The bank is concerned chiefly with the supply of capital for the long-term needs of the cultivators for such purposes as debt redemption, investment on profitable but costly improvements, etc. These needs are such that they cannot be met by the co-operative societies or ordinary commercial banks, because of their unwillingness to lock-up their funds for longer periods. The bank advances loans for sinking new wells, repairs to old wells, purchase of oil-engines, etc. The

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following statistics give the amounts advanced to members during 1962-63:—

Purpose		Amount
		Rs.
(1) For sinking wells	.. .. ..	30,81,680
(2) For repairs to old wells	.. ..	1,32,300
(3) For purchase of oil-engines	.. ..	22,47,700
(4) For other purposes	.. .. ..	5,44,150
Total	..	60,06,300

Table No. 4 gives the working of the Land Development Bank in the district.

Central Financing Agency.—The Bhir District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bhir, is the financing agency for the primary co-operative societies in Bhir district. It was re organised in 1958 with the amalgamation of other local co-operative banks in the district. The bank has now branches in all the tahsils of the district. The membership of the bank comprises 110 individuals and 819 societies. The liability of the members is limited.

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TABLE No. 4

WORKING OF LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK, BHIR (1960-61 TO 1961-62)

Serial No. (1)	Year (2)	Borrowing and non-borrowing members (3)	'B' Class members (4)	Borrowings (5)	Share Capital (6)	Loans outstanding (7)	Of which overdue (8)	Profit (9)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1960-61	2,960	3,933	7,31,500	1,53,267	22,20,159	44,622	12,438
2	1961-62	4,225	6,877	13,54,240	2,38,481	34,28,643	2,97,952	1,130

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The funds of the bank consist of share capital, reserve and other funds, deposits from societies and the public and loans or overdrafts from banks. Of these the share capital and reserve and other funds form the bulk of the owned capital, on the basis of which deposits are tapped and loans are raised. The major portion of the working capital of the bank is obtained from short-term deposits. Deposits from local bodies are accepted by the bank on certain conditions. Besides deposits, the central bank can obtain loans from the apex bank. It has overdraft arrangements with the apex bank or the State Bank of India to be drawn upon for the purposes of exchange business or for its other needs.

The main function of the Bhir District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., is to finance the agricultural co-operative credit societies, most of which are in need of financial assistance. Besides, the bank undertakes all banking business, *i.e.*, collection and discounting of bills, opening of current accounts, purchase and sale of securities and issue of cheques and drafts, etc. At times the bank has to make arrangements for the sale of agricultural produce particularly of agriculturists who come within the purview of the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act and who are allowed to become nominal members for obtaining crop finance.

Table No. 5 gives the working of the Bhir District Central Co-operative Bank from 1959-60 to 1962-63.

The Government also sanctioned during 1963, Rs. 80,000 as block loan for financing industries. Of this Rs. 62,000 were advanced to industrial societies.

TABLE No. 5

STATISTICS OF THE WORKING OF THE CENTRAL FINANCING AGENCY IN BHIR DISTRICT (1959-60 TO 1962-63)

Year	Number of branches	Number of members	Share capital	Reserve and other funds	Deposits	Loans outstanding	Of which overdue	Loans advanced	Loans recovered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	6	788	9,33,282	1,16,161	18,18,789	53,92,564	4,83,739	74,59,282	11,19,316
1960-61	7	789	11,11,500	1,31,293	26,91,950	76,37,517	13,05,400	82,07,270	60,49,624
1961-62	10	Societies—815 Individuals 110	19,65,700	1,76,639	36,20,445	1,00,76,785	29,70,611	97,34,245	71,25,661
On 30th June 1963	11	Societies—819 Individuals 110	*20,68,000 **9,50,68,000	1,76,639	†38,50,001	1,40,24,419	..	95,31,775	81,87,074

* by members.

** contributed by State Government.

		Rs.
†Societies' fixed deposit ..	.. ..	2,01,812
Societies' savings deposit ..	.. ..	3,83,785
Societies' current deposit ..	.. ..	16,85,859
Individuals' fixed deposit	.. ..	3,74,409
Individuals' savings deposit	.. ..	8,56,675
Individuals' current deposit	.. ..	3,07,461

Consumers' Co-operatives.—When the Government pursued the policy of controls, consumers' co-operatives were formed. They could not, however, function effectively after the relaxation of controls. In 1961-62 attempts were made to revive such societies. They are kept in charge of elected officials. There is, for example, a consumers' co-operative society recently registered for the employees of the T. B. sanatorium at Ambejogai. The society has already started provision stores and grain-shops, catering to the need of the employees and persons staying nearabout the sanatorium. The management also has an ambitious programme of starting drug stores and serving the multi-purpose requirements of the patients. Attempts are also made to organise consumers' stores at schools and colleges. There are also co-operative purchase and sale societies at each of the tahsil level. These societies undertake the distribution of sugar, iron, steel, etc. Some of them are engaged in the sale of agricultural produce on commission basis. Efforts are also made to link credit with marketing.

Co-operative farming societies.—Co-operative farming is advocated by government as one of the means to relieve the pressure of increasing population on land. There are four types of farming societies, *viz.*,

(1) Co-operative better farming societies,

(2) Tenant farming societies,

(3) Joint farming societies, and

(4) Collective farming societies.

Of these societies, the work of the first two types of societies is now undertaken by the service co-operatives which are now being established in every village. As such the present policy is not to encourage the organisation of these types of societies. In the joint farming societies the objective is to bring together small tracts of land and to expand the output as a result of joint efforts.

In collective farming societies, persons, who are not land owners are brought together and are given cultivable land in the name of the society on lease either from private landlord or from government. All the members cultivate the land on collective basis in respect of the use of labour and implements and get the return in proportion thereof.

Pilot Area.—The notable feature of the entire scheme is the selection of the Bhir Block for pilot project co-operative farming. This project is expected to serve as catalytic agent for the further expansion of co-operative movement in Bhir district. By 1962 there were seven collective farming societies organised in Bhir district, mostly by persons from scheduled castes and backward classes or by those who were mostly landless labourers.

These societies together had a membership of 213 individuals and they commanded land measuring 564.14 hectares (1,394 acres). Of this area 338.31 hectares (836 acres) of land has already been brought under cultivation by these societies.

Besides these societies there were ten joint farming societies organised in the block under pilot project. They received financial assistance from the government. The following table gives the details of the assistance in 1962:—

Serial No.	Purpose	Loan	Subsidy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	30,000	..
2	Godown-*cum*-cattle-shed ..	30,000	10,000
3	Managerial	..	1,596
4	Government contribution	10,580	..

Non pilot Area.—In the "non-pilot" area of Bhir district there were in 1962 four joint co-operative farming societies and ten collective farming societies. They had together a total membership of 266 and they commanded over 672.98 hectares (1,663 acres) of land.

It may be noted here that the scope for the organisation of the joint farming societies depends on the extent to which the psychological prejudices of small holders can be overcome, and suitable and compact blocks can be formed of land which they may be prepared to pool voluntarily. In case of collective farming societies, there should not be much difficulty in regard to availability of land for, apart from surplus land which may be available for allotment to such societies, a sizeable area of fallow and waste lands can also be brought by them under cultivation after carrying out the necessary development and improvement work. In either case, however, availability of land is only one of the several factors which govern the organisation of farming societies.

Financial assistance granted by the government to the co-operative farming societies in the non-pilot area is given below:—

Purpose	Rs.
Share capital	12,000
Land development loan	44,000
Subsidy	5,860
Loan for cattle-shed	43,474
Subsidy for cattle-shed	17,580

The success of these societies depends, firstly, upon the use of its financial resources by the members; secondly, upon the nature and expeditiousness of the financial and technical assistance contemplated, and finally, upon the availability of necessary funds.

District Co-operative Marketing Society.—Co-operative marketing is, perhaps, the most distinguishing feature of the co-operative movement. It saves the producer the trouble of individual bargaining and at the same time reduces the number of middlemen. In Bhir district, marketing society was first organised in 1958. It had 499 individuals and 230 societies as members. The society had its *adat* shop in the market yards at Bhir and Georai. In the absence of a large number of centres of trade in Bhir district, the scope of work for the marketing society has become limited. The society has started fair price grain shops at various places in the district. Besides dealing in grain, the society also deals in commodities such as sugar, spirit, kerosene and Swastik Products' oil. It also functions as an agent for the distribution of fertilisers, iron, cement, etc., for the entire district.

During 1961-62 the financial position of the Bhir district marketing society was as under:—

Serial No.	Particulars	Rs.
1	Share capital (collected by members)	51,900
2	Share capital (contributed by government) ..	22,000
3	Contribution by government for oil mills ..	1,47,100
4	Contribution by government for pressing and ginning.	59,760
5	Revenue and other funds	42,437
6	Government loan and subsidy (for construction of godowns).	50,000
7	Credit hypothecation (by government) and loan	93,300

The total business recorded by the society during the year was as under:—

		Rs.
1	Outright sale of agricultural produce of the members.	4,10,666
2	Sales (as agent)	10,16,580
3	Agricultural requirements distributed such as fertilisers, insecticides, etc.	1,58,337
4	Distribution of controlled commodities ..	38,341
5	Sugar distribution	6,77,752
6	*Adat* commission earned by the society ..	17,076

The society had also purchased two baby expellers. The net profit earned by the society amounted to Rs. 12,511.

Industrial co-operatives.—Although Bhir is primarily an agricultural district, there are a number of small-scale and cottage industries in the district. They include weaving, leather-tanning, brick and potteries making, rope making and oil *ghanis*. Workers in most of these industries have formed their own co-operative societies. During 1961-62 there were 89 various types of industrial co-operatives in Bhir district. The accompanying statement gives the working of these societies from 1959-60 to 1961-62.

TABLE No. 6

WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1959-60 TO 1961-62

Name of society (1)	Number and members (2)	Share capital (3)	Reserve and other funds (4)	Value of production (5)	Value of goods sold (6)	Profit earned (7)	Loss sustained (8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Weavers' co-operatives—							
1959-60	20 (1,255)	32,443	2,078	35.895	28,735	..	..
1960-61	20 (1,180)	32,909	1,482	29,198	24,141	4,468	1,577
1961-62	17 (1,225)	44,313	1,461	54,490	88,559	..	3,883
Oil ghani societies —							
1959-60	13 (266)	39.682	334	3,88,535	4,29,380	7,379	3,893
1960-61	14 (283)	43,138	509	4,32,494	5,17,895	..	..
1961-62	14 (317)	47,749	285	5,82,443	5,03,610	909	..
Tanners' co-operatives—							
1959-60	5 (178)	2,531	61	3,255	415	..	..
1960-61	5 (178)	2,531	61	3,399	312	..	..
1961-62	6 (196)	4,379	79	61,052	1,875	415	70

TABLE NO. 6—*cont.*

WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1959-60 TO 1961-62

Name of society (1)	Number and members (2)	Share capital (3)	Reserve and other funds (4)	Value of production (5)	Value of goods sold (6)	Profit earned (7)	Loss sustained (8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Leather workers' co-operatives—							
1959-60	16 (280)	23,368	542	16,728	15,938	..	..
1960-61	17 (292)	23,618	553	17,219	17,490	..	..
1961-62	15 (362)	32,060	488	39,465	38,470	..	.
Brass workers' co-operatives—							
1959-60	1 (82)	2,850	148	1,93,882	51,648	..	..
1960-61	2 (109)	4,295	162	18,663	53,996	..	..
1961-62	2 (122)	5,015	266	44,208	63,668	..	..
Labour contract societies—				(Number of labourers employed)	(Contracts completed)		
1959-60	3 (48)	963	194	15	1,500		
1960-61	4 (88)	3,400	848	33	3,000		
1961-62	5 (113)	3,450	916	57	5,700		

Of these co-operatives, those in the field of weaving, particularly handloom, are more important as they employ a large number of persons. The industry was selected for intensive development in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1941. The All-India Handloom Board was set up in 1952 for adopting measures for bringing about an all round development of this industry on an All-India basis. The Board makes funds available to State Governments for the schemes of handloom development. Under these schemes the organisation of handloom weavers' co-operative societies and their intensive development through grant of financial assistance in the form of loans, subsidies and rebate on the sale of handloom cloth are contemplated. The details of the scheme are given in the sections on the state-aid to industries in this chapter.

District industrial co-operative association.—The above-mentioned industrial co-operatives are affiliated to the district industrial co-operative association. This association was registered in November 1958. In 1962, its membership consisted of 50 affiliated societies and 41 individuals. The association supplies raw material and other necessary articles to the government industrial schools and offices, as also to the affiliated industrial co-operatives. The association also helps the co-operatives in the marketing of their finished products. The stocking of oilseeds scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, is being implemented through the Association and Rs. 50,000 have been placed at the disposal of the central co-operative bank for this purpose.

The government also sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,035 and a recurring grant of Rs. 600 in 1961-62. The association supplied goods worth Rs. 10,077. It now proposes to undertake some of the schemes such as the inauguration of a leather-sale depot, a bone-crushing unit and a building material unit of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

During 1962-63 the district central co-operative association had a share capital of Rs. 7,519 of which Rs. 6,779 were contributed by the societies and Rs. 740 by individual members.

Co-operative housing societies.—The Co-operative Department implements co-operative housing schemes of various types to suit the public need. These schemes can be broadly divided under the following heads:—

(1) Low income group housing scheme,

(2) Subsidised industrial housing scheme,

(3) Backward class co-operative housing scheme (PWR 219),

(4) The housing scheme for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes,

(5) Housing programme of the Government of Maharashtra.

In Bhir district, however, co-operative societies belonging to the 1st and 3rd categories are functioning at present. Of these, the low-income group housing scheme is sponsored by the Government

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of India and is being implemented in the district through the Collector. Under this scheme persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 6,000 are eligible for financial assistance to the extent of 70 per cent of the total cost of construction and land, subject to maximum of Rs. 8,000 in each case. In Bhir district, by the end of 1961 there were 3 societies of the low-income group category in urban area and one in the rural area.

The backward class housing scheme was started with the object of giving better housing accommodation to the backward classes. It was first sanctioned in 1949 and was continued afterwards and was later included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Under the scheme, a subsidy is given at prescribed rates for purchase or acquisition of land. The societies are given 75 per cent of the prescribed estimated per tenement cost of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 in industrial areas and Rs. 2,000 in municipal areas and Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 in the remaining areas in two instalments. However, the backward class housing societies are allowed to adopt higher estimates not exceeding 25 per cent of the prescribed cost on account of the rise in prices of material provided. The financial assistance granted to these societies is in the form of both loan and subsidy. After the completion of the housing programme, each society gets Rs. 10 per completed house, as management cost, for the first two years and thereafter Rs. 5 per house for every two years in all or till the repayment of the loan, whichever is earlier. From 1959 government has also been giving interest-free loan to co-operative housing societies in the municipal areas to enable them to meet the cost of land development. This loan is given at the rate of 15 per cent of the total cost of the housing programme sanctioned under the backward class housing scheme. In Bhir district there were three backward class housing societies in urban and five backward class housing societies in rural areas. During 1960, the backward class society at Lokhandi-Sawargaon constructed 60 tenements. It received during the same year financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 67,500. Of this an amount of Rs. 16,875 represented subsidy.

The following statement gives the working of the housing societies in Bhir district from 1959-60 to 1961-62:—

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of societies	10	12	12
Number of members	349	389	464
Share capital	Rs. 14,685	Rs. 17,727	Rs. 21,612
Reserve and other funds	Rs. 7,870	Rs. 8,008	Rs. 8,169
Tenements constructed	76	83	143

Processing societies.—These societies undertake the work of processing of agricultural produce (other than sugarcane) belonging to the members of the co-operative societies. The organisation

of processing societies, however, is of recent origin in Maharashtra where processing has practically been the monopoly of private firms and individual traders. The commodities which are processed by these societies are cotton, *gul* and khandsari.

The following table gives the working of the processing societies in Bhir district:—

TABLE No. 7

STATISTICS OF THE WORKING OF PROCESSING SOCIETIES IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1960-61 AND 1961-62.

Particulars (1)	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)
Number of societies	2	2
Number of members	159	169
Share capital (individual) (Rs.)	4,550	4,725
Share capital (Government) (Rs.)	..	5,250
Reserve funds (Rs.)	159	169
Governmental financial assistance given to the society by the Khadi and Village Industries Board (Rs.).	10,250	..

The government did not extend any financial assistance during the year. Recently the society at Monjarhiwadi in Ambejogai tahsil has started crushing cane and producing *gul*. The society was extended financial assistance by the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the purchase of tools, equipment and oil-engines and to serve as working capital.

Tahsil supervising unions.—The tahsil supervising unions exercise supervision over the primaries through the government supervisors attached to them The unions also appoint group secretaries for maintaining the books of accounts, etc. In Marathwada, prior to the re-organisation of states, supervision was done by the central financing agencies and government supervisors. By 1959, tahsil unions had been organised in all the districts.

In Bhir district all the tahsils have their own supervising unions. 732 societies of different types are affiliated to these unions. At present the senior supervisors work as the secretaries of the tahsil co-operative supervising unions.

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During 1959-60, the supervising unions in Bhir district received grants from the government to the extent of Rs. 8,226. The expenses of the unions are met from their joint fund account. The rate of joint expenditure contribution is 1½ per cent of the working capital of primary societies. In 1960 there were 32 supervisors attached to the various tahsil co-operative supervising unions.

The main functions of these supervising unions are :—

(1) To advise, guide, rectify and control their constituent societies by effective and regular supervision, and

(2) To provide means of assessing the credit of their constituent societies and to make recommendations in this behalf to the financial agency.

The supervisors are placed under tahsil co-operative supervising unions. At the district level there is a district supervision committee, which is an *ad hoc* body created by the administrative order of the government. The committee works as a link between tahsil co-operative unions and the state board of supervision. It has only recommendatory powers. Its main function is to review the working of the supervising unions and the work of supervisors periodically. The supervisors are expected to visit and inspect every society. They are also expected to see that normal credit statements of the societies are regularly submitted and to make arrangements for crop finance.

Fisheries societies.—There is little scope for the development of fisheries in Bhir district. At present there is only one society of fishermen which is engaged in the development of fisheries. It had 21 members in 1961-62 and a share capital of Rs. 5,000. It received during the same year a management subsidy of Rs. 500 from the Co-operative Department. The activities of the members are limited to Bendsura dam which is at a distance of six miles from Bhir. During 1961-62 the total catch of the fish was valued at Rs. 2,396 and the sales effected at Rs. 3,393.

The society is eligible for financial assistance from the government under the scheme for the development of co-operative fisheries societies as approved by and sanctioned under the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes. The scheme was extended to the district from 19th May, 1959. The scheme provides for government financial assistance as under:—

(1) Grant of managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 for each of the first two years and Rs. 250 for the third year of the first three years of the working of the society, and

(2) Grant of short-term advances to the co-operative fisheries societies, through the apex and district financing agencies, for purchase of fishing accessories etc.

Dairy societies.—The development of the dairy industry on co-operative lines is of recent origin. The scheme for organisation of milk producers' societies and union was sanctioned under

the Second Five-Year Plan and was originally restricted to the districts of the old Bombay State. Later it was extended to all the integrated areas of the State on account of the public demand from these areas. The government milk supply scheme has not been applied to Bhir so far.

There were nine dairy co-operative societies in Bhir district in 1960-61. During 1961-62 two more milk unions at Bhir and Ambejogai, respectively, and three milk supply societies were organised. The following table gives the working of the co-operative milk unions and dairy societies in Bhir district. Societies were organised at Ambejogai, Kada and Parali and they supplied milk at concessional rates:—

TABLE No. 8

CO-OPERATIVE MILK UNIONS AND DAIRY SOCIETIES IN BHIR DISTRICT 1961-62.

Particulars	Milk Unions	Milk supply societies
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of societies	2	12
Share capital (Rs.)	3,325	9,326
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	34	406
Borrowings (Rs.)	..	11,839
Loans issued (Rs.)	..	11,500
Milk purchased (Rs.)	3,149	20,126

District co-operative board.—The District Co-operative Board in Bhir district works under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Bombay. It was registered on 29th December, 1953. The main function of the Board is to impart education and training in co-operation to the people in the district. It has also to carry on the propaganda work for the spread of co-operative movement. The membership of the Board consists of two classes, *viz.*, of the co-operative societies in the district and the associates consisting of individuals. During 1962-63 the Board had a membership of 275 co-operative societies and 93 individuals. The Board of management consisted of one nominee from the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, one from the

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central financing agency and representatives from societies which are not affiliated to the supervising unions, representatives of co-operative institutions having jurisdiction over the district and representatives of the Divisional Co-operative Board for Marathwada. Besides, one or two representatives of individual members were also included.

Three co-operative training instructors were attached to the Board by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Bombay. During 1962-63 the Board held secretary training classes at Ashti, Umapur, Manjlegaon and Kaij and trained 71 secretaries. The Board also conducts managing committee classes. During 1962-63 it conducted 36 classes of this type and imparted training to 2,880 members.

In rural areas, in the programme of member education, it is necessary to give due emphasis on co-operative activities leading to increased agricultural production. For this purpose concentrated efforts are necessary in areas where intensive efforts are being made for increasing agricultural production. It is also necessary that the co-operative institutions should avail of the facilities for training their employees in the co-operative training centres in an increasing measure. Co-operative union, however, experiences difficulty in respect of timely release of funds for member education.

Joint-Stock Banks.

The districts of Marathwada remained backward under the ex-Hyderabad State socially as well as economically. Bhir is predominantly an agricultural district with poor development in other fields. The growth of banking was slow and limited and there were banks at a few urban centres only. The money-lender was the principal supplier of credit to the people who were mostly agriculturists. There were also some *pedhis* doing business at the district place but they combined banking with other type of commercial activity. Their business declined considerably following the implementation of the Money-lenders' Act, 1946 and the readiness shown by the state in providing credit to the public through its agencies.

Modern banking may be said to have begun when the State Bank of Hyderabad was established in the *ex*-Hyderabad State under the Hyderabad State Bank Act of 1350 *Fasli*. An office of this bank was opened at Parali-Vaijnath in 1947. The banking act was "to regulate the circulation of currency, to maintain in the fullest degree its stability and security, to facilitate payment of money inside and outside the Dominions, to provide credit for the economic requirements of the country and to support in a better manner agriculture, trade, commerce and industry".

The State Bank of Hyderabad mainly transacted government business such as accepting and holding of monies belonging to the government and making payments on its behalf and other routine

business such as exchange, remittance, etc. The bank also worked as an agent of the government in its function of issuing paper currency.

The other business which the bank was authorised to transact included the following:—

(1) Advancing and lending money.

(2) Selling or realisation of cash in respect of promissory-notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, shares etc.

(3) Advancing and lending money to court-of wards.

(4) Dealing in bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments.

(5) Transacting cash agency business on commission basis and entering into general contracts or suretyship contracts with specific security or without security.

(6) Administration of any estates for any purpose.

(7) Borrowing money for the purpose of the bank's business and the giving of security for such loans by pledging assets or otherwise.

Subsequent to the establishment of the branch of this bank at Parali-Vaijnath, another branch was opened at Bhir in March 1947. A third branch was inaugurated at Ambejogai (Mominabad) in 1959. The bank is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the State Bank of India. There is no clearing house or banks' association at any of these places. A proposal, however, for opening a branch at Manjlegaon is under active consideration. Recently, the Bank of Maharashtra has also opened two branches in the district, one at Ambejogai and the other at Parali-Vaijnath.

The rates of interest on deposits are now largely standardised and depending on period, vary from three to six per cent. On advances, depending on security period which is generally six months to a year, the rate of interest varies from six and a half per cent to nine per cent. In the absence of industrial development on a large scale, the banking business has not prospered much in this district. It is mostly restricted to the agricultural sector, though the banks extend financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries at concessional rates of interest. The advances that are generally made are medium-term and are repayable within a period of seven years against suitable and adequate security including that of immovable property.

The following table gives the advances made by the banks in Bhir district till the end of each of the financial years from 1960 to 1962. It also gives the average of month-end deposit balances in the half-year *i.e.*, from July to December 1961.

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TABLE No. 9.

ADVANCES OF ALL SCHEDULED BANKS IN BHIR DISTRICT ACCORDING TO SECURITY

Nature of security (1)	(Rs. in thousands) March 25, 1960 (2)	March 31, 1961 (3)	March 30, 1962 (4)
I. Food articles—			
Paddy and rice (total 1+2)	21	11	14
1 To rice mills	..	..	10
2 To others	21	11	4
Wheat (total 3+4)	1	..	..
3 To flour mills	..	..	..
4 To others	1	..	..
5 Gram	..	3	..
6 Other grains and pulses (including jowar, *bajri* and maize).	116	157	186
Sugar and gur (total 7+8)	35	23	15
7 To sugar factories	..	..	..
8 To others	35	23	15
9 Vegetable oils including *vanaspati* ..	105	87	183
II. Industrial raw materials—			
10 Groundnuts	631	1,884	1,445
11 Other oilseeds	308	720	108
Cotton and kapas (total 12+13+14)	5	252	111
12 To cotton textile mills	..	..	1
13 To ginning factories	..	238	110
14 To others	5	14	..
15 Raw jute	..	..	..
16 Hides and skins	..	..	..
III. Plantation products—			
17 Tea	10	3	5
18 Cashewnuts	..	2	..
19 Pepper and other spices	2	2	..
20 Coffee	..	..	..

TABLE No. 9—*cont.*

Name of security	(Rs. in thousands)		
	March 25, 1960	March 31, 1961	March 30, 1962
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
IV. Manufactures and minerals—			
Cotton textiles (including yarn) (total 21 + 22) ..	5	30	..
21 To mills	..	..	..
22 To others	5	30	..
23 Jute textiles	..	..	..
24 Other textiles (silk, art silk, wollen, etc.)	..	..	33
25 Iron, steel and engineering products ..	..	..	..
26 Other metals and metal products ..	..	..	..
27 Coal, manganese, mica and other minerals and mineral oils.	..	..	..
28 Chemicals, dyes, paints, drugs and pharmaceuticals.	..	2	..
29 Electrical goods	..	..	..
30 Rubber and rubber products	..	..	..
31 Other manufactured goods	..	6	6
V. Other securities—			
32 Real estate	..	..	17
33 Gold and silver bullion	23	..	..
34 Gold and silver ornaments	.	39	103
35 Fixed deposits	23	17	17
36 Government and other trustee securities	25	14	2
Shares of joint-stock companies (total 37 + 38) ..	..	1	..
37 To stock and share brokers and dealers ..	..	..	..
38 To others	..	1	..
39 Debentures of joint-stock companies ..	..	..	..
40 Assets of industrial concerns	..	..	105
41 Other secured advances not mentioned above.	148	202	297
42 Composite advances	26	36	8
Total secured advances—			
(Total 1 to 42)	1,484	3,491	2,654
Deposits			
Average of month-end deposit balances in the half-year July-December-1961.	Rs. 4,000,000.		

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The securities, against which advances are made by the banks. are of various types, from food articles to shares of joint-stock companies. Amongst them paddy and rice, industrial raw materials like groundnuts and other oil-seeds and gold and silver bullions and ornaments were given preference over other types.

The other securities consist of plantation products such as tea, cashewnuts, pepper and spices, manufactures and minerals, iron, steel and engineering products etc.

Small-Savings Scheme.

The small-savings scheme was started in India in 1945 as an anti-inflationary measure. Subsequently, it was adopted as an important instrument by the Planning Commission to finance the expenditure on capital schemes included in the Five-Year Plans. Partly, the scheme aims at raising money for the defence and development of the country.

In 1962 there were 20 post-offices doing the savings bank work in Bhir district at the following places—(1) Amalner, (2) Ambejogai, (3) Ashti, (4) Bansarola, (5) Bhir, (6) Chausala, (7) Dindrood, (8) Fatehbad, (9) Georai, (10) Ghatnandur, (11) Kada, (12) Kaij, (13) Manjlegaon, (14) Nekoor, (15) Patoda, (16) Parali-Vaijnath, (17) Rajori, (18) Renapur, (19) Talkhed and (20) Umapur.

The following statistics give the changes in the total number of accounts excluding those closed and transferred, in the savings banks and the total amounts invested and withdrawn as at the end of each financial year from 1959-60 to 1961-62:—

Year (1)	Number of accounts (2)	Amount deposited (3)	Amount withdrawn (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	1,277	29,21,800·47	12,17,526·08
1960-61	1,465	33,44,601·72	15,05,398·13
1961-62	2,013	36,44,623·24	21,68,155·85
Total	4,755	99,11,025·43	48,91,080·06

If one account is taken to represent a family of five members, it can be said from the above figures that only 2.37 per cent of the population in the district took advantage of the banking facility provided for by the post offices. Although the total deposits increased every year, the withdrawals were large and hence balances with the banks remained low.

Insurance.

Although the beginning of insurance in India was made in 1870 when some private companies were formed, the real expansion of the business took place during the time of the *swadeshi* movement. For long, however, the life insurance business remained in the hands of foreign companies. It was only in the wake of

the freedom movement and during the Second World War when inflationary pressures tended to swell, the volume of business increased and new companies came up. With a view, therefore, to keeping a close watch over the management, investments of funds and expenditure of insurance companies, the Government established a department of insurance and enacted the Insurance Act of 1938.

The district suffered from the general economic backwardness of the Marathwada region during the rule of the *ex*-State of Hyderabad. Insurance was practically non-existent till the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956, by a special ordinance which transferred the management and control of life insurance business in India, including the foreign business of Indian insurers and the Indian business of foreign insurers to the Central Government.

Under the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Life Insurance Corporation, Bhir district is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Poona division of the Western Zone along with Aurangabad district. The total territory covered by the branch consists of Aurangabad and Bhir districts. The total number of insurance agents in the branch was 164 by the close of 1957, 178 by the end of the following year and 309 by the end of 1959.

The following table gives the details about the insurance business done in Bhir district:—

TABLE No. 10

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN BHIR DISTRICT (FROM 1-9-56 TO 30-4-60)

Period	Proposed		Completed	
	Number of proposals	Sum proposed	Number of policies	Sum assured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
1-9-1956 to 31-12-1956	* 697	22,78,950	437	14,54,000
Year 1957				
January	77	2,33,500	..	..
February	118	4,40,500	106	3,52,500
March	167	7,09,250	139	4,29,000
April	170	6,96,000	39	1,71,000
May	288	10,64,000	152	5,73,000
June	212	6,27,500	93	4,25,000
July	194	6,74,000	161	5,62,000
August	300	12,23,000	281	10,35,500
September	404	12,95,000	202	7,89,000
October	377	10,37,000	378	13,43,500
November	317	9,30,000	314	10,03,500
December	702	21,87,000	841	25,88,200
Total for 1957 ..	3,326	1,11,37,750	2,706	92,72,200

*These figures include business of 2 more districts, *viz*., Nanded and Parbhani.

TABLE No. 10—*cont.*

Year 1958* (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
January	25	46,000	1	6,000
February	189	5,27,000	58	1,96,000
March	254	6,25,500	90	2,33,000
April	252	6,79,250	121	3,15,500
May	192	5,78,500	144	3,94,500
June	176	4,75,550	105	2,93,500
July	260	7,38,500	121	3,11,500
August	353	11,61,525	139	4,14,500
September	348	12,28,475	154	5,89,500
October	354	12,30,500	326	10,05,000
November	484	17,43,000	266	8,91,500
December	938	29,14,000	1,333	46,40,500
Total for 1958 ..	3,955	1,22,99,700	3,013	96,83,300

*These figures include business of 2 more districts *viz.*, Nanded and Parbhani.

Year 1959† (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
January	196	4,63,250	1	11,000
February	161	4,88,000	..	..
March	192	5,86,000	57	1,49,500
April	233	7,30,900	107	3,30,000
May	234	6,56,000	83	2,20,500
June	213	5,85,500	111	3,37,500
July	138	4,07,500	104	2,99,500
August	163	5,47,000	171	5,43,500
September	199	6,85,000	122	5,80,000
October	268	9,51,000	140	4,76,500
November	360	11,05,250	109	2,97,000
December	909	31,40,000	781	29,83,750
Total for 1959 ..	3,246	1,04,02,000	2,188	73,36,250

†These figures also include the business of Aurangabad district.

TABLE No. 10—*cont.*

Year 1960 (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
January	37	1,29,500	6	26,000
February	83	2,80,500	17	58,000
March	105	3,42,000	65	2,24,000
April	262	8,22,000	93	3,16,500
Total for 1960 for the period from 1-1-60 to 30-4-60.	487	15,74,000	181	6,24,500

Despite the rapid increase in life insurance business in the country in recent years, the *per capita* insurance in Bhir district is very low and compares very unfavourably with that of other districts of Maharashtra. The reasons for this low *per capita* insurance are the economic backwardness of the district, high percentage of illiteracy and the low insurance consciousness among the people.

Financial Assistance to Agriculture.

Bhir is predominantly an agricultural district. The state grants financial assistance to the needy agriculturists in the form of *tagai* loans under various legislative measures. Two such measures *viz.*, the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, today govern the state's financial aid to the agriculturists. The former Act is broadly concerned with long-term finance and the latter with short-term one. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 are granted for construction of wells and tanks, for preparation of land for irrigation, for drainage, reclamation and for other improvements in land. Loans under the other Act are granted to holders of arable land for purchase of seed, fodder, cattle. agricultural stock, and implements required for other agricultural purposes. They are granted also for rebuilding houses destroyed by calamities, maintenance of cultivators and other related purposes. Similar Acts were in operation in Bhir district even when it was a part of the *ex*-Hyderabad State.

The loans under these acts are advanced on the security of moveable property. Personal security is accepted, only if the solvency of the agriculturist is assured. When the amount of loan is large, the security of immovable property is almost invariably demanded.

The following table gives the amounts advanced under *tagai* **loans during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.**

TABLE No. 11.

TAGAI LOANS ADVANCED IN BHIR DISTRICT IN 1962-63 AND 1963-64.

Year (1)	Agency (2)	Fo: Wells (3)	For other land improvements (4)	For bullocks (5)	Total (6)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
1962-63	Revenue authority	27,342 00	2,618 96	5,35,760 00	5,65,720 00
1963-64	Do.	39,050 00	9,592 58	5,89,949 78	6,38,592 36
1962-63	Block-extension authority	2,20,765 00	1,34,035 00	..	3,54,800 00
1963-64	Do. ..	3,93,350 00	1,34,000 00	..	5,27,350 00
1962-63	Land development bank	31,92,050 00	5,27,650 00	..	37,19,700 00
1963-64	Do. ..	6,35,828 58	9,34,125 00	..	15,69,953 58
1962-63	Central co-operative bank	..	3,39,885 00	..	3,39,885 00
1963-64	Do. ..	..	10,61,400 00	..	10,61,400 00
1962-63	Total ..	34,40,157 00	10,04,188 96	5,35,760 00	49,80,105 96
1963-64	..	10,68,228 58	21,39,117 56	5,89,949 76	37,97,295 94

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Financial Assistance to Agriculture.

No data regarding the grant of *tagai* to the agriculturists in Bhir district prior to 1941 is available. The accompanying tables give details about the same for three years *viz.*, 1941, 1951 and 1961. The tables show that during this period government's financial assistance under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 was on the increase. The increase was more marked after the commencement of the Planning period in India when agriculture was accorded top priority in the Development Programme. The number of applications for *tagai* also increased during this period. However, the number of persons applying for loans, was small in relation to the total population engaged in agriculture in the district. The tables further reveal the inadequacy of funds made available in relation to the total demand for *tagai*. There could also be marked the irregularities in the repayment of *tagai* by the borrowers with the result that the outstandings have gone on mounting. The main reasons for this are: (1) improper use of the funds obtained by the agriculturists, (2) concessions granted by government in regard to repayment, and (3) the gradually rising prices. Irregularity in the repayment of *tagai* adds to the difficulties of the government in granting the *tagai* on an increasing scale.

The loans were granted for well-digging, for purchase of seed and fodder and for purchase of draught animals. The time-lag between the date of applications for loans and the date of sanction in the majority of cases was less than three months and in some it was less than a month.

Financial Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries.

Financial assistance to cottage and village industries is granted under the following four schemes:—

(1) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to *bona fide* craftsmen and their co-operative societies for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital.

(2) Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans for purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital.

(3) Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries, and

(4) Scheme for grants of Haskell or *nutan ghanis* on loan -*cum*-subsidy basis.

Of these, the first scheme has been in operation since 1941. Under this scheme, financial assistance is granted to: (i) deserving *bona fide* craftsmen who have received training in the peripatetic school or Government recognised technical institute; (ii) trained *bona fide* craftsmen, who are already in some business, industry or trade; and (iii) deserving individual hereditary artisans who are not trained *bona fide* craftsmen.

In 1950-51, the scope of the scheme was extended to accommodate individual artisans who were not covered by (i). This was done with a view to enabling the artisans to secure necessary financial accommodation to carry on their industries, especially after the money-lenders act was enforced.

Financial Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries.

Financial assistance up to Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 1,000 for tools and Rs. 1,000 for working capital) can be granted to each artisan. If two or more persons apply for assistance for a joint undertaking, a maximum of Rs. 6,000 can be given. In case of trained artisans, 25 per cent of the amount as subsidy and 75 per cent as loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent and repayable in five years in equal monthly instalments are granted.

Central co-operative societies, having at least one-third of their members as *bona fide* craftsmen or persons following cottage industries, can be granted financial assistance up to Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of tools and equipment. Of this amount, up to 50 per cent can be treated as subsidy.

(2) The Scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to backward class artisans for purchase of tools, appliances, etc. The scheme was first sanctioned in 1943 for the improvement of backward classes. Under the scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 2,000 can be granted to backward class artisans for the purchase of tools and equipment under similar terms and conditions as obtained under (1). If the backward class artisan, however, is a trained one, the assistance is free of interest. If he is not trained, half the amount of loan that is granted, is treated as free of interest.

Industrial co-operative societies of backward class artisans are also eligible for the grant of loans and subsidies as in the case of other industrial co-operative societies. Concession in interest is given to the society if its members are trained.

(3) The scheme for grant of assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries was first introduced in 1942. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan can be granted up to Rs. 3,000 to educated persons who have studied up to S. S. C. Examination or passed the Regional Language Final Examination and who are unemployed as well as to educated persons who are already engaged in some business, industry or trade. 25 per cent of the total financial assistance can be treated as subsidy in deserving cases only and the remaining amount is treated as a loan carrying interest at four-and-a-half per cent. The loan is repayable in five years in equal monthly instalments. Security in the form of one or two personal sureties or the mortgage of immovable property is required under the scheme.

(4) The Scheme for grant of Haskell or *nutan ghanis* on loan-*cum*-subsidy basis. The scheme is meant to induce *telis* to use improved types of *ghanis* in preference to the old ones.

Under the scheme which was sanctioned in 1941 the *ghani* was to be supplied to hereditary *telis*. The cost of *ghani* was to be treated as interest-free loan from government to be repaid by the *teli* in monthly instalments of Rs. 5, the remaining half being treated as subsidy from the government.

Financial Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries.

The importance of developing the cottage and small-scale industries in India can hardly be exaggerated for not only do they absorb a sizable unemployed and underemployed population from the country-side but also provide a supplementary source of income to the ruralites depending solely on agriculture. Taking their position into consideration the government established a separate department known as the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, for expanding and developing these industries through various schemes.

Among these schemes, that of granting financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies to individual artisans and their co-operatives is an important one. The scheme is operated under the Rules of 1935, and under the State Aid to Industries Act and State-aid to Industries Rules. These rules have defined 'cottage' and 'small-scale' industries and have brought all such industries within their purview. In addition to the department of cottage industries, financial assistance to industries is also obtained through the All-India Handloom Board, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and other agencies.

During 1960, there were 84 industrial co-operative societies in Bhir district. They included the following categories:—

Serial No.	Societies	Year 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Handloom weavers' societies	11
2	Wool weavers' societies	8
3	Leather-tanning workers' societies ..	21
4	Oil and ghani workers' societies ..	13
5	Copper and brass workers' societies ..	1
6	Brick-makers' societies	12
7	Rope-makers societies	6
8	Labourers' societies	3
9	Carpenters societies	3
10	Soap-making workers' societies	1
11	District industrial board	1
12	Other types of societies	4
	Total ..	84

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Financial Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries.

The following table gives the financial position of these societies for the years from 1956-57 to 1959-60:—

TABLE No. 12

STATISTICS OF THE WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BHIR DISTRICT FROM 1956-57 TO 1959-60

Serial No.	Items	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	No. of Industrial co-operative societies.	22	37	59	84
2	Members ..	1,034	1,592	2,245	2,680
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	Share capital ..	18,200	41,230	81,225	1,02,122
4	Funds	1,458	31,000	19,109	19,484
5	Loans from Govt.	24,400	27,800	27,800	49,308
6	Loans from Central financing agencies.	..	16,800	63,394	8,08,394
7	Loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board.	19,300	22,505	90,778	87,292
8	Total working capital.	36,800	1,24,376	4,39,202	6,17,769

The financial assistance granted by the cottage industries and industrial co-operatives department for different purposes during 1959-60 is given below :—

Purpose	Up to 31-3-59	From 1-4-59 to 31-3-60	From 1-4-60 to year-end
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Loans for working capital	27,800	8,000	35,800
(2) Loans to members for purchasing shares.	..	3,827	3,827
(3) Subsidy to purchase tools and implements.	13,140	500	13,640
Loans	..	1,500	1,500
(4) Loans and subsidy for the construction of godowns and sheds.	15,200	..	5,200
(5) Subsidies for capital expenditure..	3,035	4,730	7,765
(6) Investment of Govt. in the share-capital of the society.	..	1,000	1,000
(7) Loans to district central co-operative banks.	50,000	30,000	80,000
Total ..	99,175	49,557	1,48,732

These societies were further extended assistance of Rs. 56,997, Rs. 41,118 and Rs. 98,115 during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, respectively.

In addition to the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies is also granted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board. During 1959-60 the board granted assistance to various industries as shown in the following statements—

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY

Purpose	On 31-3-59	From 1-4-59 to 31-3-60	From 31-3-60 to year end
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital (loan)	13,212	6,995	20,207
Working capital (loan)	23,500	38,100	61,600
Purchase of improved ghani (loan) ..	9,600	3,450	13,050
(Subsidy)	9,600	3,450	13,050
Construction of sheds (loans)	5,000	750	5,750
(Subsidy)	5,000	750	5,750
Sales Organisation (subsidy)	1,280	..	1,280
Rebate on selling oil	3,609	4,602	8,508
Oil producing Training Centre (subsidy)	1,955	..	1,955
Total ..	32,797	25,795	58,592
Financial assistance to tanning industry—			
Purchase of shares by members (loans) ..	4,997	1,075	6,072
Repair of tanning pits (subsidy).. ..	1,700	..	1,700
Establishment of tanning industry (loan)..	11,650	9,750	21,400
(Subsidy)	8,550	8,250	16,900
Building of new pits (subsidy)	800	..	800
Tanning Centre (loan)	2,320	3,000	5,320
(Subsidy)	2,680	3,720	6,400
Total ..	32,797	25,795	58,592
Financial assistance to pottery industry— Working Capital (loan)	2,500		
Share capital (loan)	1,500		
Financial assistance to soap industry— (Loan)	32,850		
(Subsidy)	12,350		

Under the Rules of 1961, loans and subsidies are granted to the cottage industries and industrial co-operatives for the following purposes—

(a) Purchase of land required for an industry;
(b) The construction of buildings or worksheds, godowns, warehouses, railway sidings, wells and other works necessary for the industry;
(c) the purchase of tools, equipment, appliances, plant and machinery;

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(d) the erection of plant and machinery;

(e) the purchase of raw materials or for other use as working capital otherwise than as cash credit;

(f) any other specific purpose depending upon the circumstances in each case, such as, for enabling the borrower to tide over initial production difficulties, for meeting initial losses for reasons beyond the control of the industry or for payment for the services of a highly qualified technical consultant.

Under the Rules, the Secretary to Government, Industries and Labour Department, the Director of Industries, Bombay, the Deputy Director of Industries and the Assistant Director of Industries are competent to grant loans up to Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively.

Loans granted up to Rs. 1,000 are secured by personal bond of the applicant and if the applicant is a firm by the personal bonds of all the partners. Loans exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are secured by one or more personal sureties. No loan is granted to any cottage industry unless the net value of the security offered in the form of movable or immovable property or both is not less than the amount proposed to be granted as loan.

In the case of any small-scale industry, the amount of the loan must not exceed 75 per cent of the net value of the security similarly offered.

The rates of interest at which loans may be granted under these rules are as under :—

Amount of loan (1)	Location of industry (2)	Rate of interest per annum (3)
		Per cent
(*a*) Where the amount is not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Whole state	3
(*b*) Exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 25,000.	Do. ..	4
(*c*) Exceeding Rs. 25,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	(i) Konkan, Vidarbha and Marathwada.	5
	(ii) Rest of the state excluding Greater Bombay and Thana.	5½
	(iii) Greater Bombay and Thana.	6¼
(*d*) Exceeding Rs. 50,000 ..	Whole state	6½

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SECTION II — TRADE

This section narrates the extent and volume of import and export trade, the wholesale trade and regulation of agricultural marketing. It also gives information about trade routes and changes in the pattern and organisation of commerce.

Course of Trade.

The growth of transport and communications facilities in a region is both the cause and the consequence of the trade activity in it. Bhir district, along with other districts of the Marathwada region, was not supplied with a well-knit system of communications till recently. The total rail length in Bhir district at present measures only 48.28 km. (30 miles), the main railway station in the district being Parali-Vaijnath. The rail track running north-east joins it with Parbhani and that running south-east with Hyderabad. The Parali-Parbhani meter gauge line was opened for traffic in 1929. The Parali -Vikarabad broad gauge line opened in 1933 serves the district well by connecting it with Secunderabad and Hyderabad, which are important places. Parali-Vaijnath is the largest market town of the district and is connected with many trade centres in the outgoing areas. Bhir, the headquarters of the district, lies off the railway route and thus depends on roadways for trade. The railway communication is restricted to a small portion in the east only. It thus depends for the most part on road transport for passenger and goods traffic. There is a net-work of State Transport buses which provides the main source of communications for the district. A number of roads connect the headquarters with other trading places *viz.*, Ashti, Georai, Manjlegaon, Parali, Ambejogai and Dharur.

Five state highways run through the district. Of these, the Malkapur-Jalna-Bhir-Sholapur road running north-south and the Bhir-Ahmadnagar road running west are of considerable importance to the commercial activities in the district. A brief description of these highways along with their importance is given below :—

The Malkapur-Jalna-Bhir Sholapur state highway connects the district with important trading centres of north and south A road track running east off the Bhir-Jalna road connects Bhir with Manjlegaon.

The Bhir-Ahmadnagar state highway has a length of 144.84 km. (ninety miles). This road touches the tahsil places of Patoda and Ashti. The road track running off the Bhir-Ahmadnagar road after a run of 61.15 km. (38 miles) connects Bhir with Amalner which is famous for brass-ware.

The Manjarsumbba-Kaij-Ahmadpur state highway and the Lokhandi-Savargaon-Latur road running east connect the district with south-west Osmanabad.

The Bhir-Parali road which connects the headquarters with the railways has a run of 115.88 km. (72 miles) and it passes through Kaij and Ambejogai.

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The state highways are motorable throughout the year and provide the main line of communications for the district.

Course of Trade.

The development of rail and road transport in the district has changed the pattern of import and export trade to some extent. Parali-Vaijnath is connected by broad gauge rail line to Hyderabad and Bidar by a meter-gauge track to Parbhani. It is thus linked to the Manmad-Kacheguda line. The roadways connect it with Nanded, Barsi, Latur, Jalna, Hingoli and other important towns in the region. This has made Parali a big assembling and distributing centre. Next in importance is the Bhir market connected by roads with Jalna, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Barsi and Parali-Vaijnath. Most of the goods are imported by train or by trucks and then distributed throughout the district by trucks or in carts.

Imports.

In the absence of any big industrial concerns the district imports a considerable quantity of finished goods from various parts of the country. The chief articles of import in the district are hardware, implements and appliances; textile, woollen and leather goods, drugs and medicines, cutlery, toilet articles, salt, spices, grains (mainly rice), sugar, stationery and utensils.

Cloth is imported from the textile centres of Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Madras, Hyderabad, Ichalkaranji and is mostly sold locally. Ready-made clothes are stocked from Jalna, Poona, Bombay, Hubli and Bangalore and woollen goods from Kanpur. *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* drugs have a large market in the district. *Ayurvedic* medicines are brought from Nasik and Nagar and the *Unani* from Jalna. The allopathic medicines are mostly ordered direct from the companies at Bombay, Baroda and Poona. Leather goods come from Kanpur and Calcutta. Electrical goods, implements and appliances come mainly from Bombay and Calcutta, hardware from Bombay, Barsi and Jalna and stationery articles from Bombay, Jalna and Latur. Utensils are brought from Poona and Nasik. Fruits like oranges and sweet lime come from Nagpur, bananas from Sailu and mangoes from Bombay. Besides, the town Ghatnandur is known for the production of bananas and Neknur for mangoes and grapes. But these are sold locally. Oranges and sweet lime gathered at Parali are further exported to Hyderabad, Barsi, Sholapur and Miraj. Salt is brought from Bombay, sugar from Nagar and spices from Malabar and Orissa. Rice comes from Nagpur and Madhya Pradesh. The forests in the district do not yield good timber. It is, therefore, imported from Nagpur and Chanda.

Exports.

Industrialisation has not made much progress in the district except the opening up of a number of oil mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and bidi manufacturing establishments. The chief articles of export, therefore, consist mostly of the agricultural produce. Jowar, bajri, wheat, groundnut, cotton and pulses form the main commodities of export.

Exports.

The main variety of cotton found in the district is *deviraj*. In 1958-59, 62,238 bales of cotton were produced in the district. In the absence of any local textile factory cotton is exported to such textile centres as Sholapur and Bombay. Jowar, wheat, bajri and pulses are exported to Bombay, Nasik and Jalna. Of oil-seeds groundnut is of value. There are a number of oil mills in the district. Oil and oil-cake have a good market at Bombay. Oil-cake which serves as a very good fodder is exported even to foreign countries like England. The brass-ware at Amalner in Patoda tahsil is sent to neighbouring districts. The bidi manufacturing establishments at Shirur and Patoda find a market in the neighbouring districts.

Regulated Markets.

Regulation of markets aims at safeguarding the interests of the buyers as well as sellers by providing for fair dealings in a free market. The markets for agricultural produce in Marathwada region are regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act, 1930 (No. II of 1339 *Fasli*), as amended from time to time. The Act has done away with various malpractices which caused severe hardships to the producer as well as to the consumer.

The following markets in Bhir district are regulated *viz.*, Parali-Vaijnath, Bhir, Ambejogai, Dharur, Manjlegaon and Georai. The commodities regulated at these markets are cotton, groundnut, jowar, wheat, linseed, *tur*, safflower, *gul*, *mung*.

The markets are under the control of the respective market committees which in most cases provide market yards and regulate the prices and market charges. In what follows is an account of the various regulated markets of the district.

Parali-Vaijnath : The market at Parali Vaijnath was regulated in 1940 under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. The market committee consists of 12 members of whom six represent the growers, four represent the traders, one is nominated by the local body and one by government. The market committee regulates an area lying within the radius of 8 km. (five miles) of the railway station. The agricultural commodities regulated at the market number 56. Of these, paddy, wheat, jowar, *tur*, groundnut, safflower and cotton are important. In 1960-61 the various functionaries holding a licence at the market yard were 20 first class buyers, 46 second class buyers, 110 traders, 15 *dalals*, 100 weighmen and 100 *hamals*. The commission, weighment, *hamali* and other market charges are fixed by the market committee. The State Bank of Hyderabad and the Bank of Maharashtra provide finance to the traders. The daily market quotations and quotations at other important markets are announced for the convenience of the buyers and sellers.

The following statement shows the arrivals of the various agricultural commodities at the Parali-Vaijnath market yard in 1960-61.

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TABLE No. 13

ARRIVALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT PARALI-VAIJNATH MARKET, 1960-61

Commodities	Total arrivals in quintals	Value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Paddy (Coarse)	7,423	2,62,552
Rice (Coarse)	304	17,052
Rice (medium)	44	3,548
Rice (fine)	2	172
Wheat (yellow)	6,408	3,43,047
Wheat (red)	891	40,594
Wheat (*bakshi*)	107	5,884
Jowar (white)	28,990	10,31,093
Jowar (*baradi*)	3,091	90,094
Jowar (yellow)	18,181	5,02,503
Jod (*khapali*)	665	25,848
Bajri	6,218	2,51,917
Gram (yellow)	1,862	76,406
Gram *dal*	44	2,475
Tur (white)	15,257	5,06,020
Tur (red)	8,10[illegible]	3,05,435
Tur dal	447	21,440
Mung (green)	19,543	8,27,081
Mung (*chamki*)	627	27,518
Mung (yellow)	76	3,225
Mung *dal*	3	136
Udid	874	34,286
Masur	6	201
Masur (*dal*)	33	1,883
Lakh	197	6,181
Lakh dal	108	8,645
Kulthi	804	22,720
Groundnut (bold dry)	1,34,982	1,27,38,810
Groundnut (bold wet)	5,737	2,78,895

TABLE No. 13—*cont.*

Commodities (1)	Total arrivals in quintals (2)	Value in Rs. (3)
Groundnut (bold shelled)	132	13,821
Castor seed (bold)	289	16,987
Linseed	7,385	4,90,230
Sesamum	1,482	1,64,597
Safflower (*karadai* seed)	27,071	14,24,177
Karela seed	184	12,162
Mustard	266	26,342
Ambadi seed	2,401	69,485
Coriander (*Dhane*)	168	16,215
Gur	15,918	5,38,219
Cotton (*Jarilla*)	55,517	50,03,604
Lint	2	371
Rajgira	89	5,039
Math	88	3,396
Vatana	2	55
Baru seed	5	223
Tamarind	67	4,542
Jute (*Ambadi* Fibre)	15	1,148
Aliv	1	45
Total	422,212	2,52,26,269

Bhir : The market at Bhir was brought under regulation in 1949. It is looked after by a market committee of 12 members. The area under regulation extends over a radius of 12.87 km. (eight miles) around the Collector's office at Bhir. In all, 55 commodities are regulated at the market yard. Of these, white jowar, green *mung*, gram (*gavran*), bold groundnut, coarse paddy and *zarilla* cotton are important. Nearly 80 per cent of the cereals assembled are sent to outside markets for resale. There are three ginning, one pressing and three oil factories at Bhir. About 95 per cent of the cotton and 75 per cent of the groundnut is sent outside.

The market committee provides numerous facilities for the market functionaries. The functionaries holding licences at the market in 1961 were: 40 *adatyas,* 49 wholesale buyers, 80 petty

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dealers, 23 weighmen and 51 *hamals*. All except the *hamals* have to pay the yearly licence fees. Traders usually get finances from the State Bank of Hyderabad, the district co-operative bank and private traders. The daily market prices are displayed on the notice board as also the market quotations at some of the important market centres.

The following table shows the total annual arrivals of agricultural commodities at the Bhir market in 1960-61.

TABLE No. 14

ARRIVALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT BHIR MARKET, 1960-61.

Commodities (1)	Arrivals (2)		Value in Rs. (3)
	Quintals	B. Mds.	
Paddy	3,752·55	(10,054)	1,82,926
Rice	417·28	(1,118)	25,408
Jod (Khapli)	2,273·78	(6,092)	80,736
Wheat	3,176·27	(8,510)	1,68,931
Jowar	56,917·98	(1,52,497)	20,67,540
Bajri	24,733·87	(66,268)	11,24,824
Rice (Raley)	13·44	(36)	386
Rajgira	11·20	(30)	595
Bhagar	2·24	(6)	141
Kulthi	714·38	(1,914)	22,212
Gram (local)	3,732·03	(9,999)	1,67,945
Gram *dal*	139·96	(375)	7,848
Tur dal	89·58	(240)	4,992
Mung	10,349·57	(27,729)	4,22,618
Udid	866 66	(2,322)	35,795
Masur dal	2·24	(6)	121
Lakh	4·48	(12)	146
Lakh dal	2·24	(6)	96
Lobha (Chawli)	5·60	(15)	257
Groundnut (shelled)	241·86	(648)	28,767
Castor seed	8,416·56	(22,550)	56,041
Linseed	2,636·94	(7,065)	1,73,711
Karadai	22,947·17	(61,481)	12,28,334
Niger seed	159·37	(427)	12,345

TABLE No. 14—*cont.*

Commodities (1)	Arrivals (2)		Value in Rs. (3)
	Quintals	B. Mds.	
Mustard (*Rai*)	15·68	(42)	1,557
Ambadi seed	1231·69	(3,300)	36,560
Cotton (unginned)	13144·39	(35,217)	11,69,465
Chillis (dry)	6·72	(18)	1,095
Turmeric	57·10	(153)	6,179
Tamarind	211·63	(567)	15,569
Gul	11,378·59	(30,486)	3,70,556
Rala	96·29	(258)	3,074
Masur	1·12	(3)	40

The income of the market committee from the market fees, licence fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 33,688.82 in 1961. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 24,013.24 leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,675.58. The permanent fund of the market committee as on 31st August, 1961, was Rs. 99,530.24. Of the total arrivals at the market valued at Rs. 1,05,40,151, produce worth Rs. 5,68,006 *i. e.*, about 5.87% was assembled by the co-operative marketing society functioning at the market yard.

Ambejogai: The Ambejogai market yard was regulated in 1955. The market committee consists of 12 members. The notified area of the market is 8.04 km. (five miles) around the deputy collector's office. In all 51 agricultural commodities are regulated. Of these, cotton, groundnut, *gul*, jowar, wheat, paddy, linseed, gram and *tur* are important. The market committee licenses different market functionaries which in 1961 were as follows :— 22 commission agents, 39 buyers, 35 petty dealers and 8 weighmen. The various market charges *viz.*, commission, weighing, *hamali*, etc., are fixed by the market committee. The traders are usually given loans by the branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad and the Bank of Maharashtra. The daily market prices and the prices at other important centres are displayed at the committee's office for the benefit of buyers and sellers.

The income of the market committee, which included market fees, licence fees and miscellaneous receipts, was Rs. 23,797.48 in 1960-61. In the same year the expenditure was Rs. 10,709.04 leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,536.52. The permanent fund of the committee as on 31st August, 1961 was Rs. 13,088.44. The committee has received a government loan of Rs. 30,000 for purchase

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of land. The following statement shows the yearly arrivals, prices and valuation of the agricultural commodities at the market yard in 1960-61.

TABLE No. 15

ARRIVALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMIDITIES AT AMBEJOGAI MARKET, 1960-61

Commodities (1)	Arrivals (2)		Price per B. Md. (3)	Valuation (4)
	Quintals	B. Mds.	Rs. P.	Rs.
Paddy	4,775·60	(12,795)	14 07	1,79,326
Rice	132·13	(354)	21 72	7,689
Wheat	5,489·99	(14,709)	19 11	2,81,089
Khapli	183·63	(492)	14 53	7,149
Jowar (white)	3,766·74	(10,092)	14 61	1,47,443
Bardi	3,277·42	(8,781)	11 92	1,00,278
Pilli	13,474·71	(36,102)	10 99	3,64,595
Bajri	429·97	(1,152)	14 94	17,211
Rajgira	7·84	(21)	20 63	433
Gram	924·89	(2,478)	15 47	38,335
Tur	3,490·17	(9,351)	14 35	1,34,187
Mung	2,437·63	(6,531)	16 94	1,10,635
Udid	1,731·09	(4,638)	15 53	69,816
Kulthi	274·33	(735)	10 81	7,945
Groundnut	31,234·59	(83,685)	26 54	21,80,329
Groundnut seed	116·45	(312)	35 97	11,223
Castor seed	204·91	(549)	21 00	11,529
Linseed	1,593·36	(4,269)	24 56	1,02,696
Til seed	185·87	(498)	41 91	20,871
Karadai	546·11	(14,637)	20 03	2,93,179
Niger seed	345·99	(927)	27 44	25,437
Mustard	105·25	(282)	34 23	10,228
Ambadi seed	946·16	(2,535)	11 39	26,673
Cotton	2,569·76	(6,885)	33 43	2,27,502
Onions	113·09	(303)	4 81	1,457
Tamarind	186·99	(501)	27 16	13,607
Dhane	363·91	(975)	35 63	34,739
Gur	2,789·22	(7,473)	12 38	92,516
Lakh	4·48	(12)	13 08	157
Total	..	2,41,074	..	45,18,274

Of the total arrivals valued at Rs. 45,18,274 in 1960-61 produce worth Rs. 28,966 was handled by the Co-operative Marketing Society, Ambejogai.

Dharur: The Dharur market was established under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act in 1960. Various market functionaries licensed at the market yard in 1961 were two commission agents, 27 traders, 23 petty dealers, four weighmen and 23 *hamals*. All pay the licence fees as fixed by the market committee which also decides weighing, *hamali* and other market charges.

TABLE No. 16

ARRIVALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT DHARUR MARKET, 1961-62.

Commodities (1)	Arrivals (2)		Price per B. Md (3)		Valuation (4)	
	Quintals	B. Mds.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Gul	1,488·11	(3,987)	18	12	37,789	71
Groundnut	8,772 63	(23,504)	26	25	5,97,951	51
Gram	6·72	(18)	15	00	258	36
Ambadi	33·22	(89)	12	15	1,371	37
Tur-dal	4·48	(12)	22	37	176	32
Paddy	35·46	(95)	17	50	989	15
Jowar	35·46	(95)	20	6	1,189	53
Tur	206·77	(554)	20	50	5,514	42
Mung	12·32	(33)	21	15	386	76
Coriander	2·61	(7)	26	00	264	66
Til	7·46	(20)	31	00	855	27
Kulthi (*Hulga*)	2·61	(7)	11	75	74	97
Yellow	98·16	(263)	12	62	2,685	81
Karadai	14·93	(40)	20	10	1,277	7
Cotton	15·68	(42)	32	12	1,656	62
Wheat	16·42	(44)	21	00	702	98
Turmeric	0·75	(2)	51	00	102	00
Karela	5 97	(16)	23	12	421	97
Mung	0·75	(2)	12	31	24	62
Matki	1·12	(3)	16	50	50	68
Total ..	..	(28,850)	..		6,53,743	78

Manjlegaon: The Manjlegaon market was regulated in 1954. The area under regulation extends over five miles around the tahsil office, Manjlegaon. The agricultural commodities regulated at the market yard number 58. Of these jowar, cotton, groundnut, safflower and *tur* are important. The following statement shows the total arrivals of the various agricultural commodities at this market yard in 1960-61.

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TABLE No. 17

ARRIVALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT MANJLEGAON MARKET, 1960-61

Commodities (1)	Arrivals (2)		Valuation (3)
	Quintals	B. Mds.	Rs.
Paddy	447·89	(1,200)	14,916
Rice	417·65	(1,119)	8,937
Wheat	524·03	(1,404)	27,383
Jowar	10,407·80	(27,885)	3,76,388
Bajri	1,040·22	(2,787)	37,625
Gram	329·20	(882)	11,466
Tur	4,846·15	(12,984)	1,68,750
Mung	3,325·19	(8,909)	1,34,091
Udid	3·36	(9)	119
Masur	7·84	(21)	268
Lakh	67·18	(180)	2,703
Math	97·42	(261)	3,117
Kulthi	272·09	(729)	7,350
Vatana	19·03	(51)	670
Groundnut	18,895·65	(50,626)	8,48,310
Castor seed	522·91	(1,401)	10,511
Groundnut seed	..	..	..
Linseed	1,246·62	(3,340)	94,264
Til	672·95	(1,803)	26,108
Karadai	10,488·42	(28,101)	1,16,928
Mustard	21·27	(57)	1,915
Ambadi	546·42	(1,464)	14,445
Cotton	13,367·22	(35,814)	12,16,108
Coriander	6·72	(18)	693
Gul	138·85	(372)	5,477

Georai: The Georai market was regulated in 1959 and covers an area extending over a radius of 8.04 km. (five miles) around the tahsil office. The number of commodities regulated is 53. The market functionaries licensed at the market yard were 20 *adtyas*, 15 weighmen and 85 *hamals* in 1961. The commission, weighment

and ***hamali*** are fixed by the market committee. The marketing societies and the individual farmers are financed by the co-operative bank at Georai. The market committee displays the current market rates. Of the total arrivals at the market committee valued at Rs. 29,32,911 in 1960-61 produce worth Rs. 15,259 was assembled by the co-operative sale and purchase union functioning at the Georai market.

Co operative Marketing.

Co-operation in the marketing of the agricultural produce serves to promote the interests of both the cultivator and the consumer by eliminating the middleman. The farmer has to pay not only for the services of the middleman but at times he is subjected to unauthorised deductions and unfair exactions. Co-operative marketing envisages the removal of such disabilities and ensures to the farmer the best available return for his produce.

Prior to 1958 there were tahsil agricultural co-operative associations at Bhir, Georai, Manjlegaon, Patoda, Ashti, Kaij and Ambejogai. Of these four were converted as under:—

1 Bhir tahsil agricultural co-operative association.	Converted into Bhir district co-operative marketing society.
2 Ambejogai tahsil agricultural co-operative association.	Ambejogai co-operative marketing society.
3 Manjlegaon tahsil agricultural co-operative association.	Manjlegaon co-operative marketing society.
4 Georai tahsil agricultural co-operative association.	Sale and purchase union.

Of the rest, Kaij tahsil was covered by the tahsil co-operative association and Ashti and Patoda co-operative associations were liquidated. The number of marketing societies in the district increased to five in 1960-61 and to seven in 1961-62. The district has thus, at present, six marketing societies at the tahsil level and one at the district level.

The following table gives information about the working of these societies in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE No. 18

STATISTICS OF WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES IN BHIR DISTRICT (1960-61 TO 1961-62)

Particulars (1)		1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)
No. of societies		5	7
No. of members	individuals	2,055	2,147
	societies	550	701
Share capital (Rs.)	societies	2,62,447	2,77,252
	individuals	77,132	71,432
	government	2,68,645	2,85,404
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)		1,40,030	1,47,676
Borrowings (Rs.)	government	72,086	37,500
	central financing agency.	1,65,725	99,977
Profit (Rs.)		20,055	2,892
Loss (Rs.)		6,633	22,376

Co-operative Marketing.

The Bhir District Co-operative Marketing Society established in 1958 is the apex body for the district. In 1962 it had a total membership of 729, 499 being individual members and 230 societies. The society conducted six fair price shops and had *adat* shops in the market yard at Bhir and Georai.

The society held district agency for the distribution of fertilisers, iron, cement and also dealt in commodities like sugar, spirit, kerosene and diesel oil.

The share capital of the society in 1961-62 was Rs. 73,900 of which Rs. 51,900 were contributed by individuals and Rs. 22,000 by the government. The society had also received from government Rs. 1,47,000 towards the share capital and Rs. 59,760 for the oil-mill unit. Government had also given a loan and subsidy worth Rs. 50,000 for constructing a large godown. The commission earned by the society during the same period was Rs. 12,161.

The following figures indicate the business carried out by the society during 1961-62 :—

	Rs.
Outright sales of the agricultural produce of the members ..	3,97,610
Sales as agent	1,59,425
Sales of fertilisers and insecticides	41,021
Sale of controlled commodities	10,406
Sugar	18,27,136

Market Places

The weekly markets still have an important place in the retail trade of the district. There are about eighty market places in the district. Of these by far the most important is the market at Rajegaon in Manjlegaon tahsil where the average turnover is about Rs. 40,000. The Renapur, Ghatnandur and Nagapur markets in Ambejogai tahsil follow with an average turnover of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively. The markets at Chincholi, Kelagaon, Dharur and Wadwani in Kaij tahsil and Talwada in Georai tahsil come next with a weekly trade of about Rs. 17,000. Six markets have a turnover of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. Of the remaining, six bazar places have a turnover of between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, 27 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, 18 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and the rest, less than Rs. 500. The produce is mostly brought by bullock-carts to the markets. The main items sold in these markets are grains and other groceries, cotton seed, clothes, vegetables, animals and toys. The weekly markets are generally held in the open. In municipal towns and in the areas under the Zilla Parishad the weekly markets are mostly regulated and cesses and stall fees are levied according to the bazar rules. The local authority in turn provides certain facilities such as water-supply and *otas* to the merchants. The periodical markets offer a very busy spectacle with the intermingling of the voices of buyers and sellers, each trying to turn the bargain in his favour.

The following is a tahsil-wise list of market places in the district.—

Tahsil	*Market places*
Patoda	.. Khalapur, Khokar Moha, Bendsur, Amalner, Dongakinhi, Domri, Shirur, Patoda, Pimpalwadi, Kusumb, Rai Moha, Yalamb.
Ambejogai	.. Mumdapur, Nagapur, Bardapura, Renapura, Poharegaon, Pangaon, Kharola, Ghatnandur.
Manjlegaon	.. Rajegaon, Talkhed, Nangrool, Takarwan, Dindud, Kuppa, Lool, Nitrud, Bodhegaon, Sissala, Kittradgaon, Mogra, Gangamasla, Ponnair, Sandas Chincholi, Manjlegaon.
Ashti	.. Ashti, Dhanora, Khadkat, Kada, Khilad, Sulemandeola, Bid Sangvi.
Georai	.. Dhondrai, Sirasmary, Hirapur, Sirasdevi, Rampuri, Madalmoho, Chaklamba, Bhend Takli, Jategaon, Rakshasbhuvan, Rui, Aherwahegaon, Kalegaon, Umapur, Phulsangvi, Talwada, Georai,
Kaij	.. Edda, Nandurghat, Waghebahalgaon, Massa, Rahuri, Kalegaon, Digol Amba, Adas, Bori Sawergaon, Dhaiur, Wadwani. Anjandoha, Hingni, Ambewadgaon, Kaij, Chincholi, Javalban, Naigaon, Yusuf Wadgaon, Kumbhefal.

Numerous fairs associated with important deities and religious festivals are held all over the district. At these fairs considerable quantities of agricultural and other commodities are brought for sale. In 1961 the number of such fairs in the different tahsils of Bhir district was as follows :

Tahsil	*Number of fairs*
Patoda	16
Manjlegaon	21
Ambejogai	8
Ashti	91
Georai	13
Kaij	10
Bhir	N.A.

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Fairs.

The following statement gives information about these fairs in regard to their name, place, where they are held and the approximate turnover :—

Tahsil	Name of the fair	Village/Town	Turnover
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
Patoda ..	(1) Jagdambini *yatra* ..	Rohatwadi	12,000
	(2) Hasampir *urus*	Amalner	20,000
	(3) Nayangadchi *yatra* ..	Pohandul	4,500
Ambejogai ..	(4) Mahashivratra *yatra* ..	Parli-Vaijnath ..	20,000
	(5) Hanuman *jatra*	Renapuri	4,000
	(6) Devichi *yatra*	Deodi .. .	2,500
	(7) Khandobachi *yatra* ..	Deodahiphal ..	4,000
	(8) *Urus*	Patrud	2,000
Kaij ..	(9) *Urus*	Lohari	5,000
	(10) Yasadi *jatra*	Dhanegaon ..	12,000
	(11) Wadmaoli Devi ..	Dahiphal Wadmaoli	15,000
Ashti ..	(12) Walunj *jatra*	Walunj	5,000
Georai ..	(13) Limbajibuva *jatra* ..	Rampuri . ..	3,900
	(14) Devichi *yatra*	Talawada	51,800
	(15) Jotiba *jatra* . ..	Nipani Jawalka ..	12,000

The fairs are attended by pedlars, petty shop-keepers, potters and farmers. A large variety of goods are sold, *viz*., cloth, ready-made clothes, utensils, pottery, foodgrains, grocery articles, sweet-meats, cheap jewellery, fruits and flowers. The buyers are usually local residents and pilgrims. The transactions are mostly on a cash basis and rarely on barter. Local dancers, magicians and a variety of other entertainments such as merry-go-round and acrobatics put life in the scene. Religion, trade and entertainment thus combine to tempt people to take a holiday and attend the fair.

At some places where large fairs are held, the local authorities or governmental bodies make arrangements for land. layout, accommodation for visitors and merchants, water-supply and sanitation.

Pedlars.

The growing importance of weekly bazars and fairs and above all the opening of retail shops practically everywhere in the district have resulted in reducing the importance of pedlars in the pattern of trade. However, they still play a significant role as a

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Pedlars.

trading community especially in rural areas. In some of the tahsils of the district, however, they are conspicuously absent. There are no pedlars * in Patoda and Ashti tahsils of the district. Manjlegaon, Kaij and Ambejogai tahsils have about 150 pedlars each.* A majority of the pedlars belong to the district itself. The rest, however, come from distant places such as Mysore, Madras, Aurangabad and Jalna and even from far off places such as Kanpur, Kashmir, etc. They bring woollen and silk goods, articles of silver-ware, ivory, etc.

A number of these pedlars belong to the professional class, such as oilmen, weavers, gardeners, tailors, artisans, etc. Besides, there are those who buy goods at the urban centres of the district and sell them in rural areas going from village to village. The local pedlars deal in perishable goods such as fruits and vegetables and other articles like grocery, grains, cloth, ready-made clothes, sweetmeats, glass material, brass-ware, potteries, etc. The pedlars from the distant places bring specialities like embroidered goods, *saris, dhotis*, ornaments and jewellery, ghee and butter, etc.

Pedlars usually carry their goods on ponies, horses, bullock-carts, asses and sometimes on their own heads. In some parts bicycles are used. The pedlars obtain their stock from the trade-centres in the district itself *viz.*, Parali, Georai, Ashti, Bhir, Manjlegaon, Ambejogai, etc., or from the distant trading centres like Jalna, Manwath, etc. The transactions are usually on cash basis except for a few cases of barter in the rural areas.

Retail Trade.

A steadily growing volume of retail trade and the growing number of retail shops were witnessed throughout the district from the early decades of this century. Formerly, only a few retail shops, and the periodical markets and the village fairs featured prominently in retail trade. The extension and improvement of road and rail traffic made possible the expansion of retail business in the remote villages of the district. Gradually the existing shops started dealing in varied goods in a large volume. The change is, however, more conspicuous in the urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The population of the towns of Bhir, Parali-Vaijnath, Ambejogai, Georai, Manjlegaon, Ashti, etc. has gone up and consequently the number of retail shops dealing in various commodities has also increased.

Retail shops which provide a link between the consumer and the wholesaler are located in the various wards and *peths* of these towns and cater to the needs of their localities. Their stock-in-trade is usually limited and is rapidly replenished when goods are sold out. At some of the wholesale trade centres there is not much of a distinction between wholesale and retail business, as a few wholesalers do retail trade. The retailers usually have dealings with the wholesalers in the town but some have direct dealings with outside merchants, particularly in the cloth trade. Sales are usually on a cash basis, but the practice of maintaining running accounts for customers is not uncommon.

*Information supplied by the tahsildars of Bhir district.

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Retail Trade.

Parali-Vaijnath is the most important town of the district in respect of trade and industry. It serves as the entrepot for the whole district connected as it is by a broad-gauge rail with Hyderabad, by a meter-gauge line with Parbhani and the Manmad-Kacheguda line connecting it with many other places of trade. Roadways join Parali to the outside trade centres of Nanded, Jalna, Barsi, Latur and Hingoli. The industrial and commercial activities attract a large number of people giving rise to considerable retail trade. Bhir which is the headquarters of the district is gradually developing industrially. It has a fairly large population and has a considerable number of retail shops catering to the needs of its residents. As the Shops and Establishments Act is not made applicable to Bhir district, a record about the distribution of various retail shops is not available.

However, a survey of retail trade carried out in the district gives the following information about them.

Grocery, *pan-bidi,* cloth. coal and wood and vegetable shops are numerous and are located in almost all the wards and localities. A large number of cycle shops (for hire and repair) are also found.

Shops dealing in medicines, stationery, general merchandise, sweetmeats and fruits are not so well dispersed as the first group.

Still other groups, the demand for which is seasonal or less regular e.g. those selling jewellery, utensils, glass-ware, hardware, building materials are infrequent. Most of these are concentrated in particular localities. The concentration of shops selling mutton and fish in a few places is mainly due to restrictions imposed by the local authorities.

Retail shops of every category are not found in small villages. But those dealing in goods of the daily consumption such as grocery, cloth, wood and fuel, *pan-bidi* are found even in the distant villages. Sometimes they do composite business involving a sale of a variety of articles.

Trade at most of the retail shops is generally brisk from October to June reaching the peak during festivals. The value of the stock-in-trade depends on the business and varies considerably from a couple of hundred rupees to scores of thousands in case of a distant village and a busy town respectively.

Retailers generally buy from the wholesale trade centres in the district or directly from outside centres. Grains are brought from Parali-Vaijnath, Dharur, Barsi, Kalamb, Nanded, Nagpur, Poona and Latur; cloth from Sholapur and Bombay, and from Ichalkaranji, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Poona and Jalna; hosiery, woollen goods and ready-made clothes from Ludhiana, Bombay, Hyderabad, Poona and Bangalore; stationery goods and books mainly required by school children from Latur, Parali, Bombay, Barsi, Poona and Jalna; fruits from Nagpur, Nasik, Parbhani and also from local markets. Flowers and vegetables are mostly obtained from the adjoining local areas. The drug shops in the district mainly sell ayurvedic and unani medicines. These

Retail Trade.

are brought from Jalna, Nasik, Nagar, Bhusawal, and Panvel. Allopathic drugs are acquired from Aurangabad, Jalna and Bombay.

The retailers mostly carry on their business on credit, and pay the wholesalers when the goods are sold out. In some cases the *adtyas* (commission agents) arrange for money on commission basis. Except at a few places in the district like Bhir, Parali-Vaijanath and Ambejogai, the lack of banking facilities and co-operative credit and absence of storage facilities have affected the retail trade. Inadequacy of all-weather motorable roads joining rural places and absence of any agency for the dissemination of market news also affect the retail trade.

Hawkers.

None of the municipalities in Bhir district licenses the hawkers within its jurisdiction. However, Parali and Ambejogai municipalities have reported the approximate number of hawkers in their respective areas as 35 and four. These hawkers carry goods on their person or in hand-carts and sell them by going from street to street. A large variety of goods of daily use such as vegetables and fruits, grains, sweets and toys are brought for sale from the wholesalers and retailers in the town or from the nearby market places.

State-Trading.

The second world war caused a general scarcity and mal-distribution of various goods of daily necessity such as food stuffs, cloth, sugar and kerosene. The then Government, therefore, decided to control the prices of these articles and accordingly supply and distribution of essential articles were undertaken by the ex-Hyder abad state till 1954. The general food supply position improved during the following years A policy of decontrol was subsequently adopted. Bhir district along with the other districts of the Marathwada region was included in the then Bombay state in 1956 after the reorganisation of states and from 1960 it formed part of the Maharashtra state. In view of the growing scarcity and the rising prices of the essential commodities, the scheme of state trading in food-grains was adopted in the district in 1957.

There are 41 fair price shops in the district distributed in the various tahsils as follows:—

Bhir (8), Ambejogai (12), Kaij (2). Ashti (2), Manjlegaon (1), Georai (6) and Patoda (10). Government allots the fair price shops to the co-operative societies, village panchayats, municipalities and private traders on fulfilling certain conditions.

Dissemination of Market News.

The ignorance of the agriculturists about current market prices is generally exploited by the middleman by dictating low prices. The dissemination of the current market prices, therefore, goes a long way in protecting the interests of the producer as well as the consumer.

With this in view, market prices of agricultural produce prevalent throughout the State are broadcast every evening on the All India Radio, Bombay. The marketing research officer, Bombay, issues a weekly bulletin for this purpose. The respective agricultural market committees in the district announce the current market prices for the benefit of the buyers as well as the sellers.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE.

Weights and Measures.

No specific data is available about the system of weights and measures prevailing in the district in the past. However, the description of the same appearing in the old Aurangabad Gazetteer* may be taken to be representative of the Marathwada region and prevailing in Bhir district during that period as well. Metric system came in to force only recently.

"The standard unit is *seer*, but its weight in terms of rupees is not uniform at different places and for different commodities. Thus the standard *seer* of the city weighs 82 Hyderabad rupees, whose relative value is thus shown—Rs. 82 equal to 1 *seer*; 40 *seers* equal to 1 maund; 3 maunds equal to 1 *palla*. The *seer* in the bazars of British cantonment was Rs. 84 weight; and the average weight of the Hyderabad rupee was 173.56 grains. The *seer* for selling ghee and metals is but Rs. 80. Another table of measures of capacity divides the *palla* as follows—16 *chitaks*=1 *seer*; 5 *seers*=1 *panseera*; 8 *panseeras*=1 maund; 3 maunds=1 *palla*. Grains are sold by these two measures; but the goldsmiths have a particular system of weights of their own as follows—2 grains of wheat=1 *gunj* or *ratti*; 2 *gunj*=1 *val*; 4 *vals*=1 *masha*; 12 *mashas*=1 *tola*".

"The standard unit adopted for agrarian measures was '*gaz*'. It was made of teakwood, about an inch in breadth and 43 inches in length, sealed with the seal of Munir-ul-Mulk Munir-ud-Daula Bahadur. The '*gaz*' measure was of two kinds, the *gaz* of Aurangzeb's (also marked as Akbar's) measuring 35 inches and the Ilahi *gaz* measuring 29 inches. The former was used in measuring lands with the valuation as under 2 *gaz*=1 *pand*; 20 *pands*=1 *bigha*, which forms a square of 2,210 yards or something less than half an acre. Another table of measurement was—20 *viswasa*=1 *viswa*; 20 *viswas*=1 *pand*; 120 *pands*=1 *chawdhu*".

"The linear measurements employed are the *rasmi gaz* of 33½ inches, the cubit and the English yard. The *rasmi gaz* is thus divided:—4 *taswassu*=1 *tassu*, 24 *tassu*=1 *gaz*. This is the measure generally used for measuring timber, masonry and buildings. Cloth merchants divide the *gaz* into the following:—3 fingers' breadth=1 *gira*; 16 *giras*=1 *gaz*. The cubit is divided into 12 tassus. The English yard measure is used by Bohras who call it *Var*".

"The *seer* generally used was 84 *halli sicca* rupees in weight, and the maund in the Sillode taluka weighed 16 *seers* instead of 40. At some places a measure of capacity called *Paili* was also used for measuring grain, salt. The *paili* of grain waighed 5½ *seers* and of salt 6 *seers*. Sixteen *pailis* made one maund. The practice of weighing was, however, much more general than that of measuring. When the Revenue survey was started, the land measurements were conducted with a 36 feet chain, and the standard of measurement was a *bigha*. Subse-

*District Gazetteer of Aurangabad, pp. 738-39.

quently, in order to bring the system on par with the one followed in British India, the measurements were conducted with a 33 feet chain, and the acre was made the standard. These weights and measures were in use till recently ".

As the weights and measures differed from place to place and also sometimes for each commodity at the same place, the government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act in 1956. The Act laid down the basic unit under the metric system, which derives its name from the primary unit of measurement the metre. The prototype of the metre is maintained at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Servcs, France. The decimal system is applied to the units of weights and measures to indicate multiples.

In pursuance of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, enacted by the government of India, the then government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, for the enforcement of standard units based on the metric system. The Act was made applicable to this district in 1958.

The following are the conversion tables concerning weights measures, area and volume: —

1 Grain = 0·64799 grams = 64·799 mgs.
1 Tola = 180 grains = 11·6638 grams.
1 Val = 4·4 grains = 0·2916 grams = 291·6 miligrams.
1 Ounce = 2·43056 tolas = 28·3495 grams.
1 Pound (lb) = 0·4535924 kilograms = 453·592 grams.
1 Seer = 0·93310 kilograms = 933·10 grams = 80 tolas.
1 Ton = 1·01605 Metric Tons.
1 Md. = 0·0367347 Tons = 0·0373242 Metric Tons.
1 Inch = 0·254 metres = 2·54 centimetres.
1 Foot = 12 inches = 0·3048 metres = 30 48 centimetres.
1 Yard = 36 inches = 0·9144 metres = 91·44 centimetres.
1 Furlong = 660 Ft. = 220 yards = 201·168 metres.
1 Chain = 20·1168 metres.
1 Sq. Inch = 0·00064516 Sq. metres.
1 Sq Foot = 144 Sq. inches = 0·092903 Sq. metres.
1 Sq. Yard = 9 Sq. feet = 0·83613 Sq. metres.
1 Sq. Mile = 640 acres = 258·999 hectares.
1 Cubic inch = 16·3871 cubic centimetres.
1 Fluid Ounce = 28·4132 cubic centimetres.
1 Gill = 142·066 cubic centimetres.
1 Gallon = 277·420 cubic inches = 4·54596 litres.
1 Litre = 1000·028 cubic centimetres.

CHAPTER 7 — COMMUNICATIONS

AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CENTURY, THE CONDITION OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS IN BHIR DISTRICT WAS UNSATISFACTORY. There were only two principal roads fit for easy transport in 1909. The Aurangabad-Bhir road (115 kilometres) and the Bhir-Ahmadnagar road (112 kilometres) were the only routes of commercial traffic. Neither of these roads could be considered as equal to roads described as first-class in British India, and even these were gravelled rather than metalled. The other roads were mainly earthen tracks deficient in everything. Very often the earthen tracks were made even and repaired so as to serve traffic needs. The monsoon used to inflict great hardships on the travelling public in the district. In the absence of bridges, traffic used to be interrupted during rainy days. Some roads were surfaced with gravel and stones.

Construction and improvement of roads received the attention of the government during the third decade of this century. A road board was created to tackle the question. The public works department carried out a liberal programme of improvement, grading of the existing roads side by side with the construction of new roads and the conversion of country roads into metalled ones. The metalling of road surfaces encouraged the introduction of motor services.[1]

Despite the road improvement in the third and fourth decades of this century, the condition of transport was primitive; and there was vast scope for expansion and development of modern methods of transport.

Indeed, villages situated in the interior were devoid of any road at all, except cart-tracks which were usually unsuitable for carts during the rainy season. The result was that bullock-cart was the only means of transport available for these areas.[2]

By 1956 the length of the metalled roads in the district was 463.49 kilometres (288 miles) whereas unmetalled roads covered 14.48 kilometres (9 miles). According to the Nagpur Plan of Road Development, Bhir district is scheduled to have 1,609.34 kilometres (1,000 miles) of major roads and 1,448.41 kilometres

[1] *Census Report*, Hyderabad State, 1931.

[2] *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
INTRODUCTORY.

(900 miles) of other roads. By the end of the Second Plan the length of metalled roads increased to about 675.92 kilometres (420 miles). The Third Five-Year Plan of the district envisages a construction of a number of roads and improvement to the existing ones. A number of roads including five state highways are under construction. The state highways under construction are : (1) Parali-Gangakhed road, (2) Bhir-Parali road, (3) Sailu-Pathri-Manjlegaon road, (4) Dharur-Manjlegaon road, and (5) Kalamb-Kaij-Dharur road.

It should also be mentioned here that even after the completion of these roads, the transport system of the district will not be adequate to cope with the increasing requirements of traffic. An efficient means of transport is indispensable for the economic development of the district and is a *sine qua non* for the growth of industries, prosperity of agriculture and stability of economic life.

The coverage of Bhir district by railways is extremely limited. There are two railway routes which traverse only the eastern portion of Ambejogai tahsil. Consequently their utility to the commercial and passenger traffic of the district is small.

ROADS.

Roads in Bhir district are classified according to their importance into three categories, *viz.*, (1) state highways, (2) major roads, and (3) other district roads. There is no national highway passing through this district.

State Highways.

State highways are defined as all other main trunk or arterial roads of a state connecting national highways or state highways of adjacent states, district headquarters and important cities within the state and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from district roads. These are maintained by state governments and are generally bridged and metalled. They are motorable throughout the year, except that sometimes, where there are causeways or submersible bridges, traffic may be interrupted in the monsoon for very short periods.

The state highways traversing this district are : (1) Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur road, (2) Manjarsumbha-Kaij-Ahmadpur road, (3) Lokhandi Sawargaon-Latur road, (4) Pipla-Parali road, and (5) Bhir-Ahmadnagar road.

**Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur Road*.—This highway enters Bhir district at 391 kilometre (mile No. 243) after traversing Osmanabad district. It passes through the tahsils of Bhir and Georai. It runs in south-north direction and crosses Godavari river in 469.53 kilometre (mile No. 291/6) and enters Aurangabad district. The total length of the road in Bhir district is 78.45 kilometres (48/6 miles).

*This road is proposed to be classified as a national highway.

It touches the following places during its course:—

(1) Chausala ... in 716.16 kilometre (mile 245) (Rest House)

(2) Manjarsumbha... in 408.55 kilometre (mile 253/7)

(3) Bhir ... in 428.29 kilometre (mile 266/1) (Rest House)

(4) Hirapur ... in 442.779 kilometre (mile 275/1)

(5) Padalsingi ... in 446.08 kilometre (mile 277/7)

(6) Georai ... in 460.272 kilometre (mile 286) (Rest House)

It crosses the river Bendsura in 426.47 kilometre (mile 265), the Sindhphana in 442.77 kilometre (mile 275/1), and the Godavari in 469.53 kilometre (mile 291/6) over bridges. The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction (1)	Name of road (2)	Class (3)
(1) Manjarsumbha 406 kilometre (mile 253/7).	(i) Manjarsumbha-Patoda, (ii) Manjarsumbha-Kaij-Ahmadpur Road.	Major District Road. State Highway.
(2) Bhir 425·64 kilometre (mile 264/5).	Bhir-Parali Road	Do.
(3) Bhir 428·29 kilometre (mile 266/1).	Bhir-Ahmadnagar Road ..	Do.
(4) Padalsingi 447·18 kilometre (mile 277/7).	Padalsingi-Madalmohi-Kolgaon Road.	Major District Road.
(5) Gadi 452·03 kilometre (mile 281/2).	Georai-Manjlegaon Road.	Do.
(6) Bag Pimpalgaon 463·49 kilometre (mile 288).	Bag Pimpalgaon-Talwada Road.	Do.
(7) Bag Pimpalgaon 464·46 kilometre (mile 288/5)	Georai-Umrad-Shevgaon Road.	Do.

The metal surface of the road was black topped during the period 1958-1961. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Manjarsumbha-Kaij-Ahmadpur Road.—This road emanates from 407.75 kilometre (mile 253/3) of Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur road near Manjarsumbha village and passes through Bhir, Kaij and Ambejogai tahsils. Going from west to east, it enters Osmanabad district in 24.73 kilometre (mile 15/3) of Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur-Pipla road. The total length of this road in the

district is 111 kilometres (69 miles). It starts from Manjarsumbha and touches the following places during its course :—

(1) Neknur .. .. 6·84 kilometre (mile 4/2).
(2) Yalamb .. .. 11·86 kilometre (mile 7/3).
(3) Sarur .. .. 20·92 kilometre (mile 13).
(4) Sarni .. .. 22·54 kilometre (mile 14/1).
(5) Massajog .. 26·96 kilometre (mile 16/6).
(6) Koregaon .. 28·96 kilometre (mile 18).
(7) Sawantwadi .. 30·58 kilometre (mile 19).
(8) Kaij .. .. 39·62 kilometre (mile 24/5).
(9) Dhakphal .. 45·06 kilometre (mile 28).
(10) Kumbhephal .. 46·67 kilometre (mile 29).
(11) Chandan Sawargaon. 50·86 kilometre (mile 31/5).
(12) Hoal .. .. 55·72 kilometre (mile 35/5).
(13) Lokhandi Sawargaon. 66·38 kilometre (mile 41/2).
(14) Ambejogai .. 76·04 kilometre (mile 47/2) (Rest House).
(15) Pipla .. .. 85·03 kilometre (mile 53).
(16) Poos .. .. 90·12 kilometre (mile 56).
(17) Talni .. .. 90·93 kilometre (mile 56/4).
(18) Ghatnandur .. 96·56 kilometre (mile 60).
(19) Dharmpur .. 102·99 kilometre (mile 64).

This road crosses the Vikarabad-Parali Vaijnath railway line. There is no river in the running length of this road.

The *following* roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Place of junction (1)	Name of Road (2)	Class (3)
(1) Kaij 39·03 kilometre (mile 24/2).	Kalam-Kaij-Dharur Road ..	State Highway.
(2) Lokhandi Sawargaon 69·20 kilometre (mile 43).	Lokhandi Sawargaon-Latur Road.	Do.
(3) Pipla 85·29 kilometre (mile 53)	Pipla-Parali Road	Do.

The riding surface of the road is metalled, and is motorable throughout the year.

Lokhandi Sawargaon-Latur Road.—The road emanates at 69.20 kilometre (mile No. 43) of the Manjarsumbha-Kaij-Ahmadpur road and passes through Ambejogai tahsil. Traversing from north-west

to south-east, the road enters Latur tahsil of Osmanabad district at 41.04 kilometre (mile 25/4). The total length of the road in this district is 41.04 kilometres (25 miles and 4 furlongs).

It touches the following places during its course:—

(1) Waghala .. .. 6·04 kilometre (mile 3/6).
(2) Pokhri .. .. 10·06 kilometre (mile 6/2).
(3) Bardapur .. 16·49 kilometre (mile 10/6).
(4) Palsi .. .. 22·74 kilometre (mile 14/1).
(5) Kumbhari .. 27·36 kilometre (mile 17).
(6) Mahapur .. 40·64 kilometre (mile 25/2).

This road crosses the river Manjra over a submersible bridge in 41.20 kilometre (mile 25/5). It does not cross any important road up to Latur. It was constructed in 1959. The riding surface of the road is metalled. It is motorable throughout the year except in the rainy season at the submersible bridge over Manjra river near Mahapur village.

Pipla-Parali road.—The road starts from 85.29 kilometre (mile 53) of Manjarsumbha-Ahmadpur road near Pipla village. This road serves as a link between Parali and Yermala via Lokhandi Sawargaon and covers a length of 17.29 kilometres (10 miles and 6 furlongs) in the district. It traverses the Ambejogai tahsil in its stretch from south-west to north-east.

It touches the following places during its course:—

(1) Yermala .. .. .. 3·22 kilometre (mile 2)
(2) Kanerwadi .. .. .. 12·93 kilometre (mile 8/3)
(3) Parali .. .. .. 17·29 kilometre (mile 10/6)

The road does not cross any important road nor there is any big river in its course in the district.

The surface of the road is metalled and it is motorable throughout the year.

Bhir-Ahmadnagar Road.—Bhir-Ahmadnagar road starts from Bhir town and passes through the Bhir, Patoda and Ashti tahsils. Traversing from north-east to south-west, it enters Jamkhed tahsil of Ahmadnagar district at 58.52 kilometre (mile 36/3). From Jamkhed, it moves from south-east to north-west and enters Ashti tahsil of Bhir district at 69.60 kilometre (mile 43/2). It finally enters, Ahmadnagar district at 115.06 kilometre (mile 71/4). Of the total length of this road, the first section of 57.53 kilometres (36 miles and 3 furlongs) is of the state highway standard, whereas the second section of 65.47 kilometres (28 miles and 2 furlongs) is of the major district road standard. The middle portion, *viz.*, between 57.53 kilometre (mile No. 36/3) and 67.99 kilometre (42/2) is in Ahmadnagar district.

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ROADS.
State Highways.

It touches the following places during its course:—

(1) Naigaon .. 23·92 kilometre (mile 14/7) .. .. .. Rest House

(2) Sautada .. 57·19 kilometre (mile 35/5) .. .. .. Do.

(3) Jamkhed .. 65·98 kilometre (mile 41—Ahmadnagar district) Do.

(4) Ashti .. 87·70 kilometre (mile 52/2) .. .. .. Do.

(5) Kada .. 99·99 kilometre (mile 62/1) .. .. .. Do.

(6) Waghluj .. 111·85 kilometre (69/4 mile) .. ..

It crosses river Manjra in 50.86 kilometre (mile 31/5), river Kada in 97.6 kilometre (mile 61) and river Kamli in 101.21 kilometre (mile 66/1) where bridges are constructed. While the Manjra bridge is a high level bridge, the other two causeways are submersible.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Place of junction (1)	Name of Road (2)	Class (3)
(1) Bhir 2·9 kilometre (mile 0/1).	Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur Road	State Highway.
(2) Rohatwadi 29·18 kilometre (mile 18/1).	Amalner-Damru Road	Major District Road.
(3) Gholewadi 51·49 kilometre (mile 31/8).	Pimpalwadi-Kuslamb Road ..	Do.
(4) Ashti 85·29 kilometre (mile 53)	Ashti-Dahitan Road	Do.

The riding surface is metalled. The portion of this road up to 2.41 kilometre (mile 1½) was black topped in the year 1959-60. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Major District Roads.

Major district roads are next to highways in importance in the district. They are roughly of the same specifications as state highways, and connect important market centres, towns and railway stations. These roads are under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad.

The major district roads in Bhir district are: (1) Georai-Manjlegaon road, (2) Georai-Umrad road, (3) Ashti-Dahitan road, (4) Amalner-Dahitan road, (5) Amalner-Domri road, (6) Bendsura-Patoda road, (7) Pimpalwadi-Kuslamb road, (8) Malegaon-Lokhandi Sawargaon road, (9) Patoda branch road, and (10) Nirgudi approach road.

Georai-Manjlegaon Road.—The road emanates from the Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur state highway at the village Gadhi at a distance of 6.43 kilometres (4 miles) from Georai and terminates at Manjlegaon. It traverses the tahsils of Georai and Manjlegaon, and covers a length of 51.49 kilometres (miles 32), which is metalled throughout.

During its course, it touches the following villages:—

(1) Kanadi ..	..	4·02 kilometre (mile 2/4).
(2) Shirasdevi	..	11·47 kilometre (mile 7/1).
(3) Jategaon ..	..	18·51 kilometre (mile 11/4).
(4) Lonala ..	..	26·55 kilometre (mile 16/4).
(5) Rajegaon	..	32·99 kilometre (mile 20/4).
(6) Pimpalgaon	..	46·67 kilometre (mile 29).

The road does not cross any major river. It is motorable throughout the year.

Georai-Umrad Road.—This road starts from 465.10 kilometre (mile 289) of Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur state highway near the village Bag Pimpalgaon. It is a part of Manjlegaon-Sadoula-Rampuri-Talwada-Bag Pimpalgaon-Umapur road. It further links with the Sangamner-Paithan road at Shevgaon in Ahmadnagar district The road, thus, provides transport facilities for the movement of goods, between Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar districts

The total length of the road is 22.93 kilometres (14 miles and 2 furlongs) and is all metalled.

In its course in Georai tahsil it touches the following villages:—

(1) Bag Pimpalgaon, (2) Dhondrai, (3) Boripimpalgaon, (4) Umrad and (5) Takli.

This road crosses the rivers Amrit at 7.83 kilometre (mile 4/7) and Lendi at 22.93 kilometre (mile 14/2), respectively, where there are causeways.

It is motorable throughout the year.

Ashti-Dahitan Road.—This road is a part of Khadkat-Ashti-Dahitan-Pathardi road. The portion from Dahitan to Surdi is proposed to be completed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The completion of the road will greatly facilitate transport in the surrounding areas of the region. The road traverses Ashti tahsil and touches the following places during its course: (1) Kini, (2) Borwandi, (3) Belgaon, (4) Sidwadi, (5) Bavi and (6) Chincholi.

The road has all its length of 17.4 kilometres (10 miles and 7 furlongs) metalled. It is not motorable throughout the year.

Amalner-Dahitan Road.—This road is a continuation of Amalner-Domri road and is a part of the proposed Ukanda-Nargudi-Amalner-Dahitan-Salewadgaon-Ahmadnagar road.

With the completion of the portion of the road from Dahitan-Dhamangaon-onwards to Salewadgaon, this road will be the shortest route between Bhir and Ahmadnagar. The road while traversing through Bhir and Patoda tahsils, touches the tollowing places: (1) Kotan, (2) Chandanwadi, (3) Hatola and (4) Kasari. The entire length of this road, *viz.*, 17.90 kilometres (10 miles and 5 furlongs) is metalled. The road is motorable throughout the year.

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Amalner-Domri Road.—The road starts from Amalner and meets the Bhir-Ahmadnagar road at 39.37 kilometre (mile 18/2): The total length of the road is 35.81 kilometres (22 miles and 2 furlongs) and it is all metalled. During its course in Patoda tahsil, it touches the following places:—

(1) Gound Wadi .. 6·44 kilometre (mile 4/0).
(2) Gholapwadi .. 8·64 kilometre (mile 5/3).
(3) Misadwadi .. 12·47 kilometre (mile 7/6).
(4) Dagarkini .. 12·87 kilometre (mile 8/0).
(5) Nandarwadi .. 21·51 kilometre (mile 13/3).
(6) Pimpalgaon .. 24·54 kilometre (mile 15/2).
(7) Domri .. .. 31·78 kilometre (mile 19/6).

It is not motorable throughout the year.

Bendsura-Patoda Road.—This road links Patoda, the tahsil headquarters, on Bhir-Ahmadnagar road, and Manjarsumbha, an important junction. The length of the road is 27.76 kilometres (17 miles and 2 furlongs), and is metalled throughout.

The road provides a direct link between Ahmadnagar and Patoda, Kaij, Parali in Bhir district and Latur, Ahmadpur and Udgir in Osmanabad district.

In its length in Patoda tahsil, the road touches the following places:—

(1) Manjarsumbha, (2) Limba Ganesh, and (3) Vidyakini.

The road is not motorable throughout the year.

Pimpalwandi-Kuslamb Road.—This road starts from the village Pimpalwandi in 2.80 kilometre (mile 1/6) of Amalner-Domri road and ends in 51.90 kilometre (mile 32/2) of Bhir-Ahmadnagar road.

The total length of the road, *viz.*, 13.28 kilometres (8 miles and 2 furlongs), is metalled. While traversing Patoda tahsil, it touches the following places :—

(1) Saradwadi .. 2·19 kilometre (mile 1/3).
(2) Dhoped .. .. 4·42 kilometre (mile 2/6).
(3) Kuslamb .. 8·64 kilometre (mile 5/3).

The road is motorable throughout the year.

Malegaon-Lokhandi Sawargaon Road.—The road, also known as Yermala-Parali road, emanates from the Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar road at Malegaon, and ends at village Lokhandi Sawargaon on Manjarsumbha-Kaij-Ahmadpur road. It serves as a link and as a short route between Yermala, a market place in Osmanabad district and Parali, an important trade centre in Bhir district. The further link between Lokhandi Sawargaon and Parali is facilitated by the Manjarsumbha-Ahmadpur road and the Pipla-Parali road.

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During its course, the road touches the following villages :—

(1) Sukli .. .. 34·77 kilometre (mile 21/5).
(2) Yusuf Wadgaon 37·60 kilometre (mile 23/3).
(3) Patha .. .. 42·05 kilometre (mile 26/1).
(4) Sawleshwar .. 45·87 kilometre (mile 28/4).
(5) Borisawargaon .. 52·09 kilometre (mile 32/3).
(6) Palaskheda .. 54·32 kilometre (mile 33/6).
(7) Digol .. .. 57·71 kilometre (mile 35/7).

It crosses five big streams at Sukli, Yusuf Wadgaon, Sawleshwar, Borisawargaon and Digol.

The road is not motorable throughout the year.

Patoda Branch Road.—Starting from 43.45 kilometre (mile 27) of Bhir-Ahmadnagar road this road traverses a distance of 5.22 kilometres (3 miles and 3 furlongs) up to Patoda. The entire length is metalled. The road crosses the river Manjra at 5.23 kilometre (mile 3/2).

The road is motorable throughout the year.

Nirgudi Approach Road.—This road starts from 27.76 kilometre (mile 17/2) of Amalner-Domri road and terminates at Nirgudi. It is unmetalled, and runs a length of 5.63 kilometres (3 miles and 4 furlongs). It does not touch any village.

The road is not motorable during the rainy season.

Other District Roads.

Other district roads are approach roads connecting villages and towns in the district. They are subject to interruptions of traffic during the rainy season. They are designed to serve market places and are generally unmetalled. These roads are under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad.

TABLE No. 1

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS IN BHIR DISTRICT

Name of road	Starting point	Ending point	Total length	Nature of road surface	
				Metalled length	Un-metalled length
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Km.	Km	Km.
(1) Kada-Devinimgaon.	Kada ..	Devinimgaon.	4·83 (3 miles)	4·83 (3 miles)	..
(2) Sirsala-Sonpeth.	Sirsala ..	Up to district border.	12·87 (8 miles)	9·65 (6 miles)	3·21 (2 miles)

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Municipal Roads.

Besides roads maintained by the buildings and communications department of the government and the Zilla Parishad, there are roads within the limits of various towns which are looked after by the respective municipalities. Such roads, which are conditioned by the size of the municipal towns, command only a small length in this district.

The table below gives the length of roads (category-wise) in various towns in the district.

TABLE No. 2

Town	Length of roads		
	Cement concrete	Metalled	Unmetalled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhir ..	4·42 kilometres (2 miles 6 furlongs).	6·03 kilometres (4 miles 3 furlongs).	..
Parali ..	5·23 kilometres (3 miles 2 furlongs).	5·04 kilometres (3 miles 1 furlong).	..
Georai ..	..	0·804 kilometres (4 furlongs).	..
Ashti ..	..	..	2·41 kilometres (1 mile and 4 furlongs).
Ambejogai ..	..	7·29 kilometres (4 miles 4 furlongs).	6·44 kilometres (4 miles).
Dharur ..	..	..	3·21 kilometres (2 miles).

BRIDGES.

Bridges are a *sine qua non* for a good system of transport and communications. As a number of rivers and rivulets criss-cross the district, construction of bridges is imperative. The authorities responsible for maintenance of roads have constructed some bridges at important river crossings. The location and structural details of all the major bridges and causeways in the district are given in the following tables :—

TABLE No. 3

Bridges and causeways in Bhir District

Name of road and river	Kilometre No.*	Name of the nearby village or town	Type of construction	Average height (Metres)†	Breadth between parapet (Metres)†	Cost of construction	Year of construction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						Rs.	
Manjarsumbha-Kaij-Lokhandi Sawargaon-Ahmadpur Road							
(1) Neknur stream	6·43 (4)	Neknur	R. C. C. slab	3·35 (11′)	6·70 (22′)	7,400	1941
(2) Do.	7·24 (4/4)	Do.	Do.	2·97 (9·75′)	6·70 (22′)	5,700	1951
(3) Do.	8·26 (5/1)	Do.	Do.	0·914 (3′)	6·63 (21′·9″)	2,150	1941
(4) Yellam stream	12·26 (7/5)	Yellam	R. C. C. girder bridge.	3·35 (11′)	5·94 (19′·6″)	39,900	1952
(5) Do.	13·27 (8/2)	Do.	C. C. arched	2·28 (5·25′)	5·79 (19′)	5,500	1941
(6) Dhavjewadi stream	14·48 (9)	Dhavjewadi	R. C. C. slab	3·05 (10′)	5·94 (19′·6″)	5,300	1942
(7) Sarni stream	22·53 (14)	Sarni	R. C. C. girder bridge.	4·11 (11·25′)	5·79 (19′)	37,900	1952
(8) Massa stream	26·34 (16/3)	Massa	C. C. arched	2·73 (7′)	5·49 (18′)	N.A.	N.A.
(9) Do.	28·33 (17/5)	Massa and Koregaon	R. C. C. slab	0·914 (3′)	5·79 (19′)	N.A.	1941

*Figures in brackets indicate mile numbers.

†Figures in brackets indicate feet.

TABLE No. 3—*cont.*

Name of road and river (1)	Kilometre No.* (2)	Name of the nearby village or town (3)	Type of construction (4)	Average height (Metres)† (5)	Breadth between parapet (Metres)† (6)	Cost of consturuction (7)	Year of construction (8)
(10) Koregaon stream	29·93 (18/5)	Koregaon	C. C. arched ..	2·44 (8')	5·49 (18')	37,700	1954
(11) Sapatwadi stream	31·78 (19/6)	Sapatwadi	Do. ..	1·83 (6')	5·49 (18')	3,65,000	1953
(12) Kadamwadi stream ..	35·11 (21/7)	Kadamwadi	Do. ..	1·52 (5')	3·05 (10')	7,900	N.A.
(13) Kaij stream	39·93 (24/7)	Kaij	Do. ..	3·50 (11·50)	5·49 (18')	36,500	1953
(14) Pisegaon stream	40·64 (25/2)	Kaij and Pisegaon ..	Do. ..	2·44 (8')	5·49 (18')	35,400	1953
(15) Dhakephal stream ..	45·06 (27/8)	Dhakephal	Do. ..	1·52 (5')	6·40 (21')	16,400	..
(16) Kumbhephal stream ..	46·87 (29/1)	Kumbhephal	Do. ..	2·13 (7')	6·40 (21')	22,200	..
(17) Chandan Sawargaon stream	50·60 (31/4)	Chandan Sawargaon	Do. ..	3·05 (10')	6·40 (21')	60,000	..
(18) Do. ..	52·50 (32/5)	Do. ..	Do. ..	2·13 (7')	6·40 (21')	20,400	..
(19) Kalamba stream	52·30 (32/4)	Chandan Sawargaon and Kalamba.	Do. ..	2·13 (7')	6·40 (21')	2,100	..
(20) Hoal stream	55·12 (34/2)	Hoal	Surki concrete pipe	1·52 (5')	6·40 (21')	6,400	..
(21) Do. ..	57·13 (35/4)	Do. ..	Do. ..	1·22 (4')	6·55 (21'-6")	..	..

(22) Do.	57·53 (35/6)	Do.	R. C. C. slab ..	3·66 (12′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
(23) Do. ..	59·34 (36/7)	Do. ..	Surki concrete pipe	1·52 (5′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
(24) Digol stream	62·36 (38/6)	Digol	C. C. arched ..	3·05 (10′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
(25) Ambejogai stream ..	75·05 (46/5)	Ambejogai	Segmental stone arch.	1·52 (5′)	5·49 (18′)	..	..
(26) Pipla stream	80·26 (49/7)	Pipla	Segmental stone arch.	1·07 (3·50′)	5·49 (18′)	..	..
(27) Do. ..	81·47 (50/5)	Do. ..	Segmental surki concrete arch.	1·07 (3·50′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
(28) Dharmapur stream ..	102·39 (63/7)	Dharmapur	Segmental C. C. arch.	1·67 (5·50′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
(29) Kangwadi stream.. ..	107·02 (66/4)	Kangwadi	Do. ..	0·761 (2·50′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
(30) Katkarwadi stream ..	108·63 (67/4)	Katkarwadi	Do. ..	1·45 (4·75′)	6·40 (21′)	..	..
Lokhandi-Sawargaon-Latur Road							
(1) Saigaon stream	10·27 (6/3)	Saigaon	C. C. arched ..	0·914 (3′)	6·40 (21′)	8,200	1958
(2) Manjra river	39·63 (24/5)	Mahapur	Do. ..	0·524 (5′)	6·40 (21′)	1,54,181	1956
Ambejogai-Parali Road							
(1) Pipla stream	1·015 (0/5)	Pipla	R. C. C. slab bridge	1·07 (3·50′)	5·94 (19′-6″)	..	1937-38
(2) Warwadi stream	1·609 (1/0)	Warwadi	Do. ..	1·07 (3·50′)	5·79 (19′-5″)	..	1937-38
(3) Kanerwadi stream ..	13·68 (8/4)	Kanerwadi	Do. ..	2·438 (8′)	5·49 (18′)	..	1937-38

*Figures in brackets indicate mile numbers. †Figures in brackets indicate feet.

TABLE No. 3—*cont.*

Name of road and river (1)	Kilometre No.* (2)	Name of the nearby village or town (3)	Type of construction (4)	Average height (Metres)† (5)	Breadth between parapet (Metres)† (6)	Cost of construction (7)	Year of construction (8)
						Rs.	
Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur Road							
(1) Chausala river	393·08 (244/2)	Chausala	Segmental stone arched.	2·44 (8′)	5·64 (18′·6″)	..	..
(2) Ganesh river	400·32 (248/6)	Rawalgaon	Semi-circular surki concrete arch.	3·05 (10′)	5·64 (18′·6″)	..	..
(3) Bendsura river	426·48 (265)	Bhir	R. C. C. slab bridge	3·66 (12′)	5·64 (18′·6″)	..	..
(4) Karpara river	434·12 (269/6)	Shidod	R. C. C. girder bridge.	4·57 (15′)	5·49 (18′)	..	..
(5) Sindhphana river	442·77 (275/1)	Hirapur	Semi-circular arched bridge.	3·66 (12′)	3·20 (10′·6″)	..	..
Bhir-Ahmadnagar Road							
(1) Manjra river	50·09 (31/5)	Dhangarwadi ..	Arched bridge ..	3·81 (12′·8″)	5·49 (18′)	..	..

*Figures in brackets indicate mile numbers. †Figures in brackets indicate feet.

TABLE No. 4

PARTICULARS OF MAJOR BRIDGES UNDER ZILLA PARISHAD, BHIR

Name of river and bridge	Name of road	Name of nearby town with distance	Kilometre No. *	Width of roadway **	Average height of bridge **	Type of construction	Total cost	Year of construction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Rs.	
(a) Ashti tahsil								
(1) Chinchpur stream causeway	Bhir-Ahmadnagar road.	..	71·82 (44/5)	6·71 (22')	2·59 (8·48')	R. C. C. slab	1,37,033	..
(2) Kasari stream causeway ..	Do. ..	..	87·71 (54/4)	6·71 (22')	1·67 (5·56')	Do. ..	43,663	..
(3) Jalgaon stream causeway ..	Do. ..	..	88·51 (59)	6·71 (22')	2·28 (7·48')	Do. ..	1,20,314	..
(4) Karkhelwadi stream causeway.	Do. ..	..	87·51 (58/3)	6·71 (22')	1·25 (4·06')	Do. ..	29,402	..
(5) Kada river causeway ..	Do. ..	..	90·17 (61)	6·71 (22')	4·11 (13·50')	Girder ..	1,90,043	..
(6) Kamli stream causeway ..	Do. ..	..	106·62 (66/1)	6·71 (22')	1·67 (5·50')	Do. ..	1,20,725	..
(b) Georai tahsil								
(1) Anicut river causeway	Georai-Umrad road.	..	7·85 (4/7)	6·71 (22')	2·44 (8·00')	R. C. C. slab	2,23,100	1961
(2) Lendi bridge ..	Do. ..	..	22·93 (14/2)	6·71 (22')	..	Do. ..	1,07,000	1962

*Figures in brackets indicate mile numbers. **Figures in brackets indicate feet while those without, metres.

TABLE No. 4—*cont.*

Name of river and bridge	Name of road	Name of nearby villages with distance	Kilometre No.	Width of roadway	Average height of bridge	Type of construction	Total cost	Year of construction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Rs.	
(c) Ambejogai tahsil								
(1) Digol bridge	Ambejogai-Kalamb road.	Digol ..	57·13 (35/4)	6·4 (21')	..	C. C. arch ..	56,800	..
(2) Borisawargaon bridge ..	Do.	Borisawargaon.	53·72 (33/3)	6·4 (21')	..	Do. ..	1,02,000	..
(3) Sawleshwar bridge.. ..	Do. ..	Sawleshwar ..	45·46 (28/2)	6·4 (21')	..	R. C. C. ..	1,87,000	..
(4) Yusuf Wadgaon bridge ..	Do.	Yusuf Wadgaon.	37·01 (23/2)	6·4 (21')	..	Arch C. C. ..	81,500	..
(5) Sukli bridge	Do. ..	Sukli	35·19 (21/7)	6·4 (21')	..	..	16,200	..

Communications.

RAILWAYS.

Bhir district is not favourably situated as regards railway transport. Railway facilities are inadequate and serve only a small part of the district. There are only two routes, *viz.*, Parbhani-Parali and the Vikarabad-Parali, and they cover the eastern area of Ambejogai tahsil. These routes terminate at Parali Vaijnath. The total length of railways in the district is about 48 kilometres (30 miles).

One of the reasons which retarded the construction of railways was that the district was sparsely populated at the time of the survey conducted by the Nizam State Railway authorities in 1921.* Construction of three routes across the district was proposed in the past. The Jalna-Bhir route with a distance of about 101.39 kilometres (63 miles) was surveyed by Mr. Campbell. Two more routes, *viz.*, the Manwath road—Bhir 160.93 kilometres (100 miles) in length and the Manwath road—Parali, were also surveyed. But the schemes were shelved on the ground that they were not expected to be commercially viable. The out-agency at Bhir which was opened by the railway authorities for the convenience of the public was closed due to lack of enough traffic.

At present the district is served by two branch lines of the South Central Railway, *viz.*, Vikarabad-Parali line and Parbhani-Parali line.

Vikarabad-Parali Route.

The route emanates from Vikarabad (in Andhra Pradesh) and is linked with Secunderabad. After traversing Andhra Pradesh, and the Osmanabad district of Maharashtra, it enters Bhir district between Karepur and Pangaon railway stations. It is a broad gauge route with a single line track which was opened for traffic in March, 1933.

The topography of the region through which the line passes in the district is mountainous and hilly. At some places, it traverses through difficult terrain. The deep valleys and gaping ravines present a picturesque scenery. The permanent way consists of second-hand 34.02 kilograms (75 lbs.) F.F. rails laid on steel sleepers. The ballast consists of *murum* and stone. The sharpest curve is of 338 metres (1,109 feet) radius.

The railway stations on this route (with their distance from Vikarabad) are Pangaon (233 kilometres) Ghatnandur (245 kilometres) and Parali-Vaijnath (268 kilometres). It covers a distance of about 22 miles (35.40 km.) in the district

Parbhani-Parali-Vaijnath Route.

This branch line of the South Central Railway emanates from the Manmad Purna-Kacheguda route at Parbhani. After traversing Parbhani district, it enters Bhir district between Ukhali and Parali Vaijnath stations. It connects Parali with Purna junction and other railway stations in Marathwada.

This metre gauge (3′ 3⁄8″) single track line was opened for traffic in 1929. It covers a distance of about 12.87 kilometres (8 miles) in this district.

*Source : Divisional Superintendent, Secunderabad Division, South Central Railway.

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Communications.
RAILWAYS.
Parbhani-Parali-Vaijnath Route.

It follows a south to south-west course in the district. The permanent way consists of 18.6 kilograms (41 lbs.) second-hand steel flat-footed rails laid on steel and wooden sleepers. The ballast mainly consists of *murum*. This line has opened up an important cotton tract and affords railway connection to important towns in the region. It has facilitated the export of cotton to Bombay and textile centres in South India. It traverses the black cotton soil tract of Ambejogai tahsil. The topography of the region is largely plain.

Parali Vaijnath is the only important railway station in the district. The town is famous for the temple of Vaijnath which is one of the 12 *jyotirlingas* in India. Parali station provides all the necessary amenities to the travelling public.

Parali Vaijnath is connected by motorable roads to Bhir, Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar, Kurduwadi, Sholapur, etc. It is an important commercial centre with ginning and pressing factories as well as oil mills. Cotton, groundnut, other oilseeds and foodgrains are the items of wholesale trade.

Extent of Rail Road Competition.

The scope for rail-road competition in Bhir district is very limited. The factors which are usually responsible for competition between railways and road routes, such as private enterprise, existence of combinations of transport organisations, large volume of traffic, low cost of running the services, etc., are almost absent in this district. The two services in reality could be said to be complementary to each other rather than competitive.

The railway lines which cover only a small distance serve only the eastern part of Ambejogai tahsil. Being branch lines, they do not provide quick transit. Hence, the utility of railways to the district as a whole is small. There are only two passenger trains on each of the two lines, and are inadequate to meet the gradually increasing flow of passenger traffic. Naturally people have to resort to road transport. The road transport services are also not sufficient to cope with the rising traffic needs.

It may also be pointed out that the ownership of both the railways and roads by the state practically negatives the prospects of any competition between the two.

Impact of Railways on Economic and Social Life.

It has already been pointed out that railway transport facilities in this district are inadequate and the area of their operation is also very much limited. As most of the commercial traffic is diverted to the road, railways do not play an important role in the economic development of the district at present.

However, there is a substantial increase in the number of travelling public during recent years. People are becoming more and more travel-minded. With increased communications, education is spreading immensely. Students even from remote villages can avail themselves of the educational facilities at district towns and cities like, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Hyderabad. This has contributed to social progress.

The nationalisation of passenger transport was initiated as early as in 1932 by the Nizam's State Government. The State Transport (Marathwada) Aurangabad came into existence as a result of the trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad state, which was one of the pioneers in the field of public road transport, first in collaboration with the railways and then as a separate government department.

After the reorganization of states in November 1956, passenger transport in Marathwada was looked after by a separate department under the erstwhile government of Bombay, called the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings department.

With effect from 1st July 1961, the department was abolished, and the Marathwada State Transport, and the State Transport services in the Vidarbha region were merged with the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Depots.—By the end of December 1962, there were two depots in Bhir district, one at Parali and the other at Bhir. Details of the routes emanating from the depots are given in table No. 5. The number of vehicles attached to the depots at Bhir and Parali was 29 and 21, respectively. Periodical servicing and repairs to the vehicles are carried out in these depots.

Amenities.—The corporation has provided various amenities for the travelling public. Bhir and Parali depots are provided with a temporary bus station and bus stand, respectively. The bus station at Bhir is equipped with a book-stall and a fruit-stall. Wayside shelters are provided at the following places in the district: (1) Kalamb, (2) Hirapur, (3) Kaij, (4) Massa Jog, (5) Mussa, (6) Necknur, (7) Pali, (8) Talkhed, (9) Yusuf Borgaon, (10) Siraswadi, (11) Limbgaon, (12) Rajur, (13) Patoda, (14) Sautada, (15) Chandan-Sawargaon, (16) Lokhandi Sawargaon, (17) Buri Sawargaon, (18) Bardapur, (19) Sarur, (20) Dharmapur, and (21) Ghatnandur.

TABLE No. 5

STATE TRANSPORT ROUTES IN BHIR DISTRICT (AS ON 1-1-1963)

Serial No.	Name of the route	Distance in		No. of return trips per day	Average No. of persons travelled per day
		Kilometres	M. F.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Bhir-Ambejogai	97·57	60 5	1	161
2	Bhir-Sindphana	68·19	42 3	1	133
3	Bhir-Ashti	98·17	61 0	1	203
4	Bhir-Limba Ganesh	32·19	20 0	1	38

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT.
State Transport.

TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

Serial No.	Name of the route	Distance in		No. of return trips per day	Average No. of persons travelled per day
		Kilometres	M. F.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5	Bhir-Jalna	102·40	64 0	4	842
6	Bhir-Manjlegaon	90·12	56 0	5	915
7	Bhir-Ahmadnagar	61·16	38 0	2	450
8	Bhir-Sholapur	193·12	120 0	1	222
9	Bhir-Georai	32·19	20 0	1	61
10	Umapur-Bhir	51·05	32 0	1	198
11	Georai-Umapur	19·31	12 0	1	109
12	Georai-Shevgaon	62·56	38 7	1	103
13	Bhir-Jamkhed (via Amalner)	100·58	62 4	1	442
14	Jamkhed-Amalner	31·18	19 3	1	77
15	Bhir-Osmanabad	134·79	83 6	1	196
16	Bhir-Parali	122·71	76 2	3	808
17	Bhir-Jamkhed	78·86	49 0	2	343
18	Bhir-Chausala	33·08	21 0	1	79
19	Bhir-Aurangabad	140·01	87 0	1	240
20	Bhir-Yedshi	115·87	72 0	1	230
21	Bhir-Pandharpur	215·85	134 0	1	271
22	Bhir-Latur	153·73	98 5	1	257
23	Bhir-Patoda	48·28	30 0	1	72
24	Bhir-Kaij	59·95	37 2	1	121
25	Parali-Sonpeth	24·74	15 3	4	201
26	Parali-Ahmadpur	85·29	53 0	2	326
27	Ahmadpur-Bidar	127·14	79 7	1	384
28	Parali-Aurangabad	163·53	163 6	1	671
29	Parali-Udgir	128·75	80 0	2	549
30	Udgir-Mominabad	102·40	64 0	1	251
31	Ambejogai-Parali	24·35	15 5	2	106
32	Parali-Bhir	122·71	76 2	1	295
33	Parali-Latur..	86·31	53 5	1	105

TABLE No. 5—*cont.*

Serial No.	Name of the route	Distance in		No. of return trips per day	Average No. of persons travelled per day
		Kilometres	M. F.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34	Latur-Ambejogai	61·16	38 0	1	75
35	Parali-Dharur..	62·97	39 1	1	186
36	Dharur-Kaij	13·47	8 3	5	335
37	Ahmadpur-Udgir	43·45	27 0	1	83
38	Parali-Yedsi	115·87	72 0	3	654
39	Parali-Barsi	125·93	78 2	2	635
40	Parali-Osmanabad	137·39	85 3	1	268
41	Parali-Kurduwadi	157·93	98 1	1	306
42	Yedsi-Ambejogai	90·93	56 4	1	260

Goods Transport.—Goods transport by road still remains a monopoly of lorry owners. By the end of 1961, the goods vehicles, both private and public registered and liscenced* in the district, numbered 106. They transported general merchandise to various areas of the district.

The frieght charges were 50 paise per ton per mile and Re. 1 per lorry mile in 1961.

Private Passenger Transport.

Besides State Transport passenger services, buses are run by private transport operators on some routes in the district. These services are run mostly on branch roads and routes which are not covered by the State Transport Corporation. There are 10 private stage carriage operators in this district.

The operational efficiency and the passenger amenities provided by them are not always satisfactory. Overcrowding in buses and other irregularities are most common. Rules of safety are neglected sometimes.

The private passenger services cover the following routes :—

(1) Bhir-Nathapur, (2) Bhir-Vadvani, (3) Manjlegaon-Parali Vaijnath, (4) Manjlegaon-Ambejogai, (5) Kaij-Dharur, and (6) Dharur-Kalamb.

Rural Transport.

The condition of rural transport is much better at present than in the past. In the first decade of this century there were very few metalled roads. Most of the roads were unfit for automobile vehicles in the monsoons. Construction of railways in the district was completed in 1933, and as has been stated earlier, this mode of transport was totally inadequate.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

Rural Transport.

The period which followed the merger of the *ex*-Hyderabad state with the Indian Union and the subsequent reorganisation of states witnessed a rapid progress in the construction of roads. A number of new roads were constructed, existing roads were repaired and numerous arterial connections and alignments were effected. All the highways and main roads are motorable. But most of the village approach roads still continue to remain as gravel and earthen tracks, and their condition remains unsatisfactory. The feeder roads become unfit for easy transit during the rainy season.

The rural areas of Bhir are provided with fairly good facilities for passenger transport. The State Transport authorities are operating buses on almost all the main roads and major district roads. Towns and big villages* are directly served by State Transport buses, whereas a number of small villages situated by the side of major roads are also covered.

However, a large number of villages remain untouched by passenger services due to inadequacy of operating vehicles. People have to resort to bullock carts, bicycles and ponies. Pedestrian journey for some miles is also not unusual. Bullock cart remains the most important traditional means of conveyance. This fact is corroborated by the statistics of bullock carts (tahsilwise) in the district.

(1) Bhir ..	3,519	(5) Manjlegaon ..	2,748
(2) Patoda ..	3,234	(6) Ambejogai ..	8,001
(3) Ashti ..	3,767	(7) Kaij ..	3,500
(4) Georai ..	4,830		

TOURIST FACILITIES.

Tourist traffic to Bhir district is negligible. There is no place of tourist interest except the temple of Vaijnath which is a pilgrims' place. The temple which is the seat of a *jyotirling* attracts thousands of pilgrims.

REST HOUSES.

The government of Maharashtra maintains rest houses and forest bungalows primarily for the use of government officers on official tours. Some of them are open to the public as well. Generally these bungalows are well equipped and furnished.

There are 13 rest houses in the seven tahsils of the districts which are enlisted below :—

(1) Bhir Tahsil—

(i) Bhir

(ii) Chausala

(iii) Pimpalner.

(2) Ashti Tahsil—

(i) Ashti

(ii) Kada

*The Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end of this volume shows the nearest bus stand and the nearest railway station to each village in the district.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.
TOURIST FACILITIES.
Rest Houses.

(3) Ambejogai Tahsil—
(i) Ambejogai.
(ii) Parali Vaijnath.
(iii) Renapur.

(4) Manjlegaon Tahsil—
Manjlegaon.

(5) Patoda Tahsil—
(i) Sautada.
(ii) Naigaon.

(6) Georai Tahsil—
Georai.

(7) Kaij Tahsil—
Dharur.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Posts and Telegraph Department maintains a number of post offices in the district with a head office at Bhir. They are either sub-offices or branch offices, with some of them combining both the postal and telegraphic operations. The tahsil-wise list of the post offices is given in the following statement.

TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POST OFFICES IN BHIR DISTRICT

Bhir Tahsil:—

Sub-offices:—Bhir, Chausala, Neknur, Rajori, Mahboobganj.

Combined office:—Bhir.

Branch offices:—Pali, Kurla, Mahalas Jawla, Anterwanpimpri, Rajori Ghodka, Shivni, Ahcrwadgaon, Borkhed, Limba Ganesh, Moregaon, Kawsalam, Yellam, Khadkighat, Sawargaon, Pothra, Devibabulgaon, Pilsungaon, Hingoni, Belwaia, Sakshapimpri, Pargaon Siras, Karnkhed, Murshidpur, Palwan, Charata, Pimpalnur, Mohaj, Dhekanmoh, Nalwand, Nathapur, Parbhani, Tadsona, Dahiphal Wadmanli.

Georai Tahsil:—

Sub-Offices:—Georai, Umapur.

Combined Office:—Georai.

Branch Offices.—Madalmohi, Sirasmarg, Deopimpri, Rajpimpri, Dhondrai, Anterwali Bk., Reoki, Kekal-Panjri, Khandvi, Ranjni, Padalsingi, Khalegaon, Pipla, Neemgaon—Mayamba, Metori, Ghogas Pargaon, Chaklwamba, Ardhpimpri, Malegaon, Gulaj, Sirasdevi, Resi, Pachegaon, Talwada, Rampuri, Jategaon, Bhend Takli, Wahegaon Amla.

Kaij Tahsil:—

Sub-Offices.—Kaij, Fatehbad, Bansarola.

Combined Office.—Nil.

Branch Offices.—Salegaon, Mangwadgaon, Chincholi, Takli, Tambwa, Kumbhephal, Javalban, Sawaleshwar, Naigaon, Sonesawangi, Yusuf Wadgaon, Eda, Sirur, Nandur, Wahebabulgaon, Devgaon, Labori, Yewta, Sindi, Massajog, Kalegaon Ghat, Borgaon, Deval, Wadoni, Choramba, Hingoni, Bhogalwadi, Molkhed, Anjandhav, Digolamba, Somnathborgaon, Apegaon, Borisawargaon, Chandansawargaon, Kalamba Adas, Hol.

CHAPTER 7. Communications. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Manjlegaon Tahsil:—

Sub-Offices.—Manjlegaon, Dindrood, Talkhed.

Combined Office.—Manjlegaon.

Branch Offices.—Kartiadgaon, Manjrath, Gangamasla, Pohner, Nitrud, Kuppa, Hol, Harishchandra Pimpri, Pathrud, Devdahiphal, Upli, Kolhatnimgaon, Kawadgaon, Takarwan, Rajegaon, Hiwra, Sadola, Waghora, Malipargaon, Mangrul, Sirsalla, Mohkhed, Waingi, Gowardhan, Hiwra, Pimpri, Pimpalgaon.

Ambejogai Tahsil:—

Sub-Offices.—Ambejogai, Parali Vaijnath, Renapur, Ghatnandur.

Combined Offices.—Ambejogai, Parali Vaijnath.

Branch Offices.—Radi, Dhanura, Devla, Patoda, Lokhandi Sawargaon, Gerwali, Poos, Jawalgaon, Saigaon, Kanerwadi, Tokwadi, Nagapur, Kothali, Belomba, Dadahariwadgaon, Mandra, Hatola, Bordapur, Sawargaon, Pattiwadgaon, Mahapur, Borgaon Darji, Sindgaon, Pohrigaon, Motegaon, Bhokaramba, Pangaon, Kamkhed, Bittergaon, Kharola.

Patoda Tahsil:—

Sub-Offices.—Patoda, Amalner.

Combined Office.—Patoda.

Branch Offices.—Pargaon Ghumra, Santada, Kuslam, Sawargaon Ghat, Pimpalwadi, Dongerkini, Parner, Rajori Tamba, Pimpalgaon Dhus, Nirgudi, Naigaon, Domri, Rohatwadi, Bendsur, Waghira, Daskhed, Panchangri Padli, Paimoh, Jatnandur, Kotan, Pimpalner, Loni, Manwe, Ghatsilpargaon, Shirur, Rakshasbhuvan, Ellam Brahmanath, Arvi, Khalapuri, Khokarmoh.

Ashti Tahsil:—

Sub-Offices.—Ashti, Kada.

Combined Office.—Ashti.

Branch Offices.—Pargaon Jogeshwari, Takalsunga, Shri, Brambgaon, Matawali, Karewadgaon, Muggaon, Ashta, Sarlewadgaon, Wahira, Pimpla, Loni, Wagluj, Kuntaphalpundi, Nimgaonchoba, Shiral, Dadagaon , Dongargaon, Devinimgaon, Ambora, Wadgaon, Devla, Davalgaon Ghat, Sawargaon.

Telegraph offices were opened in the district in the early fifties. At present there are telegraph offices at Bhir, Parali, Patoda, Ambejogai, Ashti. Manjlegaon and Georai.

Telephones.

Trunk lines operate between:

(1) Bhir and Jalna.

(2) Parali and Parbhani.

(3) Parali and Ambejogai.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
Telephones.

On 6th January 1962, there were two telephone exchanges in the district. *viz.*, at Bhir and Parali.

Bhir: The exchange at Bhir had a 30 line Magneto in June 1958. It was replaced by a 50 line L. B. on 22nd October 1960, and the strength of the magneto was raisel to 100 lines in 1961. The number of working connections at this exchange by the end of 1961 was 51.

Parali: A 50 line L. B. was installed at this exchange on 25-3-58. A 50 line board was added in 1961. The number of working connections was 45 by the end of 1961.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

Radio has been recognised to be a very powerful medium of education and enlightenment of the masses. It is still more useful in bringing them in closer contacts with the outside world. Realising the importance of these facts the government undertook a scheme known as the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme which is being implemented by the Directorate of Publicity of the government of Maharashtra. Under the scheme radio sets are supplied to *Gram Panchayat* and other organised bodies at the village level. The Directorate of Publicity, besides installing the sets, provides for their maintenance and repair. The parties to whom radio sets are supplied have to contribute a sum of Rs. 175 for a dry battery set and Rs. 150 for an electric set. They are also required to contribute Rs. 60 towards maintenance and servicing of the sets, provision of dry batteries and radio licence.

It is stipulated that the radio set is the property of the government and exclusively for public use. The listeners are required to tune broadcasting programmes for the villagers relayed from the Akashvani (All India Radio).

The following list gives the names of villages in various tahsils of the district where the community radio sets are installed (up to August 1964).

Ashti tahsil:—

Pimpri Ghumari.

Ambejogai tahsil:—

Dhanura, Sanskar Kendra Ambejogai, Nagdara, Waghala, Wangdari, Belamba, Saradgaon, Chandgaon, Ladzari, Gita, Nathera, Dahitan, Sakud, Chanai, Deola, Samsapur, Daundwadi. Poos, Dongar Pimpla, Akola, Mandva Parali, Safrajpur, Sonhivara, Mirwat, Pangri, Takalgaon, Nandgaon, Kavthali, Bhokaramba, Maralwadi, Dharmpuri, Ghansargaon, Jirewadi, Khodva Savargaon, Javalgaon, Pimpla Dhaiguda, Talegaon Ghat. Warwati, Kolkanadi, Dattapur, Hanmantwadi, Talni, Limbgaon, Mandva-Patan, Warabgaon, Elda.

Patoda tahsil:—

Tambha Rajori. Amalner (Bhondyaache), Parner, Gomatwada Kusalamb, Pachanyri, Dongar Kinhi, Pimpalgaon Dhas, Loni, Sawargaon Ghat, Therla, Pachegaon, Warni, Karegaon, Ghatshil

Pargaon, Bhayal, Supa, Vaiddakini, Jatnandur, Tembhurni, Chumbali, Kotan, Nalwandi, Rakshasbhuvan, Pargaon Ghumara, Sautada, Muggaon, Wahali, Sonegaon, Patoda, Rohatwadi, Tagadgaon, Pimpalwandi, Waghira, Shirpur Dhumal, Naigaon, Brahmanath Yellamb, Domri, Jawalala, Sawargaon, Nandewali, Shirur, Kakad Hira, Arvi, Antapur, Bawi, Pondul, Chincholi, Ralesangvi, Chikhali, Bendsur.

Bhir tahsil:—

Neknur, Sanskar Kendra Bhir, Malapuri, Yelamb Ghat, Rajuri Navagaon, Surdi (Thot), Sandarvan, Manjarsumbha, Kalasambar, Udand Wadgaon, Aher Wadgaon, Sakhare Borgaon, Pimalgaon Ghat, Kalegaon (Haveli), Morgaon, Rajuri Ghodka, Nalwandi, Khapar Pangri, Vangaon. Abil-Wadgaon, Charhata, Jujgavan, Borphadi, Khumbhari, Patoda, Sidod, Savargaon Ghat, Tandulwadi Ghat, Pargaon (Shiras), Dhekanmoha, Phokari, Nandur Haveli, Raolasgaon, Ruai, Khandala, Kakadhira, Khadkighat, Limabarui, Kurla, Andhapuri, Waknathpur, Babulkhuta, Mahuj, Ranjegaon, Nathapur, Kamkheda, Loni (Shahjanpur), Ramgaon, Pendgaon, Brahmagaon.

Manjlegaon tahsil:—

Khalwat Nimgaon, Kitti-Adgaon, Pardi, Ridhuri, Warula, Rajewadi, Devli, Shelpuri, Sarwar Pimpalgaon, Manur, Morwad, Tapavan, Purshottampuri, Sawargaon, Roshan Purinagadgaon, Mali Pargaon, Kadi-Vadgaon.

Georai tahsil:—

Sirasdevi, Wadgaon, Dhok, Hijipur, Phoolsangvi, Bag Pimpalgaon, Madal Mohi, Kajala, Saidapur, Sawargaon, Pokhari.

Kaij tahsil:—

Devgaon, Tamva, Pisegaon, Kanadi Mali, Hol, Takli, Malegaon, Undri, Devla Bk., Anandgaon, Yusuf Wadgaon, Surdi, Kothi, Chikhal Bhir, Sarni, Chandan Savargaon, Arangaon, Jadhav Javla, Jola, Kewad, Kanandi Badan, Janegaon, Soni-Javala, Dhunukwad, Gotegaon, Ambe Wadgaon, Sarni Anandgaon, Umri.

CHAPTER 8 — MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

INTRODUCTION.

IT IS INTENDED TO DESCRIBE IN THIS CHAPTER THE ECONOMIC PURSUITS in Bhir district which have not been covered by the earlier part of the present volume. These pursuits have been grouped here under the title of Miscellaneous Occupations. "An Occupation of a Worker", as defined in the Census of India, Volume X, 1961, "is the function which he personally performs by engaging himself in work in any branch of economic activity which is called his industry." These occupations are "miscellaneous" because there is no uniform pattern in regard to their nature, operation, economic status, etc. The classification "miscellaneous" is not all-inclusive since many such occupations have been purposely left out, for, in themselves they do not materially contribute to the wealth as others do. The occupations described in the following pages, amongst others, include—

(1) Hotels and restaurants.
(2) Boarding and lodging.
(3) Tailoring.
(4) Hair-cutting.
(5) Bakeries.
(6) Dealers in ready-made clothes.
(7) Dairy.
(8) *Pan-bidi* making.
(9) Goldsmithy.
(10) Blacksmithy.
(11) Mattress-making.
(12) Picture-framing.
(13) Flour-mill.
(14) Bicycle-repairing.
(15) Repairing of watches, musical instruments, etc.
(16) Type-writing.
(17) Seasonal occupations.

In order to obtain a broad picture of these occupations a sample survey was conducted. It covered a fairly large number of establishments of each type of occupations, at numerous places in the district, and selected units of all sizes, big, medium and small, were studied. The data was collected pertaining to the salient features of the occupations such as fixed capital, accessories, tools and equipment, production, marketing, finance, income, pattern of expenditure, etc. In what follows is given a brief description of these occupations.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Due to the changing economic set-up lunching or dining out has been forced upon many people. As a result, many hotels and

restaurants have sprung up almost everywhere. In addition it has become a fashion among many people to take refreshments in restaurants. Practically, therefore, in every town and even in a remote village in Bhir district a restaurant could be found.

These hotels differ in their size as well as in their method of catering to the needs of their clientele. There is thus obtained a wide range of hotels from the ordinary tea-shops to the modern well-equipped restaurants. The former generally serve tea and a snack or two to its clientele; but the latter include even rice-plates in their exhaustive menu. The hotels and restaurants can, however, be classified into two broad categories, rural and urban, as both of them exhibit characteristics peculiarly their own. The rural establishments, apart from their small size, are usually ill-equipped and present a shabby appearance. The urban establishments, on the other hand, are found to be better-equipped and deal in a large variety of dry and fresh eatables. Whereas in rural establishments the proprietor himself performs a number of jobs from 'a cashier' to 'a cook', in urban areas there obtains in hotels a kind of division of work in which different persons are assigned different jobs.

The fixed capital of the establishment consists mostly of utensils, crockery, tools and equipment, etc. Investment in fixed capital depends upon the size and turnover of the establishment. It was found that in Bhir town the smallest hotel had invested Rs. 300 by way of fixed capital, and the largest over Rs. 4,000.

Besides fixed capital, the establishments require working capital for the provision of tea, sugar, milk, foodgrains, vegetables and other raw materials including fuel. Generally, a medium-sized hotel in an urban centre requires from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 for this purpose, whereas a large-sized unit requires well over Rs. 1,500. Investment in the hotels in rural areas was far less as they are not generally so well-equipped and well-furnished as their urban counterparts.

The urban hotels provide such items as *chivda, shev, bhaji, gathi, wada,* sweets and drinks. Some hotels at Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali have also introduced South Indian dishes like *amboli* (*dosa*), *idli-sambhar, medu-wada,* etc. Among sweet items *pedhas* and *barfi* are common, and among drinks tea, coffee, lemon and soda are mostly available.

An establishment in a rural area has a very restricted menu consisting of tea, coffee, *shev, bhajis* and *ladus*.

The management and supervision of the hotel is usually vested in the owner or proprietor himself, but for other services and menial jobs outside labour is employed. The latter includes a cook who prepares eatables, waiters who serve the customers and boys who clean the tables. The number of persons in each of these categories is determined by the size of an establishment. If the concern is too small, family members are also sometimes employed.

Wages paid to the workers employed in hotels vary with the size of the establishments. But in this district a majority of the establishments paid up to Rs. 40 to a cook and from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 to other workers. Besides, they also provided meals, tea and snacks to them. Most of the workers, however, were found to work from morning till night. As there was no security to the workers they were found to migrate from one establishment to other.

Rent constitutes an important item of expenditure of these establishments. Generally the rent for a medium-sized hotel in the town ranged from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per month. The lowest rent charged was Rs. 7.

The materials required for preparing snacks, eatables and tea, etc., included wheat, rice, edible oil, vegetable ghee, spices, gram-flour, sugar, milk, etc. They were purchased from the local market and the amount spent every month on them varied according to the turnover and size of the establishment. It ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 in towns like Bhir and Ambejogai.

It was found that the net income of the establishment in the district was very small ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month. Generally, the net margin varies with the nature of the season. During festivals or at the time of the local fairs, the business becomes brisk and more prospective ; but in the rainy season, it turns dull and yields returns hardly enough to keep the establishment going. During the harvest time, rural hotels obtain a good business and make handsome gains ; but the same dwindles as soon as the boom period ends.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The term lodging and boarding is used here to include several categories of establishments which either provide meals to their clientele or give them shelter, or do both As compared with hotels and restaurants the boarding and lodging houses are few and far between in the district. They are found generally at tahsil headquarters, and at busy centres in the district such as Parali and Ambejogai which are often visited by travellers, merchants, etc.

A survey carried out in Bhir, Manjlegaon, Georai, Ambejogai, Parali, etc., revealed the following results: The capital investment of the establishments varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 2,000. The fixed capital which chiefly consisted of the cooking utensils, dishes, bowls, etc., if it was a boarding house, and beds, mattresses, bed-sheets, mirrors, etc., if it was a lodge, varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 depending upon the size and turnover of the establishment. It was observed that more attention was given to meet minimum requirements and not comforts.

Besides the fixed capital, the boarding house requires working capital which ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 800 for purchasing raw materials like grains, condiments and spices, oil, vegetables, non-vegetarian items, etc. A part of this capital is often obtained

through cash advances from customers and members. While a lodge requires very little of working capital, in the establishments surveyed in the district, it was found that whatever their requirements, the proprietors had raised capital either through personal resources or through borrowing from friends and relatives and at times even from money-lenders.

The labour employed in these establishments includes skilled labourers like cooks and unskilled servants and attendants. Their number varies with the size and turnover of the unit. Thus, a fairly big unit in the district has generally in its employ about eight persons performing different kinds of jobs The medium establishment on the other hand, employs three to four persons, while a small concern generally obtains the assistance of family members.

There are usually no fixed hours of work for the servants in these establishments, for they have always to be at the beck and call of the customers. They have no guarantee of continuous employment and the remuneration they get is also very poor. The monthly wages paid to the servants varied according to their nature of work and ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 60 with tea and two meals a day. Some establishments have also engaged women servants for cleaning utensils or for cooking purposes. But their wages are generally lower than those of men servants.

Meals are prepared and served twice a day. A large number of establishments serve both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food either on the rice-plate system or on full-meals basis to regular members and casual visitors.

The proprietor of a lodge on the other hand provides the lodger with a cot, mattresses, pillows and bed-sheets. In some lodges the lodger is served with hot water for bath and tea with some snacks for his break-fast.

Profits which represent the net income of the boarding and lodging houses vary from place to place. They also vary with each establishment in the district. On an average the monthly expenditure of a big establishment varied from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 and that of a medium-sized establishment varied from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. As regards their monthly earnings, the large-sized unit earned about Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 and the small one earned between Rs 250 and Rs. 400.

TAILORING.

The tailor has been since long an indispensable unit of the society as he is concerned with a primary need of mankind. He is found everywhere, in villages as well as in towns. In some rural parts of the district a group of two or three villages has one tailor alone. He is also available at places where weekly bazars are held. Till recently, tailor's was a hereditary occupation followed mostly by the people of the Shimpi community. Some of them have agricultural lands, but most of them depend for their

livelihood exclusively on earnings derived from the tailoring occupation. In 1921 there were in all 1,803 persons including men, women and dependents engaged in this occupation. In 1961, the number went up to 2,534 including 832 persons in towns.

An ordinary tailor in the village is not much skilled and knows no stitching beyond a waist-coat and a bodice. However, a skilled tailor who is found in towns, undertakes stitching of all sorts of garments. In a very big shop, the tailor only does the cutting work and leaves stitching to his employees.

In a village a tailor generally establishes his shop in a small tenement or verandah of a house, with a sewing machine, a pair of scissors, a measuring tape and a chair, which together cost about Rs 550. In a town he usually hires a shop and makes it attractive with show-cases, furniture, etc. In Bhir district there are very few tailoring shops of a fairly big size. Most of them work on one or two sewing machines. The small shops, which cannot afford to spend much, purchase second-hand machines or hire them on rental basis. The furniture of a shop usually consists of cup-boards, almirah, show-cases, chairs, tables, etc.

The accessories required for the tailoring business are generally available in local markets. They are composed of a few articles such as thread, needles, buttons, canvas-cloth, etc. The amount spent on them is usually small, depending very much upon the total turnover of the shop which varies between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 per month.

In a village the tailor collects cloth and takes measures. The cutting and stitching are also done by him. In towns the customers visit tailoring shops. The owner himself or a specially employed tailor cuts the cloth and stitching operation is given to other employees. Some of these employees are paid on a piece-meal basis while others are paid on a salary basis. Monthly wages per labourer average to about Rs. 80. Shirts, pants, trousers, coats, waist-coats and bodices, blouses and frocks are the usual items of stitching. The stitching charges vary from place to place and also from one tailor to another according to the skill and popularity acquired by him. A tailor in a big town usually charges more than his counterpart in a small town or village.

The daily output of work of a tailor depends, besides his individual skill and efficiency, upon a number of factors, such as demand for his services, the locality in which his shop is established, and his capacity to stitch garments to the satisfaction of his clientele. During festivals, fairs and ceremonies the business is brisk and the tailor has to work day in and day out to maintain his schedule. But in rainy season he cannot do much business as the demand for his services falls. Sometimes he also earns his income by attending the weekly bazars.

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Miscellaneous Occupations.

TAILORING.

It is true that the income of a tailor depends largely upon the demand for his services. But the latter depends mostly upon his skill and the locality in which his shop is established. Ordinarily, a tailor in the town gets from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month, while his counterpart in the village can earn only up to Rs. 50 per month. The main difficulties encountered by the tailor in enlarging his establishment is lack of finance needed for investment in fixed capital, *viz.*, in the purchase of sewing machines, higher rent required to pay for better and bigger accommodation and the increasing costs of the raw materials utilised.

HAIR-CUTTING.

Hair-cutting as an occupation is systematically followed in towns where well-equipped modernised shops are seen. Besides some barbers with their bags (*dhoktis*) move from door to door seeking the customers. In villages the barber does not keep a shop ; he rather prefers to sit in the verandah of a house or under the shade of a tree. He exercises his traditional monopoly by serving his clientele from whom he receives a petty reward at the time of the annual agricultural operations. The village barber's *dhokti* contains one or two razors, a pair of cropping machines, a broken comb, a piece of soap, a fading mirror and a small aluminium bowl (*wati*). The cost of these items varies between Rs. 40 and Rs. 65.

The establishment in towns has raised the economic status of a barber. But it has necessitated for him a heavy initial expenditure. For, apart from the set of accessories, a modern shop also needs furniture of the latest design, decorating and other types of mirrors, radio-sets and so on which together increase his capital expenditure up to Rs. 2,000 or so, depending upon the quality and the size of the establishment. In Bhir district, most of the establishments are very small, and the initial expenditure has, therefore, not exceeded Rs. 300. The accessories of these establishments usually consist of a few cosmetics such as pomade, snow, face-powder, scented oil, soap etc., which entail a recurring expenditure. This expenditure depends ultimately upon the number of clientele visiting the shops. In a very small establishment the monthly expenditure over these items comes to Rs. 3 or Rs. 4, but in a bigger establishment it may go over Rs. 10 or so. Besides this, there are always some repairs and renewals to be made to the hair-cutting instruments.

The rates charged for hair-cutting operations are very low and vary slightly from one town to another and from one establishment to another except at Parali where they have been standardized. The net earnings of an average shop-keeper hardly exceed Rs. 100 per month. Even where the establishment is big and the number of clientele large he cannot earn more than Rs. 200. In the latter case he usually employs one or two artisans to assist him in work and has to pay for their wages from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month, whether paid on a fixed or a piece-rate basis.

A hair-dressing establishment has fixed hours of work spread partly in the morning and partly in the evening. The time schedule is rigidly observed. Even in big towns in the district where shops are busy during the morning and where business is brisk during holidays, there is steady work and the occasions of having to work overtime are few. However, for an itinerant barber in the village there are no fixed hours of work. He leaves early in the morning and works till mid-day.

In 1961 there were 1,604 barbers and hair-dressers in Bhir district. Out of them 237 were in the urban areas.

Except at Parali-Vaijnath there is no union or association of hair-dressers in the district. The association at Parali is still in a nascent stage and has done nothing more than standardising the rates of the establishments in the town.

BAKERIES

Bakeries were started originally to cater to the needs of European officers. In due course of time they became popular with ordinary people owing to cheapness and easy availability of their products. In Bhir district they are found in the busy localities and market places of Bhir, Ambejogai, Parali and other towns, where they are operated on a small scale. A sample survey, conducted in the district, gave many distinctive features about the occupation.

It was found that most of them were started with a small initial investment in fixed capital. For, a bakery primarily needs a wooden table to prepare dough, ovens and equipment such as trays, tin-boxes, iron rods and vessels of different sizes, the cost of all of which hardly exceeds Rs. 400. In addition, it also needs cupboards and show-cases to keep its raw materials and finished products.

Although its requirements of fixed capital are small, and do not necessitate the borrowing of funds, the working capital required by an ordinary bakery for purchasing raw materials and preparing finished product ranges between Rs. 450 and Rs. 700 per month.

Most of the bakeries that were surveyed manufactured only bread and biscuits. The products were sold in local markets on wholesale and retail basis with little price differentiation.

Most of the bakeries were run by the proprietors with the assistance of the members of their families. The latter carried out such duties as bringing raw materials, preparing products and arranging for their disposal. In big establishments, outside labour was also employed. An unskilled labourer was paid a daily wage up to Rs. two while a skilled labourer like a baker was paid up to Rs. 70 per month. In addition to this the proprietors had to incur expenditure for the payment of rent, if they had hired the shop. Rent in such cases ranged between Rs. 50 and Rs. 125 per month.

Among difficulties faced by proprietors in increasing the size of their establishments or enlarging the scope of their business, the important were paucity of demand for their products and rising

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prices of raw materials. The earnings of these establishments are, therefore, very small. An average bakery earned a net income varying between Rs. 125 and Rs. 175 per month.

READY-MADE CLOTHES.

Of late tailoring shops in most of the towns in the district are facing a severe competition from dealers in ready-made clothes. The importance of the latter is revealed by their constantly growing number. Whereas in 1921 there were 577 persons (including men, women and dependents) engaged in this occupation, in 1961 their number had gone over 2,000.

The shops of ready-made garments are situated in the market place of a town in line with other cloth-merchants. Occasionally they also form a part and parcel of tailoring shops or big cloth shops. Generally, they are of two types: those that prepare the garments and sell them and those that purchase garments from wholesalers and sell them to customers. In Bhir district most of the shops belonged to former type. Such shops require sewing machines and other tailoring equipment. The earnings of these shops varied between Rs. 250 and Rs. 325.

DIARY.

Gavlis or milkmen form a functional caste in Marathwada. Their hereditary occupation is to tend cattle and sell milk, butter and ghee. Their monopoly in the supply of milk is, however, gradually giving way to a competition from persons belonging to other communities With the growth of population and the resulting scarcity in the supply of milk all over the country, running a dairy has now become a profitable business, at least in urban areas. In villages, where agriculture is the main occupation of the people, almost every household, usually in possession of milch cattle, can meet its own milk requirements, and selling of milk is undertaken only if a surplus stock is available. Even where it forms a subsidiary pursuit, it is hardly practised in such a regular and systematic way as the dairies in towns.

In Bhir district dairies are found only in Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali. A sample survey which was carried out at these centres revealed a number of distinctive features of the dairy occupation.

It was found that the main investment of the proprietors of dairies was in the purchase of milch cattle, especially buffaloes. The proprietors at each of the centres mentioned above had in possession 20, 8 and 5 buffaloes, respectively. Each buffalo was valued at from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. The maintenance cost of buffaloes or other milch cattle was also high since their fodder, which consisted of grass, oilcakes and cotton-seeds, was very dear. Thus, in the survey the proprietors of dairies were found to spend from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 6,000 per annum in securing the cattle-feed. The necessary finances required to meet this expenditure were generally supplied by local money-lenders. Milk selling at these centres was pursued mainly as a family occupation. A labourer was employed only in one dairy and was paid Rs. 18 per month and was given free meals.

In addition to milk, ghee, curds and *khawa* are also sold. The products like ghee and *khawa* are marketed in the weekly bazars at Bhir, Ambejogai, Parali, Ghatnandur and Dharur. They are also exported to the adjacent districts from Bhir and Parali. The prices of milk and milk products are not fixed. They vary according to season. In the summer of 1961 for example, the milk was sold at from Re. 0.75 to Re. 1.00 per seer; but in the rainy season the rate was reduced to Re. 0.50 per seer. The average price of butter in most of the markets was from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 and that of ghee from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per seer. About 3 maunds of ghee were exported weekly from Parali to Parbhani during the same year. The price of milk also varied according to its quality. Thus, a good quality milk was available only at Re. 1.00 per seer, but an inferior quality could be obtained at Re. 0.60 per seer. The quality of milk, in fact, depends upon the stock from which the cattle comes, its maintenance, the quality and quantity of fodder consumed by it, and also upon the season. It therefore, varies from place to place and is never uniform throughout the year. Demand for milk comes mainly from local customers amongst whom proprietors of hotels are predominant. The latter largely affect the price of milk and milk products in local markets.

Although dairies do not ordinarily earn an income over Rs. 300 per month, they have more or less a secured business in the district. Many times they depend for the supply of milk on nearby villages from where people following this occupation regularly bring milk to towns. Bhir town, for example, gets about 60 per cent of the milk-supply from the surrounding villages.

The conditions of milk-supply are on the whole satisfactory in Bhir and Ambejogai tahsils but not so in Patoda, Ashti, Georai and Manjlegaon tahsils due to the scarcity of fodder and water.

PAN-BIDI SHOPS.

Pan-chewing is a favourite habit of people in the district since long. But *pan-bidi* shops as they appear to-day have come up only during the last few decades. They are found not only at important squares, railway stations and bus-stands in the towns but also at villages which are far away from the district town. At times the *pan-bidivala* does not require a fixed place for business. He rather prefers to move with his belongings from one place in the town to another or from one village to another especially on the weekly bazar day.

A *pan-bidi* shop can be conveniently started with little accommodation and small investment. Show-cases to keep *bidis* and match-boxes, brass-pots to keep raw materials, a pair of nut-crackers and some picture-frames for decoration is all that is required to set up a small shop. The total investment varied according to the size from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 in the establishments surveyed at Bhir, Ambejogai, Parali, Kaij and Manjlegaon

The working capital is required to purchase such accessories as betel-nuts, betel-leaves, catechu, lime, tobacco and sundry things

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PAN-BIDI SHOPS.

known as *masala*. It varied from Rs. 80 to Rs. 300, respectively. These things are either directly sold to the customers or are used as raw material for preparing "*pan-patti*".

The *pan-patti* is generally of two types, the ordinary and the special or *masala*. Next to *pan-pattis*, bidis and cigarettes also have a good sale. The average daily turnover of a *pan*-bidi shop depends upon its location, decent appearance and decoration as also on the skill of the tradesman who prepares *pan-patti* and the quality of the *pan* itself. In the shops surveyed it was found that their gross income ranged between Rs. 150 and Rs. 500; whereas the earnings varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Thus with limited capital a *pan-bidi* shop gives good returns to its proprietor. If he can invest more in such show articles as tube-lights and radio-sets, he can earn more by attracting a larger coterie of consumers who love for a while to loiter listening to the tunes.

GOLDSMITHY.

In Bhir district goldsmithy is mostly a hereditary occupation followed for centuries by people from the Sonar community. The goldsmiths generally represent two types; those who make or mould ornaments and those who sell them. According to 1961 census there were in this district as many as 928 persons engaged in this occupation. They included goldsmiths and silversmiths as well as jewellers.

The goldsmiths' shops are common in towns. The goldsmiths in villages could have but little business and those in towns are hardly busy all through the year. The business is brisk from October to May as people in rural areas are economically well-off during this period. Most of their ceremonies and functions also fall during this period. The rainy season, on the other hand, slackens the business, and the goldsmiths engage themselves in agriculture, if they possess any land.

The tools and equipment of a goldsmith although numerous mean only a small capital outlay for him. They mainly consist of, besides furnace, an anvil, hammers, files, seals, scissors, pliers, wrenches, bellows, blow-pipes, etc. The entire set of a small establishment can hardly be valued over Rs. 250. But over and above this, the goldsmith also needs some furniture including cupboards and safes to keep his valuables.

The operational costs of goldsmith's work are also small. The accessories required by him include sal ammoniac, borax, saltpetre, lac, coal and a number of other minor things. The chief raw material required for making ornaments is, however, either gold or silver. Generally it is supplied by the customers, but at times it is also purchased by the goldsmith himself from the markets of Bombay, Kolhapur and Jalna.

The ornaments made by goldsmith consist among other things *ekdani*, *chappalhar*, silver girdle (*kamarpatta*), ear-rings or studs, rings, *sakhalya*, etc. They usually have a local demand because

the customers' choice is generally ruled by the patterns and designs current in that particular locality. The customers also have faith in goldsmiths whom they know and are, therefore, reluctant to approach outsiders. It is, however, not at all impossible for a goldsmith to influence the demand for ornaments through his individual merit and skill. Since his work involves extreme delicacy and great deft, it is highly valued. His charges generally depend upon the weight of metal, (either gold and silver) used in making ornament. Thus for gold ornaments the charge is Rs. 5 per *tola*, but for silver ornaments it is only Re. 0.12 per *tola*. The charge may also vary according to the type and design of an article, as given below.

Ekadani—Rs. 10.
Locket--Rs. 4.
Silver girdle (*kamarpatta*)—Rs. 1.50
Ear-rings or *kudya*—Rs. 1.25.
Ring—Rs. 2.

The net earnings of a goldsmith in Bhir district come up to Rs. 150, if the establishment is small but may well exceed Rs. 300, if it is of a fairly big size. In the latter case he usually employs some assistants who are paid according to their skill and experience but generally not more than Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month. Sometimes they are also paid on piece-work basis. Their employment is, in most cases, seasonal and they are required to work longer hours in the absence of any restricting enactment.

With the passage of the Gold Control Order in 1963, the business of most of the goldsmiths in the district has been adversely affected, and with no alternative source of income to fall upon, their financial position has deteriorated considerably.

BLACKSMITHY.

The blacksmith in rural areas of the district is still one of the important components of the *balutedari* system. Although in an age of machinery much of the manual labour involved in his operations is dispensed with, services of blacksmith still form an important occupation both in urban and rural areas.

As elsewhere blacksmith's is a hereditary occupation in the district and he comes generally from the Lohar community. With the skill he inherits from his forefathers and the tools and equipment left to him by them, he steps into this business. Unlike other occupations, the tools and equipment require a small capital investment. They consist of an anvil (*airan*), sledge-hammer (*ghan*), hammer (*hatoda*), pincers (*sandshi*), bellows (*bhata*) and so on. The whole set costs about Rs. 150 if the establishment is small and Rs. 200 if it is of a fairly big size.

The blacksmith usually converts a part of his house (or hut) into a small work-shop. In fact, he cannot afford to establish his business away from his residence firstly because he is financially depressed and secondly because, it then becomes difficult for him to secure readily the participation of members of his family in his work.

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BLACKSMITHY.

His main work consists of producing and repairing agricultural implements and domestic articles like spades, pick-axes, furrows, sickles, hoes, axles, flat pans (*tavas*), frying pans (*kadhai*) and prongs (*sandshi*). His products and services usually have only a local demand, and much of the work carried out is as per the orders placed by customers. In villages the blacksmith is generally paid in kind, but in towns he receives cash for services rendered. His net total earnings in towns vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month depending upon the size of his establishment as also upon the demand for his work. But they are certainly low in comparison with the nature and amount of his work, and make it difficult for him to make both ends meet. In such circumstances he has either to offer himself as a labourer to carry out agricultural operations or to migrate to a place where he can secure adequate work.

MATTRESS AND PILLOW-MAKING.

In Bhir district the shops of mattress and pillow-makers appear only in towns. The occupation is followed generally by people belonging to the Muslim community.

The Pinjari or mattress-maker hardly needs any investment by way of fixed capital. All that is required by him is the carding-bow (an instrument with which he spins cotton), a pair of scissors and some needles. The entire set costs not more than Rs. 25 and can last as many as five years.

The chief raw material used for making beds is cotton. It is available in different grades in local markets or weekly bazars, the price of each grade depending upon the quality of cotton. Besides cotton, a mattress also requires cloth. The latter is many times supplied by the customer as per his choice.

Charges for preparing mattress depend upon the quality and quantity of cotton required, the type of cloth used, and finally, the way of stitching the entire mattress. An ordinary well-stitched single mattress costs about Rs. 15 to Rs. 16. This excludes the cost of a pillow, which is stitched along with it with an extra cost of Rs. 2.

Labour charges for making a mattress constitute the income of a mattress-maker. The demand for mattresses is not persistent and continuous. But in the absence of any alternative source, he has to plod along in poverty with inherited skill and never-ending indebtedness.

PICTURE-FRAMING.

Man's inherent love for display can be traced to the primitive stage when he carved out pictures of animals and birds in caves. Despite the fact that the sense of interior decoration and appreciation of life has reached a marked level in modern society it is not the same with people representing different sections of society or coming from different parts of the country. In Bhir district, for example, the choice of self-expression of people is usually confined to decorating the walls of their houses with picture-frames of various sizes and shapes. But even this instinct provides a calling of "picture-framing" to a number of people in this district.

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PICTURE-FRAMING.

The equipment of these shops were the tools required for making photo-frames and for cutting glasses. Ply-wood, sheet glasses, pictures, mirrors, card-boards, nails, etc. were the raw materials required for photo-framing. All these articles were purchased from the local market by the establishments according to their varying sizes and turnover. The business was more or less steady throughout the year. The net earnings of a medium-size shop ranged from Rs. 125 to Rs. 170.

FLOUR-MILL.

A dawn accompanied by sweet songs of women as they sit at the grinding wheels is fast becoming a scene of the past. For, everywhere, grinding wheels are being replaced by modern flour-mills. Especially during the last decade the spread of flour-mills in the district has been wider than ever before.

A sample survey of eleven flour-mills operating at Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali towns has revealed some of the important features of the occupation in the district. It was found, for example, that unlike other occupations, the installation of flour-mills entails a heavy initial expenditure to its proprietor. The machinery of a mill consists of several large and small parts including an oil-engine or electric motor, a pair of grinding stones, leather strap and other tools and appliances. The entire set costs from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, depending mainly upon the capacity of the engine. In addition, the flour-mill requires for its repairs such accessories as hammers, spanels, wrenches, etc. which cost about Rs. 80.

The flour-mill is generally housed in a building or shade either constructed by the proprietor himself or hired by him. In the latter case he has to pay rent. The mills surveyed in the district had to pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100, per month for the accommodation. The location of the mill was selected with a view to acquiring a large demand for its services as well as to facilitating the work of customers. Generally their site was near the market place or an important square in the towns.

The flour-mills can work on electricity or on crude and mobile oil. Of the eleven establishments surveyed in Bhir district all except one were found to have been working on electricity. The cost of operation varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per unit.

Except one large establishment at Parali-Vaijnath, most of the flour-mills had employed one or two labourers. They were paid, each of them, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month. Their working hours were nowhere fixed and certain but usually they had to work from morning till night with a few hours rest in between.

The rates charged for milling flour varied slightly from place to place. The demand for the services was mostly from the local residents and on weekly bazar days from people from adjacent areas. In Bhir district, the net monthly income of about half the number of units surveyed ranged between Rs. 125 and Rs. 150. The rest of them earned between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300. It is likely

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that the growing habit of people to utilise the services of flour-mills, would enlarge their business and consequently increase their profit-margin.

BICYCLE-REPAIRING.

Bicycles are not much in use in Bhir district. Bicycle-repairing shops are, therefore, comparatively few in this district. A sample survey of bicycle-repairing shops was made to assess their position. They consisted of establishments of different sizes. Most of them were started by the proprietors themselves and formed their principal or subsidiary occupation. Besides repairing work, some of them had also undertaken sales service either of brand new or of second-hand bicycles or their spare parts.

The initial capital required by these shops for their set-up varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 depending upon their size. A fairly large establishment was found to possess as many as 22 bicycles, a medium-sized about 15 bicycles and a small one from 4 to 8 bicycles. These cycles were hired out on rates fixed per hour. In addition to bicycles, the establishment also had various tools and equipments to undertake repair work. Besides cycles, repairing of stoves, petromaxes, etc., was also undertaken.

Charges for hiring out bicycles and repairing services constitute the income of a bicycle-repairer. Costs of maintenance and those required for repairing work, including labour costs, on the other hand, form the items of his recurring expenditure. Rent, if the premises of cycle-shop are hired by the proprietor, also forms a part of this expenditure. It varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per month for every establishment surveyed at Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali Vaijnath. It was lower at Kaij, Ghatnandur and Manjlegaon. Wages or labour costs incurred by some of the establishments were also lower, and varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month for each individual. The net income of the establishment ranged between Rs. 75 and Rs. 225 per month, depending upon its size. This low income is the result of a restricted demand for the repairing services and the high cost incurred for maintaining the cycles. Improvement in the conditions of roads would facilitate traffic and increase the number of bicycle-users. This, in consequence, would enlarge the scope of bicycle-repairers and bicycle-dealers.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES, RADIOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Watches, radios, musical instruments, etc.. are indispensable to modern society although they are considered as luxury. An increasing use of these things reflects the cultural development and prosperity of people at any place. It also gives rise to a number of shops undertaking repairs and renewals of luxury articles and gives employment to some persons. The repairing shops for radios, watches, musical instruments are seen at Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali Vaijanath towns. Total employment in them is insignificant since, in the first instance, these establishments are very small in size and have little demand for their services, and secondly they require personnel which is more or less technical in nature.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES, RADIOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Despite the fact that these establishments do not need heavy investment by way of fixed capital, the accessories and tools used by them are many and are obtainable only at high price. They also require a number of costly spare parts. The repairing charges, therefore, are never small notwithstanding the fact that much depends upon the nature and quality of work done. Charges, for the same reason, vary from place to place. On the whole, a moderate estimate of the income of the technician shows that his average earnings amount to Rs. 200 per month.

Side by side with the repairing services, some of the technicians also undertake sale of new and second hand luxury articles, and earn handsome profits. In 1961 there were as many as 196 persons, engaged in these occupations. They chiefly included precision instrument-makers, watch-makers, jewellers and related workmen.

TYPE-WRITING.

Beautiful handwriting was once a qualification for a successful Hindu bridegroom. Although stress on handwriting has diminished a good deal, especially after the introduction of the printing press into modern society, knowledge of typing has been prescribed as one of the qualifying conditions for candidates entering into many services. That is why more persons take up typing as a necessity than as an art.

But whether as an instrument of art or as a means to secure a living, a type-writer is badly in need all over the country today. Product of a modern scientific invention, it has certainly helped to keep correspondence neat and up to date and increased the efficiency of office work. Moreover, it has also created a number of openings for young men and more particularly for women who are believed to have swift fingers.

In Bhir district the spread of the type-writer is extremely limited. The type-writing institutes are few. They are found at Bhir and Ambejogai, most of them having been started only recently. There are classes for training students in type-writing and undertake typing work, when available. Their main source of income, however, is from the coaching class. The fees vary according to the duration of the training.

To start with, a type-writing institute requires a heavy investment in fixed capital, *viz.*, the type-writing machines, whose number determines the size of the establishment. In Bhir district it was found that an average establishment was in possession of 2 to 3 typing machines, each costing Rs. 800. The machine generally lasts for six years after which replacement becomes essential.

Operational costs of the establishment are very small since the institute does not need to spend heavily on accessories like papers, ribbons, etc.

The type-writing institute in Bhir is managed and conducted by a single person, with an occasional help of a family member or an outsider. When the latter is employed, he is paid up to Rs. 40

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TYPE-WRITING.

per month. There are no prescribed timings of work, although it is run from morning till evening, unless there is much extra work to do. Vacations following the annual examinations (*i.e.*, in the month of May) and *dipawali*, form the busy season of work for the institute.

SEASONAL OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations described above, can be carried on all round the year. There are, however, certain occupations, the services of which can have only a seasonal demand and cannot, therefore, be run perennially. They include *inter alia* such occupations as umbrella-repairing, manufacturing of aerated waters and flower-selling. The following pages give a brief resume of them.

Umbrella Repairing.

The umbrella-repairer is generally found in urban areas. He does not need any permanent establishment as the demand for his services lasts for a short period only. He sets up his shop anywhere in town, either by the side of the road or at a street corner. The number of such repairers at any town cannot be positively ascertained.

An umbrella-repairer's requirements are scissors, small nails, needles, thread, and parts of an old umbrella like spokes, ribs, rings, etc. His service charges are nominal. An umbrella-repairer can easily earn up to Rs. 200 during the rainy season.

Manufacturing of Aerated Waters.

Cold drinks are available in this district at all the important towns such as Bhir, Ambejogai, Parali, Kaij, etc.

The establishments manufacturing cold drinks require heavy investment by way of fixed capital. It chiefly consisted of the manufacturing machinery, furniture and other equipment the total cost of which was well over Rs. 3,000. In addition, they also required accessories like ice, essence, sugar, salt, colours and preservatives used as raw material and glasses, bottles and dishes used to serve the finished products. All the raw materials were locally available except essences and preservatives which were brought from outside. The value of raw materials consumed per month by the establishment ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.

The products of the establishments consisted of aerated waters and cold drinks of various kinds such as soda, lemonade, orange, pine-apple and raspberry.

The daily turnover of an establishment ranged from Rs. 10 in slack months to Rs. 45 in busy seasons. The production of aerated water bottles ranged from ½ to 2 gross per day.

Vegetable and Fruit-selling.

Fruits and vegetable growers and gardeners are found in a large number in the district. Vegetable and fruit-selling shops are seen in almost every city and town, and they have given employment to a large section of the local population. In villages, there is hardly any permanent shop although at weekly bazars and festivals a number of people engage themselves in the sale of vegetables and fruits.

All these shops purchase fruits and vegetables locally. The supply of vegetables, therefore, varies greatly with the season. The leafy vegetable crop is available chiefly in the rainy season. The habitual fruit-eaters in the district are few. The demand for fruits, therefore, is small.

Vegetable and Fruit-selling.

A small accommodation in the Mandai known as *gala*, is the shop of a vegetable seller. He does not require any considerable amount of fixed capital to set up his shop. His requirement essentially pertains to the working capital, which for a small-sized establishment ranged from Rs. 125 to Rs. 300. The net earnings of these establishments varied according to the size and turnover of the shops.

Flower Vendors.

The occupation of flower-selling was formerly pursued by people from the Mali community who still engage themselves in the production of flowers on their small irrigated fields. But as the total acreage under horticulture in Bhir district is very small, there is obviously little production of flowers during the year.

A flower vendor generally moves from place to place selling flowers and floral articles If possible, he establishes a small shop somewhere near the temple or by the side of a vegetable market, where usually he can find customers. As a rule he does not need any fixed capital to set up his shop. Nor does he require any accessories except a few baskets, needles and a thread. His raw material consists of various kinds of flowers and green leaves, which could be woven in *hars* (garlands) and *gajras*. The demand is generally seasonal, increasing at the time of religious ceremonies, festivals and events of social importance During the months of *Shravan* and *Bhadrapad*, both the demand for and supply of flowers are considerable. During the months of *Margashirsha* and *Vaishakh*, on the other hand, although the demand for flowers is heavy, the supply fails, leading to a rise in prices.

In the establishments surveyed at Bhir it was found that the flower vendor on an average invested Rs. 30 in fixed capital, *i.e.*, for setting up the shop and Rs. 20 for working capital or for purchasing flowers from the gardeners. All of them were conducted by the proprietors themselves and no labour was employed for assistance The products sold were loose flowers, garlands, *venis* and *gajras*. The average income was up to Rs. 100 for a big shop during the season and up to Rs. 60 for a small shop.

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Introduction.

THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE in Bhir district are described in the preceding chapters. The chapters on agriculture, industries, banking and commerce, communications and miscellaneous occupations describe the economy of the district in its historical as well as structural aspects. It is an attempt to give a realistic picture of the facts of economic life. References have also been made to various developmental schemes and plan programmes.

The present chapter analyses the economic potentialities and trends in the economic life of the district. The chapter is divided into two sections, *viz*., economic prospects and standard of living.

SECTION I—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

It may be noted here that there is no definite measure of economic growth, and that there are no objective standards to determine the rate of economic growth in an area like a district. It is very difficult to measure economic potentialities in terms of prospective development of a district. The potentialities of a district are to be viewed in the broad context of the whole economy and national planning.

The economic structure of this district underwent a number of changes from the beginning of this century in general and the last fifteen years in particular. The Five Year Plans have been bringing momentous changes in the economic life. Several schemes have been undertaken by the Government which have a vitalising effect on the district economy.

The main feature of the economic life of the district is its inherent backwardness. The sluggishness in economic growth which is quite an old phenomenon is attributable to a multiplicity of factors. These factors* are lack of transport facilities, non-availability of credit, absence of developmental aid, shortage of aids to agricultural development and general sluggishness in social life. The economic backwardness which was never sought to be ameliorated by the *ex*-Nizam State Government has been perpetuated in all sectors of economic life.

*More details are given in the sections which follow.

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ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Introduction.

The general pattern of population in the district gives an idea of the pattern of economic and social life. The following statistics taken from the census returns of 1951 and 1961 throw a searching light on it:—

	1951	1961
Total population ..	8,26,000	10,01,000
Rural population	7,40,000	9,03,000
Literate population ..	71,000	1,51,000
Total working population	4,02,000	5,42,000
Total agricultural population.	3,26,000	4,50,000

It is quite evident from the above figures that about 90 per cent of the population is rural. The percentage of literate persons was 9 in 1951 and 15 in 1961. The ratio of earning population to total remained almost constant at 50 per cent over the decade. The agricultural population accounted for 81 per cent of the total working population in 1951 and 83 per cent in 1961.

Agricultural Trends.*

The agricultural season in 1931-32, was on the whole quite satisfactory. The *rabi* crops fared well. The general state of agriculture in the year was good. In 1932-33, the south-west as well as north-east monsoons yielded copious rain which resulted in good *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The year 1933-34 had a fairly good agricultural season. The August rain was so heavy, that crops in the Godavari valley region were submerged under water. The *kharif* season witnessed good results except the damage due to floods. The *rabi* season was spoilt in certain respects by unseasonal rains and hailstorms. Agricultural conditions were less satisfactory in 1934-35. The *kharif* season met with indifferent and scanty rains. The sowing of the important commercial crops, *viz.*, cotton and groundnut, was affected badly. Consequently, the total yields were poor. There was shortage of water and fodder in some parts of the district. The *kharif* season of 1935-36 was more satisfactory than in the previous year. The *rabi* crops were partly spoilt by rains at the time of the harvest. The condition of agriculture was less satisfactory in 1936-37 than in the preceding year. The cash crops encountered failures. There was a heavy shortage of water and fodder in the entire region of Marathwada. The performance of agriculture during 1937-38 was not better than in the previous year. The jowar and castor seed

*Based on the *Census Reports* of *Hyderabad State* for 1941 and 1951.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Agricultural Trends

crops suffered badly. Abnormal rains spoilt the agricultural crops in 1938-39. Jowar and cotton were badly affected. The *rabi* crops were hit hard by scanty rains from the north-east monsoons. The yield of some of the crops was below the average of the preceding quinquennium. The vagaries of the monsoons proved injurious to agricultural production in 1939-40 also. The monsoon was late and weak. Consequently, the *kharif* season was affected severely.

Agricultural conditions during the decade 1941—51 on the whole were not unfavourable although some portions of the district passed through difficult times. The events leading to the Police Action in September 1948 considerably upset the agriculturists and agricultural production. Some parts of the district, especially the western-most tahsils of Ashti and Patoda, suffered from irregular and deficient rainfall during 1942, 1946 and 1950. However, conditions never deteriorated into a famine.

Agrarian Economy.

Optimum production of agricultural commodities is conditioned by factors, such as fertile land, assured and timely rainfall, irrigation facilities, healthy climatic conditions, improved methods of farming, green as well as chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, preservation of fertility of the soil by means of soil conservation and assurance to the agriculturist of a fair return for his produce. Besides availability of the natural factors of production, institutional agencies like co-operative credit and marketing societies, better farming societies, development blocks, regulated markets and governmental authorities contribute largely towards the expansion of agricultural production. The role of these institutional agencies is vital in so far as they help the farmer who lacks economic strength due to his isolation. The facilities, such as, irrigation, seed supply, provision of fertilisers, credit, finance, soil conservation, transport, co-operative marketing, etc., can be obtained from collective organisations. Economic planning on a national scale is a dire necessity in this respect. Economic planning not only provides for the various aids to development but broadens the horizon of production.

It is in this perspective that the broad agro-economic trends and potentialities of Bhir district will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

The economy of this district is predominantly agrarian in nature. Agriculture provides the principal means of livelihood to 4,50,000 persons out of a total of 10,01,000. With 90 per cent of the population residing in rural areas, agriculture is by far, the most important occupation.

The important foodcrops of the district are jowar bajri, wheat, *tur*, gram and rice. The economic condition of the district also rests upon commercial crops, such as, cotton and groundnut. Table No. 1 gives percentages of the area under different crops for all the years in the last decade.

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Agrarian Economy.

TABLE No. 1

AREA UNDER CROPS, BHIR DISTRICT (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Year (1)	Total area (2)	Cereals (3)	Pulses (4)	Ground-nut (5)	Cotton (6)	Others (7)
1950-51	100	52	20	8	5	15
1951-52	100	51	22	7	13	7
1952-53	100	53	17	7	8	15
1953-54	100	50	18	6	8	18
1954-55	100	52	18	11	10	9
1955-56	100	52	17	9	11	11
1956-57	100	52	16	9	11	12
1957-58	100	53	16	7	7	17
1958-59	100	52	16	7	7	18
1959-60	100	54	15	7	6	18
1960-61	100	60	12	8	7	13

It is evident from this statement that cereals occupy the most important position in the agricultural economy of Bhir district. The area under pulses declined gradually over the decade. It may, however, be noted that the area under different crops has not a corresponding bearing on the yield and total production, because the latter depends on seasonal and climatic factors as well as methods of cultivation.

In the following table (No. 2) are given the statistics of total production of the important crops during the years 1952-53, 1953-54, 1955-56, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE No. 2

CROP PRODUCTION IN BHIR DISTRICT

(Figures in metric tons)

Commodity (1)	Year 1952-53 (2)	1953-54 (3)	1955-56 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)
Jowar ..	89,601·040 (88,190)	117,287·040 (1,15,440)	111,617·760 (1,09,860)	99,730·560 (98,160)	123,352·560 (1,21,410)
Bajri .	17,353·280 (17,080)	27,289·760 (26,860)	26,324·560 (25,910)	19,324·320 (19,020)	21,823·680 (21,480)
Wheat .	5,577·840 (5,490)	6,258·560 (6,160)	12,913·360 (12,710)	14,274·800 (14,050)	13,878·560 (13,660)
Gram ..	5,252·720 (5,170)	8,442·960 (8,310)	10,861·040 (10,690)	16,266·160 (16,010)	17,190·720 (16,920)
Tur ..	3,698·240 (3,640)	6,360·160 (6,260)	5,445·760 (5,360)	6,360·160 (6,260)	5,547·360 (5,460)
Rice ..	1,493·520 (1,470)	3,007·360 (2,960)	5,252·720 (5,170)	2,580·640 (2,540)	3,220·720 (3,170)
Groundnut	29,718·000 (29,250)	48,727·360 (47,960)	58,501·280 (57,580)	22,666·960 (22,310)	23,388·320 (23,020)
Cotton ..	13,522·960 (13,310)	38,120·320 (37,520)	N.A.	62,626·240 (61,640)	46,370·240 (45,640)
Sugarcane	3,891·280 (3,830)	2,773·680 (2,730)	4,937·760 (4,860)	9,685·680 (9,730)	N.A.

Fig. in brackets indicate production in tons.

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Intensive and Extensive Cultivation.

Agricultural production can be increased by adopting extensive and intensive methods of cultivation. Of the total geographical area of [1]1117768.410 hectares (27,59,922 acres), the net area sown is 746976.735 hectares (18,44,387 acres) and the gross cropped area (i.e. net sown area plus area sown more than once) is 789665.355 hectares (19,49,791 acres) whereas culturable waste constitutes 18946.305 hectares (46,781 acres). Forests occupy 13476.375 hectares (33,275 acres). Barren and unculturable land constitutes 13017.510 hectares (32,142 acres) and land put to non-agricultural uses is 26644.545 hectares (65,789 acres). In addition, there are fallow lands to the tune of 208058.625 hectares (5,13,725 acres) and lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves amounting to 1556.820 hectares (3,844 acres).

It is thus evident that vast tracts of land which are not under actual cultivation could be brought under cultivation. The culturable waste land, fallows and land under miscellaneous tree crops could be brought under active use for agricultural production. In fact these lands represent economic waste which the economy cannot afford. These lands could be brought under cultivation through the organisation of co-operative farming societies. The farmers' co-operatives which should preferably comprise landless labourers and the under-employed rural man-power would be in a better position to reclaim the lands. They will be in a better position to reap the benefits characteristic of large-scale farming and co-operative farming.

In view of the low acreage under forests, *viz.*, 13476.375 hectares (33,275 acres), there is not much scope for reclamation of forest land. In fact there is a stronger case for launching upon a programme of afforestation. The district has only about 2 per cent of the total area under forests which is far below the minimum requirement of 33 per cent as stipulated in the national forest policy[2]. The pasture lands also cannot be brought under cultivation. In fact, preservation of the present pastures is necessary to ensure a sufficient supply of grass and grazing grounds.

The productive potential of the lands in Bhir district can be augmented immensely by intensive cultivation[3]. A drive for agricultural development has to comprise measures, such as modern methods of production, supply of green as well as chemical fertilisers, irrigation, insecticides, anti-wilt chemicals, improved varieties of seeds and credit for agricultural operations and improvements. Measures of soil conservation and consolidation of fragmented holdings accompanied by fixation of an economic unit of cultivation have a very important place

[1] These statistics have been taken from the *Annual Season and Crop Report* for 1960-61.

[2] Forest resources which are meagre do not play any important part in the economy of the district. The Government, however, has undertaken a programme of afforestation, artificial regeneration and preservation of crucial forests.

[3] Intensive cultivation means application of fertilisers, improved seeds, technical aids to production, irrigation facilities and adoption of scientific methods of production.

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in a programme of agricultural development. It is also necessary for the Government to undertake agronomic research and demonstration.

The black alluvial soil in Manjlegaon, Mominabad and Kaij tahsils is highly suitable for cotton* cultivation. If irrigation facilities are made available, large cotton tracts can be brought under double cotton crop. Irrigation will not only bring more acreage under cotton but will also facilitate the cultivation of improved long staple varieties like *cambodia* which is grown in the neighbouring district of Ahmadnagar.

For the development of cotton cultivation, an assured supply of improved seeds and preservation of purity of the seeds are of great value. It has been found by the agriculture department that by use of improved seeds the average yield per acre can be increased by about 10 per cent. To ensure continuous supply of improved strains and to speed up multiplication of improved seeds of cotton, wheat and jowar, the government started some seed farms in the district. Nucleus seeds are being produced at these farms. Seeds supplied by the research stations in the State are multiplied further on these farms.

The cotton crop is highly vulnerable to serious pests and diseases The damage due to the frequent occurrence of these pests and diseases is sometimes so large that the consequent economic hardships become almost unbearable to the district economy. It is, therefore, imperative on the part of the Government to make available the right type of insecticides, germicides and pesticides to the agriculturists. In the nature of things, the requisite measures for fighting the pests have to be on a very large scale. Hence, collective efforts are likely to be more useful and purposeful.

Jowar, which is, by far, the most important crop in Bhir district occupied an area of 345237.390 hectares (8,52,438 acres) in 1961-62. The agricultural land in the district is highly suitable for jowar cultivation. Since the last few years the agriculturists have begun to adopt better cultural methods with the result that productivity has improved.

Bajri is another very important food crop which occupied an area of 74803.500 hectares (1,84,700 acres) in 1960-61. The soil and climatic conditions in the Bhir, Patoda and Ashti tahsils are conducive to the cultivation of bajri. Wheat which occupied an area 42475.995 hectares (1,04,879 acres) in 1960-61 is produced as a *rabi* crop all over the district. The climatic and soil conditions in the Mominabad and Kaij tahsils are quite favourable for wheat cultivation. At present the wheat crop

*Cotton accounts for approximately 2·52 lakhs acres of land in the district. The *gaorani* variety of cotton is grown extensively. The yarn spun from this cotton has very good tensile strength and good finish. It yields fine count yarn which is used in superfine textiles. In order to protect this variety, the former Hyderabad State government declared the area, where it was grown extensivly, as a protected area. Due importance is given to cotton cultivation under the agricultural development schemes in the district.

mainly depends upon rain water and well irrigation which are not adequate. With the necessary irrigation facilities, wheat cultivation can be expanded immensely.

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Besides the four important crops, there are a few more prospective crops, such as, gram, *mung*, *tur*, chillis and sugarcane. Intensive methods of cultivation accompanied by irrigation, fertilisers and better seeds will go a long way in fetching better returns and prosperity to the district economy.

The programme of introduction of improved agricultural practices also includes schemes to promote adoption of improved implements, such as better ploughs, hoes and drilling equipment The adoption of scientific cultural practices, such as, inter-culturing, eradication of weeds, proper spacing and suitable crop rotation are calculated to result in higher yield per acre. The proper rotation of crops is very important in the case of cotton and wheat. For example, the yield of cotton is fairly good if it is sown after groundnut or *mung* crop. These measures are being adopted through extension services.

Besides the utilisation of improved seeds and implements, the use of manures and fertilisers goes a long way in increasing the yield. The government made a beginning in this respect during the First Five Year Plan by distributing chemical manures and fertilisers, such as super phosphate, ammonium sulphate and fertiliser mixtures. The government has also been undertaking measures to encourage the *grampanchayats*, municipalities and other organisations at the village and town levels in the preparation of compost manures and economic use of green manures. All these measures, if continued in the right manner, will definitely result in increasing agricultural production. Though some progress in this respect is made, the agriculturists still are not able to purchase fertilisers in the required quantity due to high prices. With the availability of the requisite quantity of fertilisers at reasonably low prices, the total production of food as well as cash crops will increase substantially.

Agronomic Research.

In the study of economic potentialities of an agrarian economy, agronomic research on different problems connected with agriculture is of *prima facie* importance in the schemes of economic planning. Research on eradication of pests and diseases, evolving of better strains of seeds, multiplication of improved seeds, and demonstration of scientific methods of cultivation are very valuable for achieving higher yields. This gives a boost to production and at the same time reduces the severity of scarcity conditions. Diversification of the crop pattern adopted in the district at present needs some re-orientation. This can be brought about after intensive research on the soil, climatic and environmental conditions prevailing in the district.

Irrigation.

Agriculture in this district mainly depends upon rain water. The annual rainfall is about 750 mm. The irregular nature of the monsoons and the uneven frequency of rainfall hamper

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production very seriously. To avoid this, it is essential to develop irrigation facilities by harnessing rivers and tanks to assure irrigated cultivation. Surface storage of water will assist in increasing the water-supply in wells by improving and raising the water table in the surrounding areas.

The irrigation facilities available at present in the district so far cannot be regarded as adequate. In 1960-61, the net area irrigated was only 38096.325 hectares (94.065 acres); the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown stood at five. Wells are the main source of water-supply for irrigation. 33898.500 hectares (83,700 acres) of land were under well irrigation and 5317.650 hectares (13,130 acres) under tank irrigation in 1961-62. The irrigated crops comprise wheat, rice, jowar, cotton and a few garden crops.

There are good prospects of extending irrigation facilities to larger areas. The total irrigation potential of the four projects covers an area of about 6874.875 hectares[1] (16.975 acres). The Bendsura Project, the most important of them, is expected to irrigate an area falling within the limits of Bhir town and six other villages. The total irrigation potential of four new projects[2] is estimated to be 11654.957 hectares (28,800 acres). Under these circumstances agricultural production is sure to increase to a considerable extent. The traditional pattern of crops will also be diversified.

Industrialisation

Development of industries is conditioned by a multiplicity of factors which can be grouped as natural and external factors of production. The natural factors of production consist of minerals, means of power, fuel, water-supply, raw materials and labour. Under the external factors of production might be grouped capital, machinery, mechanical equipment, capital goods, power and transport facilities. The industrial potential of this district is considered here against the background of the availability of these factors of production.

Bhir cannot be described as an industrialised district. It is one of the industrially backward districts of Maharashtra. Whatever industries are in existence are small-scale factories They are mainly engaged in the processing of agricultural produce.

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[1]. The irrigation potential of the individual projects is as under :—

(1) Bendsura	(8,325 acres)	3,369·011 hectares
(2) Kamli	(2,400 acres)	971·246 hectares
(3) Talwar	(1,650 acres)	667·732 hectares
(4) Rooty .. .	(4,600 acres)	1,861·655 hectares

[2]. The estimated irrigation potential of these projects is as under :—

(1) Sindhphana .	(7,000 acres)	2,832·802 hectares
(2) Kada	(7,000 acres)	2,832·802 hectares
(3) Mohesangvi ..	(4,800 acres)	1,942·493 hectares
(4) Mehekari ..	(10,000 acres)	4,046·860 hectares

Industrialisation

The sluggishness in industrial growth in Bhir district might be due to the non-availability of minerals, raw materials required for manufacturing, means of power, capital, enterprising entrepreneurs and transport facilities. Dearth of the requisite natural resources and industrial raw materials have deterred the growth of large-scale industries.

An appraisal of the industrial situation in the district is given in the following paragraphs.

The mineral resources in Bhir, as in the entire Marathwada region are meagre and consist mainly of building stones, zeolites, and material for the lapidary industry.

The absence of adequate power supply is one of the main reasons hampering industrial growth in this district. The existing capacity of power generation is insufficient to meet the demand even for domestic consumption and the present industrial establishments. The hydro-electric power project on the Purna river envisages supply of power only to Parali-Vaijnath. The proposed Purna-Paras grid system may not be of much benefit to Bhir district except Parali Vaijnath town and the surrounding villages. It is, therefore, necessary to step up the existing capacity of the local generating sets and to establish new thermal stations at convenient places in the district. Without electrification on a wider scale, industrialisation will not take any concrete shape in this district. It should be noted that electrification will give a spurt not only to industries but will also lead to agricultural prosperity. It will enable the agriculturists to draw water from the wells which, in turn, will help boosting up production of garden crops as also of wheat, rice, jowar and cotton. The cheaper irrigation, thus available, will not only reduce the cost of cultivation but will lead to diversification of the crop pattern.

Another very important factor which determines the growth of industries is the facility of transport and communications. The situation as regards transport facilities is not very satisfactory. During the early years of this century there were no constructed roads and no line of traffic fit for easy transport. Roads were just earthen tracks unsuitable for any automobile vehicle. Even bullock-cart traffic used to be adversely affected in the rainy season. The government under the then Nizam State never encouraged road building The picture has changed to some extent during the last few years. A few state highways linking the important towns in this district with commercial centres such as Sholapur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Latur, Ahmadnagar. Poona and Nanded have been constructed.

Still the facilities of transport are quite inadequate. The two railway routes are not of much utility to the district as a whole, because they traverse only a part of Ambejogai tahsil. Their usefulness to industry is restricted further by the fact that the approach roads from other towns to the railway stations are not satisfactory and of good quality. Transport of industrial and commercial goods through railways always poses a problem.

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The other factors conditioning industrial development are either absent or unfavourable in the district. They are lack of skilled labour, industrial raw materials and circumstances leading to localisation of industries. The former princely rulers did not evince keen interest in developing the industrial potential. Consequently the district remained industrially backward like the other regions of Marathwada.

The prospects of industrial development in the near future are discussed below.

Extraction of cotton-seed oil which fetches handsome returns is a very prospective industry. A cotton-seed extraction factory can be developed at Bhir or at Parali-Vaijnath. A 60 tons per day cotton-seed processing plant[1] would require an investment of about Rs. 25 lakhs inclusive of preparatory machinery and refinery of matching capacity. In case of a solvent extraction plant, additional cost of cotton-seed preparatory machinery and attendant non-recurring expenditure will be about Rs. 7 lakhs. Thus, the total capital requirement is estimated to be about Rs. 22 lakhs. Such a plant would employ about 70 to 80 persons.

Better quality and higher percentage of oil is obtainable if the seeds are decorticated before the extraction of oil. The linters which are available after delinting of the seed is a valuable raw material for the manufacture of surgical cotton, gun-cotton, high grade paper and certain cellulose products. A composite factory for recovering linters, decorticating seeds for extraction of oil and refining will, therefore, be more economic.

The agricultural resources available in the district can support small industries like cotton spinning, hydrogenation of groundnut oil, *gul* making and power-loom weaving. Small-scale engineering units as ancillary industries may not figure prominently. However, small steel re-rolling mills and workshops for the production of agricultural implements and pumping sets can be established at convenient places like Parali-Vaijnath and Bhir.

Cottage Industries.

Some indigenous cottage industries are a source of livelihood to a considerable section of people of the district. They also keep the cultivators occupied during periods of forced unemployment. The main cottage industries are yarn spinning, hand-loom weaving, blanket weaving, rope and twine making, mat and basket making and making of brass and copper utensils. "Brass industry of Bhir district is well-known for distinctive products like utensils, water bottles and walking-stick handles."[2]

"Handloom weaving is the most important of all the cottage industries and is next only to agriculture in importance and usefulness, as a natural occupation."[3]

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[1]. *Master Plan for Industrialisation of Bombay State*, Department of Industries, Government of Bombay, 1960.

[2]. *Master Plan for Industrialisation of Bombay State*, 1960.

[3]. *Census Report : Hyderabad State*, 1941.

Cottage Industries.

The leather tanning industry is also a promising cottage industry in the district. The requisite raw materials, such as, raw hides, *ghatbori* fruits and *tarad* bark and lime are available in plenty. At present, it is run on traditional lines. Adoption of new techniques, availability of institutional finance and sale through co-operative societies will put the industry on a sound footing.

"Various steps have been taken by government for reviving and improving these (cottage) industries. A central technical institute has been set up to train weavers, dyers and other artisans in up-to-date methods of their crafts."

"Particular attention has been paid by the government to the improvement of the position of handloom weavers and for this purpose they are (a) taught improved methods of production; (b) provided with loans at (i) low rate of interest, and (ii) repayable in easy instalments; (c) supplied with raw materials on credit; (d) kept in touch with the changing tastes and fashions; and finally, helped in finding sales for their products."[1]

Recently small-scale and cottage industries have been receiving encouragement from the government. The department of industries formulated a master plan for industrialisation in 1960. The organised industries are extended the requisite facilities for growth. The cottage industries are given assistance in the form of financial and technical aid, and training facilities, subsidy on production and sale of products through co-operative organisations. Industrial Estates have been established at Parali-Vaijnath. This will definitely facilitate the development of small industrial units. Some more industrial estates are also proposed to be established in the district. That will further encourage the growth of industries.

Development of Commerce.

Institutional finance and the establishment of commercial as well as co-operative banks have a very important bearing on the development of industries, agriculture, trade and business activity of a district. On account of the recent money-lending legislation imposing controls and strict regulations on the business of money-lending, agriculturists and craftsmen find it difficult to get credit facilities from private money-lenders. Being hard pressed by financial difficulties their activities are sometimes handicapped. It has, therefore, become almost imperative to provide them with institutional credit at the right time. Commercial and co-operative banking agencies should be encouraged to establish new branches and expand activities in this district. Co-operative credit is quite suitable to the needs of the farmers and owners of small industries. Hence, expansion and intensification of the co-operative movement should be encouraged. This will give rise to higher productivity of agriculture, and small industrial establishments. The co-operative sale societies will also facilitate the profitable marketing of their produce. A fair degree of progress in this respect has been achieved during the last few years.

[1]. *Census Report: Hyderabad State*, 1941.

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Development of Commerce.

In the interests of agricultural prosperity, the cultivator should be assured fair returns for his produce. He should be protected from the malpractices prevailing in an uncontrolled system of marketing. The need for the formation of organised and controlled markets for agricultural produce was stressed both by the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture (1927-1928) and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The recommendation of the Royal Commission was implemented in the former Hyderabad State by passing the Agricultural Markets Act of 1339 *Fasli* (1930 A.D.). In pursuance of this enactment, the first regulated market in Bhir district was established at Parali-Vaijnath. Subsequently regulated markets were established at Bhir, Ambejogai, Georai, Manjlegaon, Dharur, Kaij and Patoda.

Transport.

The construction and improvement of roads go a long way to improve the economic life of the people. A liberal programme of improvement of existing roads side by side with the construction of new roads and the conversion of country roads into metalled ones becomes an essential part of economic advancement. The conditions regarding roads in this district do not present a very bright picture. There are a few arterial roads and state highways. But the road system is defective because (1) there are no approach roads. (2) the eastern part of the district is ill-served by roads. and (3) roads become unusable in the rainy season.

In these circumstances improvement of existing roads and construction of new ones should be given due priority. The problem of developing approach roads, connecting centres of trade, deserves urgent attention. The eastern part of the district which is not served by good roads should have arterial as well as approach roads. This will add to the economic prosperity of the area.

Population.

In the study of the economic trends of a district it is very important to take note of the broad trends in population growth. The broad trends in population changes and the casual relation ships of the factors governing it are given below.

During the period of 30 years from 1921 to 1951* the population of Bhir district increased by 72.9 per cent. This rather disproportionate growth was due almost exclusively to an extraordinary increase of 35.9 per cent recorded during the decade 1921-31. The Census Report of 1931 did not give any reasons for this increase. The increase might have been a reaction to the heavy decline in population in the preceding decade of 1911-21 because of epidemics and famines. During the two decades of 1931-41 and 1941-51 the rate of population growth in Bhir district approximated to that of the Hyderabad State. During 1941-51 population increased by 13.4 per cent in Bhir district. This increasing rate can also be attributed to immigration into this

*This is based on the account of population trends given in the *Census Report* for *Hyderabad State* 1951.

district from the adjoining areas of Marathwada. The number of such immigrants was found to be 19,339 in the census of 1921, 21,816 in 1931 and 57,931 in 1951. However, the flow of emigration from Bhir to the industrialised areas of western Maharashtra in general and Bombay and Poona cities in particular has been increasing at a progressive rate. It would thus be obvious that, on the whole, Bhir district is now loosing a considerable number by the movement of population. The increase in its total population over the last few years is explained[1] by the fall in the death rate due to increased medical facilities and more health consciousness.

Though, the rate of population growth since 1921 is on an increase, the rate since the turn of this century on the whole is not so. During the last fifty years its population has increased by 63.1 per cent.

Price Trends.

The structure of prices in a changing economy is an indicator of economic growth and hence, it is very important to study the changes in price trends. Such a study gives us an idea of the general economic condition of the people. It is again very important because the price mechanism regulates production and governs the pattern of consumption. The structure of prices of consumer goods is particularly important in judging the standard of living of the people. It is more particularly with the prices of consumers' goods that we are concerned here.

The general trends of prices in an area like a district are always in conformity with the broad trends of prices in the whole country. The price mechanism which is of basic importance in a free economy uniformly works in all the sections of the economy. The price level is a function of a multiplicity of factors, such as, variations in the quantity of money (currency notes plus bank credit), volume of total national production, supply of and demand for consumers' goods, conditions of exports and imports and fiscal as well as physical controls imposed by the government. Any change in any of these factors gives rise to an imbalance in the price level. Furthermore, agricultural commodities, by their very nature, are prone to seasonal variations.

Apart from seasonal and temporary variations there have been marked changes in the purchasing power of the Indian rupee from the beginning of this century. The purchasing power of the rupee has been declining constantly. Prices of all commodities had risen very steeply during World War I and the rise continued till the thirties when the Great Depression set in. The depression which threw the economies of the U. S. A., the U. K., France and Germany out of gears brought about a sudden fall in their price levels. The slump which affected these countries led to a fall in the demand for our agricultural commodities in international markets. Depression in the trade of cotton and vegetable oils affected the Indian economy badly This downward trend continued till 1933 after which prices of all commodities began to rise steadily.

[1]. This is based on the account of population trends given in the *Census Report for Hyderabad State*, 1951.

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Price Trends.

The price trends in the district from 1921 onwards are given below.

The prices[1] of foodgrains and all other agricultural commodities were very high in 1921 due to conditions of scarcity in the district. Conditions improved in the subsequent years. The agriculturists reaped very good returns for their produce. But, cotton, an important crop, had a precipitous fall in price in 1926 and had not recovered from it till the beginning of the next decade. The World-wide Depression caused the slump in cotton prices. The trend of prices[2] of important commodities during the decade is given below:—

(Prices in Rs. per maund of 40 *seers*)

Commodity	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs. as.	Rs. as	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Cotton ..	47 0	39 5	27 9	30 6	29 9	29 11
Wheat ..	9 8	9 7	9 9	10 6	8 6	7 12
Jowar ..	5 8	4 8	4 0	5 1	5 6	3 14
Bajri ..	5 0	4 13	4 13	4 12	4 6	4 6
Rice ..	10 0	9 5	9 13	9 11	8 6	8 9

The decade (1931-40) which followed could be divided into four periods, *viz.*, the Depression (1929-33), the Recovery (1933-37), the Recession (1937-1939) and the War Period from September 1939.

The index numbers of wholesale prices of some important commodities in the former Hyderabad State which could be fairly regarded as representing the price level in the district as well for the period 1931-41 are shown in the following statement[3] (Table No. 3).

TABLE No. 3

(Base year—January 1922)

Commodity	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rice ..	50	50	48	55	54	56	58	57	75	70
Wheat ..	37	37	36	34	33	44	47	41	46	47
Jowar .	43	43	43	54	49	53	51	61	65	55
Bajri ..	45	45	47	57	53	59	55	59	68	57
Gram ..	31	31	34	40	37	48	50	52	54	54
Tur ..	36	34	36	45	43	50	55	51	53	49
Cotton ..	75	72	67	75	74	79	73	70	84	77
Linseed ..	41	43	43	43	46	50	50	48	49	51
Castor-seed	56	58	48	50	54	64	60	59	75	59

1. *Census Report : Hyderabad State*, 1931.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Census Report : Hyderabad State*, 1941.

Price controls : The rising prices compelled the government to institute price control, and to check profiteering and unhealthy speculation. Accordingly the Hyderabad state government established a Price Control Committee for the state and appointed a controller of prices for the district.

An announcement was also made through the press and radio to the effect that "people selling at rates which exceed 5 per cent on the average price prevailing in the last week of August, 1939, in so far as the foodstuffs, ghee, sugar, salt, locally manufactured goods like vegetable oils, matches, cigarettes, etc., are concerned, and 10 per cent on all other articles will be prosecuted under Rule 81 of the Defence of Hyderabad Ordinance".*

The prices took a downward turn from January, 1940, to July, 1940. This was, however, a temporary phase after which prices began to rise steeply. The trend was maintained throughout the War period. The close of the War had very little effect upon the price level. The Korean War boom brought about a further rise in the prices of all commodities in the district.

The following statement gives the average prices of certain commodities in 1952-53, 1955-56, 1959-60 and 1960-61 in the district.

(Prices in rupees per Bengal maund)

Commodity (1)	1952-53 (2)	1955-56 (3)	1959-60 (4)	1960-61 (5)
Rice ..	32·86	14·54	26·83	23·55
Wheat ..	26·26	17·37	24·98	22·79
Jowar ..	12·75	11·31	15·53	14·17
Bajri ..	13·00	12·31	15·23	16·88
Gram ..	22·50	10·14	14·15	15·72
Tur ..	14·00	10·69	16·37	14·00
Gul ..	16·55	10·49	23·63	12·53
Groundnut ..	18·85	14·31	21·37	26·15
Cotton ..	24·00	23·91	32·59	32·93

The lower prices in 1955-56 could mainly be attributed to bumper agricultural season. The high prices of rice wheat, gram and *gul* in 1952-53 might have been due to failure of certain crops in that year.

It is interesting hereto compare the trend in index numbers of food articles in India with those prevailing in Bhir district

*cf. *Census Report* : *Hyderabad State*, 1941.

The following is the statement of such index numbers for the period between 1955 and 1960.

Year	All-India	Bhir District
1955 ..	85	62
1956 ..	99	72
1957 .	107	88
1958 ..	112	89
1959 ..	118	107
1960 ..	120	111

With the continuing rise in the price level the State had to intervene. A number of licensed fair price shops were opened for supplying foodgrains on ration cards. In 1961, there were 41 fair price shops in the district. They are supplied with commodities by the government from their godowns.

The impact of this arrangement is substantial. The fair price shops have helped to hold the price line to some extent. They serve as a sort of buffer. Whenever prices rise either through speculation or through short supply due to bad harvest or otherwise, foodgrains are supplied from the government godowns.

Retail Prices.

As the statistics of retail prices at Bhir are not available, the trend in consumer goods index numbers is given here. For computation of the indices 1951-52 has been taken as the base year.

Year	*Index numbers of consumer goods*
(1)	(2)
1952-53	113
1953-54	91
1954-55	62
1955-56	72
1956-57	88
1957-58	89
1958-59	107
1959-60	111
1960-61	104

The prices of consumer goods were the highest in 1952-53. This could be attributed to the scarcity conditions during the year. The prices were the lowest in 1955. This downward trend in retail prices was in conformity with the fall in agricultural prices all over the country. The fall in prices continued up to May of that year, after which a slightly upward trend set in. This upward trend continued during the subsequent years. Prices of almost all the goods continued to rise even after 1960. The rise has been appreciable in the case of agricultural commodities as well as finished articles. The increasing level of commodity taxation also added to the existing inflationary pressure.

Wage Trends.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in this district. The class of landless labourers is quite a sizeable one. Hence, the study of wage trends is mainly confined to agricultural wages and to earnings of craftsmen.

The level of wages of various categories of labour has undergone fluctuations along with the general level of prices. During the First World War and the period immediately following it there was an increase in the earnings of labourers. The Great Depression of 1930, however, reduced wages very severely. The wage rates appreciated after 1931. The rise continued during the war and the subsequent periods. The wage rates ruled high during the decade 1941-50. Though, the impact of the trade union movement was not directly felt in the rural areas, there were some repercussions on the rural working class. The workers became more conscious of their rights and conditions of service. The effect of this healthy development was that there was an all-round demand for higher wages. The rise in wages was higher for the skilled and semi-skilled classes of workers.

The statistics of wages of various categories of workers are given in Chapter 4 of this Volume.

SECTION II—STANDARD OF LIVING

STANDARD OF LIVING.

In this section of the chapter an attempt is made to describe the standard of living of the various classes of people as reflected in their income and expenditure pattern.

A sample survey was conducted and investigations were made to assess the standard of living of the people in the district. Information about the economic condition of the people and their family budgets was collected by contacting representative households as well as official and non-official agencies in the district.

The account is primarily based on statistical and descriptive information collected by direct contacts with a number of persons during the course of the survey. While on-the-spot observations and general information bear sufficient testimony to the broad outlines presented, no statistical accuracy is contemplated or claimed for the findings of the survey.

Income of a family: The income of a family or a house-hold consists of its earnings from all sources. It includes earnings from

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landed or other types of property, business or occupation. For the sake of analysis a family is taken to comprise three adults and two minors.[1]

Pattern of expenditure.—The pattern of expenditure is a sum total of several social, economic and environmental forces. The social status of the house-hold, the nature of the work in which its members are engaged, their educational status, and most important of all, the income of the house-hold are some of the forces which affect the way in which the house-hold spends on different items of consumption. It will be interesting to study the consumption pattern in relation to these various characteristics.

The different consumers goods and services can be grouped into two broad categories, *viz.*, food group and non-food group. The food group can be broadly divided in about five sub-groups, *viz.*, (i) cereals and pulses, (ii) milk and its products, (iii) edible oils and related products, (iv) vegetables, and (v) others which include sugar, meat, fish, eggs, salt, spices, etc. Similarly the non-food group also can be divided into five sub-groups, *viz.*, (i) clothing, (ii) fuel and light, (iii) education, (iv) rent and medical expenses, and (v) others including expenses on religious rites, entertainment, transport, social obligations, travelling, etc.

For purposes of investigation, the house-hold has been taken to be a unit of sampling. Taking average annual income as the basis of classification, the families in both the sectors are grouped as under:—

Group I.—Families with an annual income of Rs. 3,000 and above.

Group II.—Families with an annual income ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000.

Group III.—Families with an annual income below Rs. 1,000.

Urban Area.
Group I.

This income group is composed of well-to-do families who enjoy a higher level of income. In this group can be included rich land-lords, big cultivators, prosperous businessmen, highly-placed government or non-government officials and persons engaged in liberal professions like doctors, pleaders, heads of big educational and cultural institutions, etc. The monthly average income of a family in this group amounts to about Rs. 320. Of the 80 families surveyed, 14 were found to have an annual income of Rs. 6,000 and over. The purchasing power of this class is substantially higher than that of the remaining two classes. With an increase in income, the percentage expenditure on items of daily consumption like cereals, pulses,

[1] The recognition of a person of the age of 12 years or above as a full adult unit for cereal consumption and person below that age limit as half a unit has now widely been accepted. In this chapter, the unit of membership of a family is computed accordingly on the same basis, a person of the age 12 or above equal to one unit and one below 12 years, being equal to half a unit.

spices, etc., remained more or less constant whereas percentage expenditure on articles of comfort and luxury showed an upward trend.

A small section of population representing this class spends a larger proportion of the expenditure on articles of comfort and luxury.

This group has its own distinct features. Their dwellings are more specious, well-ventilated and in many cases have small gardens in front of them. The house-hold equipment of this class consists of valuable furniture, costly utensils and superior type of clothing. The possession of articles like radio sets, gold and silver ornaments, and vehicles also distinguish this class from the other two classes. The third distinguishing feature of this class is the higher percentage of expenditure on items like milk, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, fruits, education, entertainment, etc. A few families belonging to this class can afford to engage a domestic servant.

Nearly half of the total expenditure is incurred on food. Among food items expenditure on cereals and pulses is the highest and accounts for 38 per cent. of the expenditure on food. Milk and vegetables figure next and account for 21 per cent of the expenditure on food. The expenditure on vegetables amounts to 9 per cent. Most of the family budgets show that their percentage expenditure on items such as sugar, *gul*, tea, fish, eggs and meat has increased with additions to the family incomes.

Clothing is the most important item of expenditure in the non-food group. The standard of clothing differs widely in quantity, fashion, decency and usage. Every family spends about Rs. 350 and above on clothing per year.

Education and rent come next in the order. Each of them accounts for about 12 per cent of the expenditure on the non-food group. Expenditure on entertainment, lighting, medical aid, religious rituals and social obligations is 10 per cent, 6 per cent, 6 per cent, 4 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively.

As pointed out earlier, house-holds in this group have a surplus of income over expenditure. In most cases this surplus is invested in life insurance, National Savings Certificates, shares and units of the Unit Trust of India, etc. A number of well-to-do persons have bank deposits or cash savings. Some families belonging to this group are found to have incurred debts for purposes of business or long-term investment in land, house or machinery.

Half of the families surveyed possess their own houses. Except a few houses built in modern style and architectural design during the last 10 years or so, a majority of houses are built of stones and *pucca* bricks. Most of them are equipped with separate bathrooms and lavatories. Use of electricity is restricted to lighting purposes. Families staying in rented premises have to pay a rent of about Rs. 40 for two rooms and a kitchen. A few houses have small gardens in front of them.

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Urban Area.

Group I.

Most of the houses in this group are well-furnished. The furniture includes chairs, tables, cup-boards, cots and almirahs. The house-hold equipment of these families consists of brass and copper utensils, crockery, stainless steel articles, etc. Some families also possess silver articles. About 60 families reported possession of gold and silver ornaments. Many families possess their own radio sets, gramophones, etc. Nearly half of the families possess garments like *shalus*, *paithanis*, shawls and *jari* articles. Bedding sets consist of mattresses, *chaddars*, rugs, blankets, pillows, carpets, etc. A majority of families keep their own bicycles. A few of them own vehicles like, car, motor-cycle or tonga.

The sample survey reveals that nearly all the families are educated. A majority of members receive both primary and secondary education. The number of men receiving University education is much more than that of women. Education in fine arts has become more popular with some members of this group.

Group II.

The annual income of families in this group varies between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. This group includes persons who represent the traditional middle class. It includes teachers, retailers, mechanics, tailors, small land-owners and the salaried class of the clerical rank. The family in this group consists usually of five members (three adults and two minors). On an average there are one and a half earners in each family. In some families earning dependents are also found.

Of the 150 families surveyed from this group about one-fourth are found to have contracted debts for meeting expenses on sickness, marriages and other exigencies of life. Money-lenders, traders and, in some cases, banks provide them with loans.

Food consumption accounts for about 55 per cent of the total family expenditure of this group. Nearly 56 per cent of the total expenditure on food is incurred on cereals and pulses. Milk and milk products claim about 12 per cent. Next in order are vegetables and oils which account for 11 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

Among non-food items, clothing, rent, education and medical treatment are more important. The percentage of expenditure on clothing is more or less the same as in case of families in group I. Expenses on medicines are 14 per cent. Rent and education account for 10 per cent each.

An average family in this group does not spend much on travel or small excursions whereas cosmetics and entertainment absorb only a small fraction of expenditure.

The families in this group have a small surplus of income over expenditure. This surplus is invested in life insurance, savings certificates, provident fund, etc. Many of these families deposit the amount in postal savings banks. The cumulative time savings deposit scheme has become quite popular in the district.

Some families hold their savings in cash either because it is the most liquid form or because the amounts are too small.

A few families have borrowed money from money-lenders to meet their family expenditure or incidental expenditure on medical treatment, ceremonies and improvement in agriculture. The rate of interest paid by them varies between 9 per cent and 12½ per cent per annum.

These families use brass and copper utensils, German silver utensils and some earthen wares. In respect of furniture, they possess chairs, stools, small tables, cup-boards and cots. A bicycle is a common possession in these families. It provides a cheaper means of transport.

In respect of literacy and education, this class does not lag behind, even though, the standard of literacy differs remarkably as compared to that of group I. All families in this group are quite aware of the growing importance of education. Generally speaking, women are found to lag behind their men folk. Even the number of men who receive college education up to graduation level is modest.

Group III.

This group comprises a vast majority of persons forming the lowest stratum of the urban population. They are petty road-side shopkeepers, hawkers, shoe-makers, washermen, barbers, tin-smiths, carpenters, unskilled or semi-skilled workers, coolies, cooks, cobblers, potters, etc. Their housing conditions, food habits and the way of living differ very much from the other two groups.

The average size of the family consists of six and a half units (four adults and five children). There are generally two earners in each family on whom all the members of the family depend for their livelihood. The average estimated earnings of the 93 families surveyed are Rs. 90 per month.

Nearly 70 per cent of the family expenditure is incurred on food and clothing. Out of this, 61 per cent is on food and 9 per cent on clothing. Cereals and pulses account for about 68 per cent of the expenditure on food. Next in importance are oils and milk. They together account for 20 per cent of the expenditure.

People of this class put on coarse clothes. Their expenditure on medicines, education and entertainment is very insignificant. Poverty often prevents education to even deserving children. Borrowing money for meeting the needs of consumption from money-lenders and businessmen at exorbitant rates of interest ranging up to 25 per cent is a common feature. The rate of interest is higher in case of loans on personal security. However, the amount of such advances does not usually exceed Rs. 500.

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Group III.

The housing condition of the families in this group is far from satisfactory. The houses are not well-ventilated. The general scarcity of potable water is a major handicap faced by some people in many parts of the district. At some places, water has to be brought from a distance of 3.219 to 4.827 km. (2 to 3 miles) and sold at a rate of Rs. 4 for 1818.38 litres (400 gallons) to daily customers.

The families in this group use brass and copper utensils and earthen pots. Tin-drums or wooden buckets are often used for storing water. Their bedding usually consists of one carpet, one *kambli* (blanket of coarse wool) and a *chaddar*. Some house-holds possess a few ornaments which are very often mortgaged with money-lenders. They also possess tools required for carrying out their jobs. Occasionally a family is found to own a bicycle or a bullock cart.

The percentage of literacy is very low in this class. It is more or less restricted to the primary stage only. Obviously, as they are living from hand to mouth, they could not provide educational facilities to their children in the past. However, the situation has improved much recently. The government provides free educational facilities to boys and girls whose family income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum. Education which was denied to them by poverty has now come within their easy reach, and a wide field is opened for them.

Rural Area.

An assessment of the standard of living of the rural population presents several difficulties. First of all, a number of transactions take place in the form of barter and their economic significance cannot be gauged fully. Secondly, persons depending upon agriculture, supplement their income by following other allied occupations, while some families get regular monetary help from their relatives employed in cities. Thirdly, the mode of living of the people in rural areas is affected equally by the type of their occupation as by the size of the income. Fourthly, among agriculturists it is very difficult to decide who is really employed. A large population of agriculturists is under-employed. This gives rise to what is known as 'disguised unemployment'. It signifies an adverse man-land ratio. Lastly, due to ignorance and false beliefs, people do not give reliable information to the field investigators. It is against this background that an analysis of the living conditions of the rural masses has to be made.

An attempt is, however, made to present a broad picture of their living conditions based on the survey of families from rural areas.

Rural-urban differential.—Generally speaking, the food group exhibits a lower weight in the urban pattern than in the rural pattern. This is mainly due to the reduction in proportional expenditure on cereals. A shift of emphasis from cereals to 'other food items' is evident in the urban pattern of consumption.

Similar is the case with the non-food group. Not only actual expenditure but proportional expenditure on these items, too, shows a marked rural-urban difference. The percentage expenditure on non-food items is considered to be an important index of the standard of living of the people. The difference of more than 10 per cent in the proportional expenditure on non-food items in the urban and rural sectors is indicative of the difference in the standards of living of the urban and rural population.

Group I.

This group consists of big or well-to-do farmers who form the upper stratum of the rural society by virtue of their ownership of big tracts of land together with consequent control over labouring classes and their higher income. A survey of 40 families in this group reveals the following.

A typical family of a farmer comprises seven and a half units including six adults and three minors. Both men and women contribute towards the earnings of the family. The total annual income of a family on an average is estimated to be around Rs. 5,000. The main source of income is land. But a few families derive income from other sources like interest on money advanced or investments made and sale of cattle produce or products of small industries. Out of the families surveyed 31 families are found to own their houses. Besides land and houses, most of the families possess a large number of cattle comprising bullocks, buffaloes, cows, etc.

The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group is above Rs. 250 and 51 per cent of it is spent on food items only. Among food items, cereals and pulses account for 35 per cent of the expenditure. The expenditure on milk, vegetables and oils works out at about 17 per cent, 10 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. The remaining 23 per cent is on other items like spices, prepared food varieties, etc.

Among non-food items clothing claims about 30 per cent of the expenditure. Next in order, are education, medicines and rent which account for 21 per cent, 13 per cent and 12 per cent of the expenditure, respectively. Other items of expenditure in this group are entertainment, religious and social obligations and miscellaneous items. Expenses on transport are modest probably because these people own their vehicles like *dhamani*, tonga, bicycle or cart which is considered to be a matter of prestige for a well-to-do villager.

The house-hold equipment includes brass and copper utensils. A few families possess even stainless steel and silver articles. Some families possess costly clothes like *paithani*, *shalu*, *shela* and *jari* turban. Gold and silver ornaments like *angathi* (ring), *putali* (neck-lace), *patalya* (bangles), *toda*, *kamarpatta*, *bugadya*, *nath* (nose-ring), etc., are commonly used. This is regarded as a matter of affluence among rural people. Furniture comprises one or two chairs, a table, one or two wooden cup-boards, one *chauranga* (a small square stool) and the like. Agricultural

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Group I.

implements like ploughs, seed drills, harrows, axes, spades, sickles, etc., are very common in almost all house-holds. Many of them own bullock carts.

This class of people is found to be fully aware of the importance of education. Nearly 70 per cent of the people are literate.

These families are able to set aside a part of their income as savings. On an average a family can save more than 50 rupees a month. These savings are held in cash or invested in insurance policies or savings certificates. In many cases, investment is made in land improvement. This group also includes money-lenders who advance loans to petty tenant cultivators or agricultural labourers. No doubt, even in this group of well-to-do families there are some borrowers. But these borrowings are not for meeting daily expenses on consumption but for purposes of production. Money-lenders, relatives, friends or co-operative institutions, usually supply the bulk of loans. The rate of interest varies from 6½ per cent to 12½ per cent per annum.

Group II.

This group consists of medium cultivators and a few tenant cultivators whose family income ranges between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 per annum. The cultivators in this class are found to hold about 4.047 to 6.070 hectares (10 to 15 acres) of land. The family comprises six units including four adults and an equal number of children. The number of earning members in this class is larger than that of group I. The survey reveals that women and children form more than 30 per cent of earning population. There are many earning dependents. The annual income of a family from all sources amounts to between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 per year. The annual expenditure of a family in this group ranges between Rs. 1.500 and Rs. 2,000. Out of 70 families that were surveyed from this group 50 families had their own houses.

About 56 per cent of the expenditure of the families in this group is on food and other items of consumption. The remaining 44 per cent is on clothing, education, lighting, entertainment, medicines, rent, etc. Among the food items, a major part of the total expenses are on foodgrains. Next to foodgrains come milk and vegetables which account for more than 15 per cent of the expenditure on food. In many cases both milk and vegetables are house-hold products and hence their value has to be calculated at local rates. The quantity of milk consumed is much less than nutritional standards.* The rural population is under-nourished in respect of milk and the related products. However, the position in urban areas also is not more satisfactory in this respect. Similar is the case with regard to oils, sugar and other items. The estimated consumption of sugar, oil and other items is far below the requisite standard.

*Nutritional experts consider that for a balanced diet an adult should consume about 8 litres (18lbs.) of milk per month.

In non-food group the major items are clothing, education and medicines, claiming 36 per cent, 12 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, of the expenditure on this group. Annual expenses on miscellaneous items such as cosmetics and entertainment are about 15 per cent. Expenditure incurred on items like excursions or pleasure trips is practically nil.

The house-hold equipment consists of brass, copper and earthen utensils. A bedding set comprises blankets, *chaddars* and a pair of mattresses. Most of the families possess a small quantity of old fashioned ornaments of gold and silver like *putali*, *patli* bangles, *nath*, *toda*, etc. Very few families possess valuable items of furniture. A small table, one or two chairs, a small cup-board and a pair of stools are all that they possess. But almost every family possesses agricultural implements like ploughs, sickles, axes, harrows, etc. In addition to this almost all agricultural families own a pair of bullocks, one or two cows or buffaloes or some goats. Bicycles and carts are common vehicles found in many house-holds

Out of 70 families surveyed, only 25 families reported their savings ; ten families invested their amounts in life insurance policies, national savings certificates, etc.; the remaining families either lent their money to the needy cultivators or invested it in deposits. On the other hand, there are families who borrow money from others. These borrowings are meant for meeting expenditure on cultivation, marriages, deaths, etc.

The percentage of literacy in this group is less than that in Group I. About 55 per cent from this group are literate. Most of them receive only primary education and only about 15 per cent reach the stage of secondary education.

Group III.

Poor tenant cultivators, agricultural labourers, village artisans and government servants of the lowest cadre constitute this group. The agricultural labourers can be further classified in four classes.—(i) partly cultivators and partly labourers, (ii) fully labourers, (iii) attached labourers, and (iv) casual labourers. Of these the last two live a hand to mouth existence.* The position of labour attached to land is slightly better.

As per the findings of the survey the average annual income of a family in this group is estimated to be about Rs. 750, while the average expenditure is Rs. 740 per year. A great number of families in this group are found to be indebted. Due to extreme poverty, these families have nothing to offer as security against their borrowings. Hence, the door of institutions like co-operative banks is practically closed to them. The new system of crop finance which is being introduced in many parts of Maharashtra would lessen the gravity of the problem of rural credit, particularly with reference to the less privileged classes of farmers.

*In Maharashtra State, according to the National Sample Survey Enquiry Report their annual house-hold income is estimated to be about Rs. 367.

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Food and clothing together account for about 78 per cent of the total expenditure. A family is required to spend 64 per cent on food and 14 per cent on clothing. From the food group, cereals and pulses account for 56 per cent, oils, vegetables and milk, each for 9 per cent and the rest is spent on other items entering that group.

In the non-food group, about 42 per cent of the amount is spent only on clothing. Poverty does not allow these people to spend sufficiently on medicines, entertainment and religious rituals. Entertainment accounts for about a rupee per month.

The housing conditions of these people are very unsatisfactory. A thatched hut of straw or bamboo or of inferior type of tin, very often exposed to the sun and rain, serves as shelter. Out of 93 families surveyed, 76 families have their own shelter. Some families are found to own small strips of land, often of inferior type, which provide some source of livelihood to them when monsoons are not unfavourable.

The house-hold equipment comprises some brass and copper utensils, many aluminium utensils, earthen pots, etc. Their bedding comprises *kamblis*, sacks and a pair of *chaddars*. They possess inferior type of agricultural implements. A few families possess goats and cows. Maintenance of a pair of bullocks is beyond their reach.

Only a few families can save a little. Many of them have to borrow to meet their needs. The loans taken by them range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. Many times, these loans are in the form of temporary credit allowed by the grocers on the strength of personal security.

Taking the group as a whole, the percentage of literacy is very low. But if the group is divided in sub-groups or sections like village artisans, state servants, agricultural labourers, etc., then the number of literates in some of these sections is found to be somewhat fair. Very few seem to have received secondary education. However educational facilities have increased considerably in recent years. The government provides free education to boys and girls whose family income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum. This has been a boon to boys in this class who have now wide opportunities.

From the data available and analysed so far, a fair picture of the standard of living enjoyed by the people emerges. The rural population can be said to be better off now than what it was a few years before. The standard they enjoy and the trend in their living conditions seem to be in conformity with the general trends that are visible in the country.

CHAPTER 10 — GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PRIOR TO 1949 THE DISTRICT OF BHIR WAS COMPOSED OF two sub-divisions. It had six tahsils with 961 villages excepting the *jagir* villages. In September 1949, 82 *jagir* villages were merged in the district. Subsequently in 1950, 21 enclave villages in the district were exchanged for 22 villages of the then state of Bombay. In 1950, the district was reconstituted into six tahsils and one mahal. The six tahsils were Bhir, Ashti, Manjlegaon, Ambejogai, Georai and Kaij, Kaij tahsil being formed by transferring some villages from Ambejogai, Bhir and Manjlegaon tahsils. Patoda tahsil was turned into a mahal. The realignment of the boundaries of all tahsils was again effected in 1949 and 1950 due to the abolition of *jagirs* and exchange of enclave villages between the districts of Bhir and Ahmadnagar. The district now covers an area of (4,216.9 sq. miles) 10,921.771 km.[2] and according to the census of 1961, has a population of 1,001,466. The sub-division-wise break-up of the district is as under:—

Name of the sub-division	Area in *square kilometres	Population as per 1961 census
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bhir sub-division:		
1. Bhir tahsil	(582·4) 1508·4160	159,622
2. Patoda mahal	(510·1) 1321·1590	90,849
3. Ashti tahsil	(581·1) 1505·0490	108,123
4. Georai tahsil	(618·2) 1601·1380	135,519
Total	(2291·8) 5935·7620	494,113
Ambejogai sub-division:		
1. Manjlegaon tahsil	(594·6) 1540·0140	143,487
2. Ambejogai tahsil	(638·7) 1654·2330	199,535
3. Kaij tahsil	(691·8) 1791·7620	164,331
Total	(1925·1) 4986·0090	507,353
Grand Total	(4216·9)10921·7710	1,001,466

*Figures in brackets indicate area in square miles.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

The jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Aurangabad division, extends over the district of Bhir along with the districts of Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad. The Divisional Commissioner is the chief controlling authority for his division. He has to inspect in detail at least two collectorates in a year. Simultaneously he has to inspect the district treasuries with a view to observing in particular whether the provisions of rules, circulars, standing orders of the finance department and the accountant general are properly followed. He has to verify the balance of cash, stamps, valuables, etc. He has also to inspect at least 20 per cent of the district municipalities and at least one village panchayat in each district.

Among certain major powers exercised by the Divisional Commissioner, the following may be mentioned:

The powers of the state government are delegated to the Divisional Commissioner under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Rules, 1951, to revise the limits of the sub-divisions of the district. He is authorised to sanction reduction of assessment, subject to the minimum of Rs. 1,000, consequent upon the reclassification of agricultural lands. It is the Divisional Commissioner who has to fix priority for famine relief works. He is empowered to write off *tagai* and other advances up to a limit of Rs. 3,000 in each case and irrecoverable dues up to a sum of Rs. 1,500 in the decrees passed in favour of the Government. He is also held responsible for the maintenance of peace within his jurisdiction.

It is mainly for the Divisional Commissioner to co-ordinate the work of the regional heads in the division. The matters of general administration which require co-operation between the chief executive officers of the Zilla Parishads and the collectors are decided by the Divisional Commissioner. The Divisional Commissioner has by careful vigilance to avoid development of unsavoury relationship between the elected members of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and officials posted under them. It is for the Divisional Commissioner to accelerate the tempo of development work and obtain and release larger funds for actual work effecting economies wherever possible. The Divisional Commissioner is authorised to check any extravagance in the Zilla Parishad administration. The chief executive officers are responsible to the Divisional Commissioner in the matters of the Zilla Parishad in general. Chief executive officers who are the appointing authorities and who have complete administrative control over the matters of the district services have to seek guidance from the Divisional Commissioner concerned whenever difficulties arise in those respects.

COLLECTOR.

The collector though responsible to the Divisional Commissioner has actually to run the district administration and is not only the head of the revenue department but is expected to supervise the working of other departments so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned.

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COLLECTOR.

Revenue : The collector is the custodian of government property in land (including trees and water) wherever situated, and at the same time is the guardian of the interests of public in land, so far as the interests of government in land are alienated to them. All the land, wherever situated, whether used for agricultural or other purposes, is liable to payment of land revenue, except when it is expressly exempted by a special contract.[1] Land revenue is of three kinds : (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment, and (3) miscellaneous. The collector is responsible for (i) assessment, (ii) collection, and (iii) accounting of all such land revenues. The assessment is fixed on the lands in proportion to the productivity of lands considering their soil classification and valuation. The assessment is revised every thirty years. A revision of assessment is carried out by the settlement department. Before a revision is made, the collector is expected to review the settlement reports. The assessment is usually guaranteed against the increase for a period of thirty years. The government, however, grant suspensions and remissions as a matter of grace on the report of the collector.[2] As regards non-agricultural assessment, Sec. 50 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1317 *Fasli* provides for alteration of agricultural assessment into non-agricultural assessment, and *vice versa*. It is to be done by the collector in accordance with the provisions under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, and Land Revenue Rules of 1951. Miscellaneous land revenue is to be fixed when the government land is temporarily leased. The collector fixes the land revenue on such lands according to the circumstances of each case. Miscellaneous land revenue is also realised through the sale of earth, stones, fruits of trees, etc., in government land.

It is the responsibility of the collector to see that the revenue dues are recovered punctually and with the minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for.

Statistics of land revenue collections : The following figures give the land revenue collections in Bhir district for the year 1963-64 :—

	No. of villages	Rs.
Khalsa	1,043	
Inam	..	
Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural assessment and other dues.		22,73,464·39
Remissions		21,773·55
Suspensions		..
Collections..		22,51,041·81
Unauthorised balance		649·03

[1] *Vide* Section 50 of Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1317 *Fasli*.

[2] *Vide* Rule 42 read with Rule 45 of Hyderabad Land Revenue Rules, 1951.

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COLLECTOR.

The collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts, such as the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879), made applicable to the district in 1961, the Indian Stamps Act (II of 1899), the Indian Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act (I of 1923), and the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). There are also other revenue Acts which contain a provision that dues under them are recoverable as arrears of land revenue, and the collector has to undertake the recovery of such dues whenever called for.

With regard to the administration of the Forests Act, the ultimate responsibility lies with the collector, and the divisional forest officer is his assistant for the purpose of that administration, except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

As regards the Prohibition Act, the collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from the permit-holders. The collector is the chairman of the prohibition committee of the district. In fact, he is the agency through which the Director of Excise and Prohibition implements the policy of the department.

The administration of Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (XIX of 1950) in its proper spirit rests with the collector. He is also an appellate authority in respect of some sections and revisional authority in general, under various sections of the said Act.

Under the *bhoodan* movement scheme, land measuring about 100.266 hectares (247 acres and 30½ *gunthas*) has been donated in the district, of which 89.804 hectares (221 acres and 36½ *gunthas*) has been distributed to the landless deserving persons, the remaining land having been reported to be unfit for cultivation.

Atiyat and Inam: The erstwhile government of Hyderabad had granted *inam* lands free of land revenue, making the rights in the lands not transferable. There were two kinds of *inam* lands, *viz*., service conditional and *madad-mash*.

The former were granted for the performance and upkeep of religious institutions like temples, mosques, *dargahs*, etc., while the latter were sanctioned as personal *inams*.

These *inams* were abolished and vested in government on July 20, 1955 (the date of enforcement of the Hyderabad Abolition of Inam and Cash Grants Act, 1954). About 17,446.823 hectares (43,112 acres) of land were vested in government under the said Act. All preliminary enquiries have been completed and the occupancy rights of these lands have been conferred upon the *inamdars*, *kabiz-e-kadim*, permanent tenants and tenants who were in possession of land on July 20, 1955.

Inam lands sanctioned for community service were conferred on the occupants who were in possession on the date of enforcement of the Amendment Act of 1959 (July 1, 1960). The cash

grants sanctioned by the erstwhile government of Hyderabad for the performance of religious services still continue subject to the conditions of service.

The cash grants granted as *madad-mash* mentioned below were discontinued under the Hyderabad Cash Grants Act, 1952:

Part A

Rusum payable—

1. *Sardeshmukh.*
2. *Sardeshpande.*
3. *Deshmukh.*
4. *Deshpande.*
5. *Dastbandars.*

Part B

Mansab Maweza—

1. *Jagir* including *jagir* pensions.
2. *Karza.*
3. *Arazi.*
4. *Saria.*
5. *Abkari.*
6. *Aslana kutub.*
7. *Inuliazi.*
8. *Nazaramahawers.*
9. *Mahawart walazahi* issued in lieu of *jagirs.*

Part C

Ordinary *mansaba, riayatkhas* and *mutfarriq mahawars, mash youmia, mamuls, saliyana, mukhasas* and *agrahars, mahawarts, walajahi* other than those issued in lieu of *jagir tahrirs, shirastedari*, and *nigari.*

Cash grants specified in part A were discontinued from July 3, 1952 and cash grants specified in parts B and C were discontinued from 1st July, 1954 under the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952 and the amended Act of 1960.

Compensation to the cash grants holders: The cash grants holders are to get compensation for the cash grants which were abolished under the Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952. According to the rules mentioned in the notification the holders of cash grants indicated in part A are entitled to get four times the annual grant and those mentioned in parts B and C are entitled to get six times the annual grant. Claims have been invited from the holders of cash grants. There are 1,010 such grants in the district. The award for compensation would be passed after the claims are received. Under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954, the *patwari watan* is also abolished. Compensation is being paid to the *watandars* under the said Act. Enquiries in *watan* cases are in progress. Out of 825 claims, 731 awards amounting to Rs. 6,87,787.24 were passed by the end of July 1964.

Similarly, under the Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958, which is in force in this district from February 1962, the claims have been invited and compensation is to be paid to the *watandars* or inferior village servants. They are entitled to get seven times the annual pay which they were drawing prior to the appointment of *kotwals*.

Grant of tagai loans: The Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1884) regulate the grant of loans to agriculturists at cheap rates for financing their operations. The collector estimates the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of government. In the event of bad season, he makes further demands for as much amount as can be usefully loaned to the agriculturists for the purpose of tiding over the scarcity. He arranges for the proper distribution of the amount placed at his disposal, and makes the recoveries at the proper time.

The collector is the court of wards for the estates taken over under the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act. He appoints a manager to superintend these estates.

Accounts.—The collector is in charge of the treasury and is personally responsible to government for its general administration, for the correctness of the treasury returns and for the safe custody of the valuables which it contains. Bhir, being a banking treasury, there is no cash business conducted by the district treasury.

Daily routine work of the treasury is looked after by the treasury officer who is subordinate to the collector. The collector supervises the transactions done by the district treasury and is (with the treasury officer) responsible to the Senior Deputy Accountant-General, Maharashtra (Nagpur), so far as the accounts matters are concerned.

Magisterial. -The collector's duties as the district magistrate are mostly executive. He is the head of all executive and sub-divisional magistrates in the district. As a district magistrate, he has the following powers:—

1. to hear revisions from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or good behaviour (Section 406 of Cr. P. C.);
2. to call for records from any subordinate executive magistrate (Section 435, Cr. P. C.);
3. to issue commission for examination of witness (Sections 503 and 506, Cr. P. C.):
4. to hear appeals from or revise orders passed by subordinate executive magistrates under Section 514.

Under authorisation by the state government, the district magistrate may invest any magistrate subordinate to him with:

1. power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 143),
2. power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144), and
3. power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Besides having control over the police in the district, the district magistrate has extensive powers under the Cr. P. C., the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order.

In his executive capacity, the district magistrate is responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act (II of 1878), the Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), the Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the Poisons Act (I of 1904). He also supervises the general administration of these Acts.

Under the Foreigners Act, the district magistrate looks after the proper implementation of various instructions received from government in respect of grant of visa, passports, etc.

Under the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual, the district magistrate has to report, in the case of prisoners confined to his jurisdiction, regarding their requests for grant of furlough and parole. He has also to supervise the general administration and working of sub-jails and the district jail.

District Registrar.—As a district registrar the collector controls the administration of the registration department in the district.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board.—The collector is the president of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board in an honorary capacity. The main function of the board in the district is the collection of funds by way of sale of tickets on hostel days and sale of flags on the occasion of the flag day. These funds are utilised by the board for the welfare of the *ex*-servicemen and their families.

Collector's office.—The collector's office at Bhir is divided into many branches. The personal assistant to collector (now designated as the resident deputy collector) supervises the work of all the branches except the treasury. He is also the additional district magistrate.

The deputy *chitnis* branch which is under the direct supervision of the additional district magistrate deals with the issue of the necessary arms licences, licences for possession of explosives, for cinema houses, for tea shops, etc. It also deals with matters connected with the maintenance of law and order. The general branch which is under the supervision of the head clerk (in the grade of tahsildar) deals with municipalities and village panchayats, excise recovery, execution of civil court decrees, court of wards, displaced persons and evacuee property, holding of co-ordination meetings, natural calamities, general elections as well as elections of the village panchayats and the local bodies, appeals, district soldiers', sailors' and airmens' board's record, etc. The revenue branch under the revenue assistant (in the grade of a tahsildar) deals with matters like land revenue, land grants, *tagai*, establishment, recovery of government dues, forest matters, *jamabandi* and accounts. The treasury branch is in charge of the treasury officer.

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The land reforms branch is in charge of the deputy collector, and deals with matters relating to the tenancy and tenures. Inam abolition branch deals with matters relating to the Inam Abolition Act and is placed in charge of a deputy collector for abolition of inams. The tahsildar, small savings, is in charge of the small savings branch. *Sales tax recovery branch* is in charge of the sales tax recovery tahsildar.

Quasi-judicial functions in revenue matters.—Among the *quasi*-judicial functions of the collector on the revenue side, apart from hearing appeals against the orders passed by the deputy collectors under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, he is empowered to decide the cases under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956; the Atiyat Enquiries Act, etc., against the orders passed by the presidents and the atiyat deputy collector, respectively.

Under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (Bombay Act II of 1906), the collector is empowered to revise mamlatdars' procedure under Section 23 of the Act. He may call for and examine the record of any suit under this Act. He can also delegate the powers conferred on him by this section to any deputy collector subordinate to him.

As regards the execution of civil court decrees, the civil court forwards to the collector the decrees for execution. These decrees pertain to the possession of land. The collector has to send such cases to the district inspector of land records for measurement after which action is taken as per the decrees issued. The collector is the authority who has to start land acquisition proceedings. The authority to pass the award is now delegated to deputy collectors and special land acquisition officers concerned.

PRANT OFFICERS.

The district is divided into two *prants* or sub-divisions with their headquarters at Bhir and Ambejogai. Each sub-division is in charge of a deputy collector. One additional deputy collector looks after the work concerning land reforms in the district who hears appeals filed against the orders of the tahsildars, and those of naib-tahsildars (mahalkaris). The prant officers form the connecting link between the tahsildar and naib-tahsildar and the collector. A prant officer exercises powers of the collector delegated to him by government under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli* and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.

The functions of the deputy collectors are as under:—

Revenue.—1. inspection and supervision of the work of the tahsildars, circle inspectors and village officers including the inspection of tahsil offices.

2. appointments, transfers, etc., of stipendiary officers.

3. conducting of annual *jamabandi* of the tahsils except for those where the *jamabandi* is to be conducted by the collector.

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4. safeguarding the government interests in land by regular inspection dealing with encroachments, breaches of the conditions on which land is held on restricted tenure, etc.

5. levy of non-agricultural assessment and passing orders for recovery of land revenue arrears by attaching immovable properties and its auction[1].

6. hearing of appeals against the decisions of the tahsildars, naib-tahsildars under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 and the disposal of original tenancy cases under section 47 of the said Act.

7. crop and boundary marks inspection and the checking of *annewari* (estimates of crop yields for the purpose of suspensions and remission) of revenue and the record of rights.

8. supervision over the realisation of government revenues.

9. settling the issues concerning succession of *watans*.

10. hearing and settling of cases regarding rent control and regarding land acquisition matters, and matters connected with ceiling on holdings.

Magisterial.—The prant officer is the sub-divisional magistrate for his jurisdiction and as such he exercises the powers specified in part IV of schedule III of Cr. P. C. These include the ordinary powers of a tahsil magistrate and also the power to ensure security, and to maintain peace (107), power to take security for good behaviour (under Sections 108, 109, 110), power to pass orders to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144). power to hold inquests (174), etc. The sub-divisional magistrate, when empowered by the state government has also the power to call for and forward to the district magistrate records and proceedings of subordinate executive magistrates.

The sub-divisional magistrate has to attend the cases under Section 145, of the Cr. P. C. as well as externment proceedings under the provisions of the Bombay Police Act, 1951. Under the Arms Act, 1959. the sub-divisional magistrate is empowered to issue licences for armament required for crop protection, and renewal of arms licences.

Other duties of the deputy collector are as under :—

1. to keep the collector informed about the law and order in his respective sub-division ;
2. to look after the forests settlement work ; and
3. the grant of *tagai* loans, etc.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

The tahsildar is the executive officer in charge of a tahsil and the naib-tahsildar has executive charge of a mahal. There is a sub-treasury in every tahsil or mahal except at those places where

[1] Section 124 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli*.

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the state bank functions as treasury. In Bhir district the state bank has branches at Bhir, Ambejogai and Manjlegaon which perform the treasury work. Practically there is no difference between the functions and duties of a tahsildar and those of a naib-tahsildar. The staff in each tahsil or mahal is composed of two or three *awal karkuns*, 8 to 10 clerks, 40 *talathis* and 3 to 4 circle inspectors. The tahsildar and naib-tahsildar are entrusted with the performance of following functions :—

1. *Revenue* : The tahsildar is required to report on almost all revenue matters to the prant officer and the collector to enable them to take their decisions and to execute the orders passed by the collector and the deputy collector.

In regard to the annual demand and collection of land revenue he has to keep ready all village and tahsil forms, *i.e.*, *jamabandi* and other statements which are necessary for conducting the annual *jamabandi* of the tahsil by collector or the deputy collector. The annual *jamabandi* is an audit of previous year's accounts of the land revenue along with the checking of the current year's account. The demand for agricultural revenue is to be settled and. there are remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon the demand fixed in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewaris*. The tahsildar is the most intimately concerned officer for determination of the amount of the remissions and suspensions. The amount of non-agricultural assessment and fluctuating land revenue (such as that arising from the sale of trees, stone or sand, etc.) is added to the demand of fixed land revenue.

The work of collection of land revenue is also the responsibility of the tahsildar. He has to issue notices under Section 118 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli*, imposing the cost of such notices on the defaulters for recovery, destrain and sale the defaulter's moveable property under Section 119 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli* and issue notices of forfeiture of the land. He has, however, to obtain the prior sanction of the deputy collector or the collector before the actual forfeiture of the land under Section 124 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli*.

In addition to the collection of land revenue, he has to effect recoveries of *tagai* loans, *pot-hissa* measurement fees, boundary marks advances and irrigation cess, the dues of other departments like sales tax, income tax, etc., whenever the members of the public fail to pay such dues to various departments. as an arrear of land revenue from the defaulters at the request of the concerned department. It is also his duty to see that there is no breach of any of the conditions under which *inams* are held and has to bring any such violation to the notice of the collector through the concerned deputy collector.

He has to make enquiries and get ready the material on which the prant officer has to pass his orders under Dastural-Amal-Debi

and Watan Act. He can himself pass orders as to the appointment, remuneration, period of service, suspension and fining of the inferior village servants, the grant of leave to them and alike.

Tagai : Applications for grant of *tagai* are generally received by the tahsildar who has to instruct the circle inspector to make enquiries, to see the sites for the improvement of which *tagai* loan is sought, to ascertain whether the security offered is sufficient, to determine the reasonable instalments for repayment, etc. He can himself grant *tagai* up to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act, respectively. In other cases, he has to obtain orders from the prant officer or the collector, as the case may be.

The tahsildar's duties with regard to *tagai* do not end with its payment to the loanees, but he has to see that the *tagai* is properly utilised, inspect the work undertaken with it, control the payment and make recoveries from the defaulters.

The tahsildar is primarily responsible for the administration of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act within his jurisdiction.

Quasi-judicial: The *quasi-judicial* duties which the tahsildar performs include the inquiries and orders under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (II of 1906), execution of civil court decrees and decision in the disputed cases in connection with the record of rights in each village.

Magisterial: Every tahsildar is *ex-officio* tahsil magistrate of his tahsil. As tahsil magistrate, he has the following powers under the Cr. P. C. :—

1. to disperse any unlawful assembly (Section 127);
2. to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly (Section 128) :
3. to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly (Section 130);
4. to apply to district magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness (Section 506);
5. to make order as to the disposal of property regarding which an offence is committed (Section 517);
6. to recover penalty on forfeited bond (Section 514) and to require fresh security (Section 514-A); and
7. to sell property of a suspected character (Section 525).

If authorised by the state government or the district magistrate, a tahsil magistrate may exercise the following among other powers :—

1. to pass orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisance (Section 143) :
2. to issue orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144); and
3. to hold inquests (Section 174).

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The tahsildar is also in charge of the management of sub-jail. He has to keep the district magistrate and the sub-divisional magistrate informed of all the criminal activities in his charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order in his charge. In case of serious disturbance of the public peace, the tahsildar carries great responsibility. As an executive magistrate, on the spot, he has to issue orders and be in charge of the situation till his superiors arrive.

Treasury and accounts: The tahsildar or naib-tahsildar is in charge of tahsil or mahal treasury which is called a sub-treasury in relation to the district treasury. They work as sub-treasury officers in charge of the sub-treasury.

All moneys due to government, such as, land revenue, taxes recoverable from public, as well as cash remittances received from Post and Telegraph Department, deposits of all kinds, *i.e.*, revenue deposit, civil court deposit, endowment deposit, etc., are accepted into the sub-treasury of the respective tahsils. Payments are also made from sub-treasuries to the concerned parties on production of bills by the departmental officers which bear pay order of the district treasury officer or on production of cheques issued by the administrators.

The sub-treasury officer makes certain payments directly at sub-treasury to the departmental officers wherever they are allowed to do so.

Being an *ex*-officio sub-treasury officer, the *awal karkun* (treasury) signs all challans irrespective of the amount and looks after the work of the sub-treasury.

Each sub-treasury is also a local depot for stamps : general court fees stamps, postal stamps, etc., of all denominations, and store of opium for sale to permit holders.

Out of six sub-treasuries in the district all are non-banking treasuries except those at Bhir, Ambejogai and Manjlegaon where the cash business is conducted by the branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad.

No currency chest is opened in any non-banking treasury in the district. As such, surplus balances over and above the normal balances are remitted to the State Bank of Hyderabad at Bhir. As no remittance facilities are available, no drafts or cheques are honoured or issued by the sub-treasuries.

The sub-treasury officer verifies the cash balance as well as stock of stamps and opium in the sub-treasury, on 25th of each month except in February and March. In February and March it is verified on 23rd and 31st of the months, respectively. He has also to send the half-yearly verification certificate of stamps to the treasury officer.

Sub-treasuries are annually inspected by the collector or by the deputy collector under whose jurisdiction they are located.

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Other administrative duties : The tahsildar is the central figure in the administration in his tahsil. He is responsible to the collector and the prant officer, whom he must obey and keep them constantly informed of all political happenings, outbreaks of epidemics and other important matters. He must help and guide the officers of all departments at the tahsil level in the execution of their respective duties. The tahsildar is also responsible for the cattle census which comes under the purview of the agriculture department. He has to take prompt action for the control of epidemics and to render assistance in preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

Though the tahsildar is not expected to work directly for local self-governing bodies, he is usually the principal source of the collector's information about them. He is responsible for the administration of his tahsil just as the collector is responsible for the administration of the district.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

In order to exercise proper supervision over the village officers and village servants and to make various enquiries, the tahsildar is assisted by the circle inspectors (in the grade of a clerk) who have about 40 to 50 villages in their charge. They form a link between the tahsildar and the village servants. Their duties are as under :—

1. Inspection on the spot of—
   (1) village crops, area and *annewari*,
   (2) boundaries and boundary marks,
   (3) all fallow lands deserving one year's remissions,
   (4) all grazing lands,
   (5) all government and public lands and encroachments thereon,
   (6) irrigation sources under the control of Revenue and Forest Departments,
   (7) *tagai* works.

2. Preparation of statements for damaged crops.

3. Preliminary auction in respect of auctionable items, such as fruits, trees, fish in tanks, tank-bed, lands, etc.

4. Sub-division of lands and demarcation of lands on request.

5. Helping village officers in the collection of land revenue and the arrears.

6. Maintenance of record of rights and inspection of mutation entries at least once a month in each village and certification of mutation entries.

7. General guidance to and supervision of work of the village officers in his circle.

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8. Preparation of agricultural statistics and other returns, cattle census, water-supply, etc.

9. Supervision over the village officers in the preparation and maintenance of the record of rights, the mutation register and tenancy register.

10. Such other miscellaneous work as the tahsildar may from time to time entrust to them, *e.g.*, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from the public.

PATIL (VILLAGE HEADMAN)

The *Patil* is the principal official in a village. The duties of *patil* fall under the following heads:—

(i) Revenue, (ii) *Quasi*-judicial, and (iii) Administrative.

His Revenue duties are as under :—

1. to assist the *talathi*, now called the assistant *gram sevak*, in collecting the dues, due to government from the defaulters;

2. to safeguard the government property (which includes lands, trees, etc.) and prevent encroachments upon it;

3. to execute the orders received from the higher officers in connection with the recovery of land revenue and other matters;

4. to assist the assistant *gram sevak* in maintaining the village record and village accounts. He is also expected to submit the prescribed periodical returns promptly to the tahsil officials; and

5. to supply the required information called for by the higher authorities urgently.

The *watans* of revenue (*mali*) *patils* have been abolished from January 1, 1963. The assistant *gram sevak* (*talathi*), now under Zilla Parishad, functions in the place of revenue *patils*. Though the *watans* of police *patils* stand abolished, stipendiary police *patils* have been appointed. The police *patil* was formerly responsible for the maintenance of the birth and death register. Now this work is entrusted to the secretary of the respective village panchayat. The police *patil* is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in the village. He has to perform various duties which have been imposed upon him by the Bombay Village Police Act. He is also expected to assist the police in investigating the crimes. He is subordinate to the police sub-inspector of the area concerned. Inferior village servants (*kotwals*) are supposed to assist the police *patils*. He has to take utmost care and caution against robbery, breach of peace and acts injurious to the public and village community.

It is his duty to furnish the tahsil executive magistrate any return or information called for by him and to keep him constantly informed of the happenings in villages in his charge. He obeys and executes all orders and warrants issued to him and prevents criminal offences within the limits of his village and

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detects and brings offenders to court for trial with the help of police. If the crime is committed within the limits of the village and the criminal escapes or absconds, he has to report to the police officer in charge immediately. He has to proceed to investigate the matter and obtain all procurable evidence and forward it to the police officer concerned.

As regards the administrative duties of the *patils*, he is expected to look after the sanitation and public health of the village. He has to report promptly the outbreak of any epidemic diseases in the village to the concerned tahsil officers. He is also to render every possible assistance to travellers.

All the *patils* were hereditary officers holding *watan* lands and having hereditary rights of service. The *watans* of revenue *patils* have been abolished by government from January 1, 1963, and they have been replaced by the stipendiary police *patils*.

TALATHI. (ASSISTANT GRAM SEVAK)

Consequent upon the enforcement of the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954, the system of hereditary appointment of *patwaris* prevailing in Marathwada area was abolished from 1st July, 1960, and the stipendiary *talathis* (assistant *gram sevaks*) were appointed in their places. In this district, one *talathi* is appointed for a group of villages having a land revenue of about Rs. 10,000. If the villages are small, 5 to 6 villages are included in a *saza* (a group of villages formed for the purpose of appointment of a *talathi* is called a *saza*). The chief duties of the *talathi* are : (1) to maintain village accounts relating to the demand and collection of land revenue, (2) to maintain the record of rights and other village forms prescribed by government from time to time, (3) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics, and (4) to help the *patil* in the village administration. He is the primary reporting agency for a village. Now the services of the *talathis* have been transferred to Zilla Parishad, and as a rule one assistant *gram sevak* is appointed for each village.

VILLAGE SERVANTS.

The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958, was brought into force in the district from February 1, 1962. The system of hereditary inferior village servants now no longer exists and their place is taken by stipendiary *kotwals*. One *kotwal* is appointed for a village with a population up to 500 souls. He is paid Rs. 20 per month. For the villages with population between 500 and 2,000 souls and with a population of more than 2,000 souls two and three *kotwals* are appointed, respectively. They are paid Rs 30 per month.

He has to perform the following duties :—

1. to accompany government remittances to sub-treasuries,

2. to call the villagers to the *chawdi* for paying government dues and to remain present at the *chawdi* at the time of collection of land revenue,

3. to keep a watch on government money and office records,

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VILLAGE TAHSILDARS.

4. to carry the village *daftar* to and from the tahsil office,

5. to carry Government *tapal* to and from the tahsil office,

6. to accompany village officers and touring officers at the time of crop and boundary marks inspections,

7. to summon persons on whom notices are to be served and to assist the police *patil* in serving summons,

8. to collect information about births and deaths,

9. to accompany the police *patil* and the police at the time of night round,

10. to announce Government orders in the village by beating the drum,

11. to assist the vaccinator in his work of vaccination,

12. to help the police *patil* in the case of accidental deaths and fire and outbreaks of epidemic diseases,

13. to report movements of criminals and to assist the police in the investigation and prevention of crimes,

14. to keep guard on prisoners in the police *patil's* custody.

15. to assist the village officers at the time of recovery of land revenue, and

16. to render assistance to Government officers on duty in the village.

CHAPTER 11 — REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

THE GAZETTEER OF HYDERABAD STATE HAS THE FOLLOWING to say about the Land Revenue in Bhir district, "It appears that in early times revenue was assessed by holdings. This system continued to the time of Malik Ambar, who measured the land and fixed the state dues at one-third the produce, which was subsequently commuted to cash payments. He dealt directly with the *ryots* and gave them a proprietary right in the land they tilled. In 1866 Districts were formed and the revenue was revised. In 1883 Bhir District was formally settled. The survey then carried out showed an excess of 69363.927 hectares (178,815 acres), or 11 per cent over the area returned in the accounts, while the revenue was enhanced by 1.5 lakhs or 13 per cent. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-8-0 (maximum Rs. 1-14-0, minimum Re. 1), and on 'wet' land Rs. 5 (maximum Rs. 6, minimum Rs. 4)."

The land revenue and the total revenue for a series of years are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1881	1891	1901	1903
Land revenue	11,31	12,84	13,38	13,42
Total revenue	11,67	13.36	14,44	14,17

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

LAND RECORDS.

The system of survey and classification followed in the former state of Hyderabad, of which Bhir district formed a part, was similar to the one prevailing in Maharashtra. The same system was continued in Bhir district with certain modifications to suit the local condition. The *Rayatwari* system of land revenue is prevalent in the district.

The system of survey and classification is based upon the principles laid down in the report of Messrs. Goldsmith and Wingate of Bombay. Survey is conducted field to field as per the actual possession of the holders on the spot. The survey and classification operations which are taken up only after the

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receipt of sanction from the Government under Section 77 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Code are carried from November to the middle of June.

There is a fixed scale of work for the technical staff for all items involved in survey, classification and settlement and revision work.

Survey and classification are conducted under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Land Records who is responsible to the Settlement Commissioner.

The work is checked partly by the *Nimtandars* and partly by the Assistant Commissioner. The *Nimtandars* as well as the Assistant Commissioner have to submit the inspection plots for scrutiny of higher authorities. Usually inspection is conducted by theodolite. At times, inspection is also conducted with the help of cross staff.

Survey.

Before the commencement of the survey by surveyors, north is fixed with theodolite and the base line and the perpendiculars formed by the surveyors are checked by theodolite where the villages are not traversed.

The measurement is conducted with the help of cross staff and chain of 10.058 metres (33'). Field to field survey is conducted. A base line is taken and perpendiculars are drawn on it. Suitable length is formed and offsets taken for each bend and curve in the survey number. By this process, right angles are formed and area worked out as per the formula, *i.e.*, ½ base x height.

Classification.

Classification is conducted field-wise. The soil being black cotton soil, the classification is determined by the depth and the texture of the soil denominating the soil values. Due weightage is also given to the defects in the soil.

The soil is divided into two categories, the black cotton soil and the other which is slightly brown in colour. The former is known as *Pavibhag* while the latter type is known as *Davibhag*. The second category is considered inferior to that of the first by one gradation.

There are seven gradations in soil classification. The anna value of the soil classification is determined at 16, 15, 14, 11, 8, 5 and 3 annas, respectively, for the first classification, while for the latter classification, it is fixed at 15, 14, 11, 8, 5 and 3 annas, respectively. The scale of depth varies as per the classification value. To fix the classification value at 16 annas, a depth of 1¾ *hath* (cubits) is required. The depth is reduced by ¼ *hath* per grade. Generally, the 7th grade of classification in black cotton soil is eliminated in the 1st order of soil. In case of the soil of the second order, the scale of depth commences from 0.457 metres (1½'), 15 annas being the highest *bhag* annas

The water factor is also taken into consideration in case of classification of garden and wet lands. In case of wet lands, the duration of supply of water and its sources are considered. In case of wells, the supply of water, the depth of the well, the quality of water, whether sweet or brackish and the distance between the garden and the well are taken into consideration. If the distance exceeds ten chains, 6 pies are reduced. For the distance of every 20 chains, 6 pies are reduced. If additional labour is required to lift water. an anna is reduced in case of water lifted by *mots* and six pies are reduced for manual labour.

Classification of water provided for lands under irrigation is made into two classes, *viz*., tank and *kunta*. If the water irrigates up to 12.140 hectares (30 acres) of land it is known as *kunta* ; otherwise it is known as tank.

If the area of land irrigated is less than 12.140 hectares (30 acres), the rate applied is *kunta*-rate and if it exceeds 12.140 hectares (30 acres), it is tank-rate. There are different water rates for different water classes as shown below:—

Water class	*Water rates in Rs.*
1. Lifted by *Guda* or *Pakota*	0-12
2. Spring flowing	0-06
3. (*a*) *Budki* on a river	0-06
(*b*) *Budki* on a *Nallah*..	0-12
4. Sluice at a lower level	0-06
5. (*a*) Channel of the *Kunta*	0-12
(*b*) Channel of the tank	0-06

If the water is brackish and hence less usefull for crops, water class is reduced by one anna. Where water flows over *karal* land, value is reduced by another half an anna. Further, the period for which the flow of water is available is also taken into account.

In case of wells, the classification is based upon the following:—

(a) When the depth of the water is from 1 to 6 yards, water classification is 3 annas.

(b) Between 6 and 8 yards, 3½ annas.

(c) Between 8 and 10 yards, 4 annas.

(d) Between 10 and 12 yards, 4½ annas.

(e) Higher than 12 yards, 5 annas.

The classification value varies according to the depth of the water. Wells within *Ayacut* are treated as tanks for the purposes of classification. All the garden lands under wells are treated as dry lands.

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Standard of area fixed for formation of dry, bagayat and wet numbers.

The minimum acres fixed for dry numbers are 12 in the case of the lands of the first order and 10 in the case of the lands of the second order. The maximum that is fixed for the first order is 14.568 hectares (36 acres) while in the case of the other it is fixed at 12.140 hectares (30 acres). The sub-division below 3.237 hectares (8 acres) is disallowed in dry lands. *Pot* numbers are to be formed up to 1.619 hectares (4 acres) each. Not more than 4 *Pot* numbers are allowed to exist within one survey number. No survey number is given to land below 0.101 hectares (10 *gunthas*). *Bagayat* numbers are formed on the basis of the number of lifts and bullocks. A survey number is formed of 1.214 hectares (three acres) if there is one lift and two bullocks and of 1.619 hectares (four acres) if there is one lift and four bullocks. For sugarcane and betel gardens, a survey number can be formed of 0.101 hectares (10 *gunthas*).

Maps.

Maps are drawn to the scale of 8″=1 mile. Separate maps for wet and dry lands are prepared. For wet numbers measuring 1.214 hectares (three acres) or less, map is drawn to the scale of 16″=1 mile. Thus, two separate copies of maps are preserved in the village records.

Settlement and Assessment.

This work is entrusted to the *jamabandi* section which functions under the direct supervision of the Settlement Commissioner. The rates are proposed for the whole tahsil. Due consideration is given to the factors like climate, nearness of markets, agricultural skill, the water sources and the general prosperity of the farmers. Added to this, the capacity of the soil and income of the majority of persons dependent upon agricultural profession is also taken into consideration.

Thus, the whole tahsil is divided into two or three groups as the case may be and the maximum rates are proposed for dry lands. A uniform fixed rate is proposed after taking into account the source of water facilities. After formation of the groups, the opinion and remarks of the Collector are obtained on the transfer of some villages from one group to another. Reshuffling is made, if his suggestions are found practical.

After the preliminary work of *akar* is completed by the survey parties, classer register, *wasulbaqui*, *sar nakasha*, *bagayat-takta* and classer *darvari* are sent to the *jamabandi* section for further action. The miscellaneous papers, obtained by the classers during classification from the *patwari* and the tahsildar, are also sent to the *jamabandi* section.

These papers relate to statements about sources of irrigation, census figures for each village, places of markets, places of weekly bazars, schools, post offices, railway facilities, figures of rainfall in the last ten years, varieties of crops grown, movement of prices in grains and other articles, value of lands (local price), number of holders of different groups, strength of the cattle and mortgages.

On receipt of the above papers, the *jamabandi* section prepares statement 'A' showing different categories of lands, *viz.*, Government, *inam, maqta, kharij khata*, etc., together with the area of cultivable and uncultivable lands and the assessment in regard to cultivable lands. Another statement 'B' is prepared based on *wasulbaqui* statement giving details of area and assessment prior to settlement. Statement of different irrigation sources and an additional statement of irrigation and water resources are prepared showing the total number of tanks, wells and canals. Thereafter, three different statements of *natija mali* (financial implications) for dry, *bagayat* and wet lands are prepared showing the differences in area and assessment, current as well as proposed. After this procedure, statement 'Q' is prepared on the basis of *natija mali* which indicates for each village the group in which it falls together with area and assessment to be revised. The figures are shown separately for dry, *bagayat* and wet lands on the basis of which the Government sanctions the rates.

The Settlement Commissioner has to submit his proposals to the Government for sanctioning the rates proposed by him alongwith the maps of the different groups in which the tahsil is sub-divided. On receipt of the sanction from the Government, the Settlement Commissioner prepares a *jantri* or a sliding scale of rates to be applied to the different classes of soils and different water resources, notes the group class and *jantri* class in the classer register, prepares *Akarband* consisting of area and assessment for each survey number, makes entries in the *akarband* and in the *wasulbaqui* and prepares *khatedar* slips (*shunawai parchas*) to be distributed amongst the *khatedars* or register holders either by the Deputy Collector or the Assistant Commissioner of Settlement.

A copy each of *wasulbaqui* and *shetwar* and two printed copies of maps are sent to the tahsil for references out of which one copy is made over to the village official.

The other *jamabandi* papers are retained by the Settlement Commissioner after the date of announcement for hearing appeals under Section 87 of the Land Revenue Act. After the lapse of two years, the papers are sent to the District Land Records Office for safe custody. After the receipt of the records in the District Land Records Office, the Collector is empowered to effect corrections in settlement papers. He is authorised to hear appeals for errors in the settlement papers under Section 87 of the Land Revenue Act for a period of two years from the date of announcement in case of wrong entries of *pattedar's* name. In respect of other matters, there is no time limit set for effecting corrections.

Enhancement of Assessment.

The following limitations are enforced while proposing rates for settlement:—

(a) increase of revenue in the case of tahsil, brought under the same maximum rate, should not exceed 30 per cent;

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LAND RECORDS.

Enhancement of Assessment.

(b) no increase exceeding 66 per cent should be imposed on a single village;

(c) no increase exceeding 100 per cent should be imposed on individual holding; and

(d) whenever the rates are higher than those prescribed, concession is given to the *ryots* which is known as *igatpuri* concession. The proposed increase is spread over a period of seven years.

All the settlement details are preserved in the book called *jamabandi* report for the whole tahsil, copies of which are sent to the office of the District Inspector of Land Records.

Revision.

Generally, 30 years is the guarantee period assigned for revision after the first settlement.

The Revision Survey is conducted in accordance with the rules made in this behalf[1]. During the Revision Survey operations, the Survey Department has to recheck every number (*pahni*), to inspect boundary marks of each number and prepare a list of missing and/or unrepaired boundary marks, to check the area of each survey number by telesquare, to rectify survey numbers if they are not according to the maximum and the minimum fixed, to check the sources of water classification, to convert wet lands into dry if water sources have failed during the past ten years, to convert the dry lands into wet lands if they are irrigated for three years continuously, to treat the land under new wells as also the old ones if restored as dry, to bring to the notice of the officer concerned if life-grants are passed to unauthorised persons, to carry out sub-divisions in case of *inams* granted permanently without any conditions, to undertake *phondi* works in case of construction of railways and roads and canals coming under the Buildings and Communications and the Irrigation and Power Departments of the State Government, to form separate numbers on either side of the cart tracks or *nallas* if they are found in one chain and to form separate numbers for land from which gravel is taken to be spread over the roads.

If more than four *pot* numbers are located within a survey number, their strength is reduced by amalgamating the same in the portion of the land belonging to the same person in case of contiguity of lands. If it is not so, separate survey numbers are formed.

The boundaries fixed during the original survey are strictly adhered to. If any encroachment is found to have been made on Government lands, the same is removed with the help of the Revenue Officials of the tahsil.

If any difference is traced between the past and the present measurements, such numbers are remeasured.

[1] Contained in the letter, Revenue Secretariat, No. 2138, dated the 25th *Khurdad*, 1320 *Fasli*.

Classification is revised and appropriate soil value is worked out if sand is found in larger proportion in clay in the *chalka* lands.

At the State level, the Land Records Department is controlled by the Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Poona. He is assisted by the Regional Deputy Director of Land Records, Nagpur, whose jurisdiction also extends over the Marathwada region. The functioning of the department in the Marathwada region is controlled by the Superintendent of Land Records, Nagpur. At the district level, the work is done by the District Inspector of Land Records.

District Land Records Office, Bhir, started its independent functioning from 1951. Prior to that, there was a Joint Land Records Officer whose jurisdiction extended over the Osmanabad district also. There are 1,043 villages including 167 *ex-jagir* villages in the tahsils of the district. The total assessment of the district is Rs. 22,85,685.00 (original survey). All the tahsils are due for revision.

The agro-economic survey of all the tahsils in Bhir district was conducted during 1954—56 but no orders were passed thereon by the *ex*-Hyderabad Government.

The main functions of the Land Records Office are to maintain the village records pertaining to Original Survey and Revision Survey, to attend to sub-division work, if sanctioned by the Revenue and Court authorities; to conduct demarcation of survey numbers on receipt of applications from *ryots* with necessary fees; to issue copies of *panchanama* done on the spot during inspection of demarcation by the District Inspector of Land Records: to issue copy of *pricked touch* plot of demarcation completed by the District Inspector of Land Records; to sell cloth maps at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per square foot and paper maps at the rate of Re. 1 per square foot. to charge a levy of Re. 0.50 for the perusal of the record per hour; to charge a levy of Re. 0.94 for correction of technical records; to attend to the cases of land acquisition and sub-division work in case of allotment of lands under new *lavni;* to prepare *kami-jasti patraks* if changes have occurred in area of assessment and to supply copies of *shetwars* after settlement to the tahsil office.

The records could be called for inspection only by the court. Private parties are not allowed any access to them.

The following are the duties of the District Inspector of Land Records:—

(a) to provide technical guidance to the Collector and the Revenue authorities,

(b) to supervise and inspect the technical work done in the district,

(c) to settle the boundary disputes.

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LAND RECORDS.

District Land Records Office.

(d) to correct the maps if errors are detected,

(e) to inspect crop cutting experiments,

(f) to make arrangements for reprinting of maps,

(g) to supply maps to the tahsils,

(h) to impart settlement training to village officials,

(i) to maintain, classify and preserve settlement records up-to-date,

(j) to inspect tahsil offices (Record Section) and to solve all the technical difficulties faced by the tahsils.

Record of Rights.

This Act was enacted by the *ex*-Hyderabad State in the year 1346 *Fasli*, *i.e.*, in the year 1936 A.D. Under this Act, Record of Rights (*pot hissa* measurements) is so far completed in Ambejogai, Ashti, Bhir and Georai tahsils and is in progress in the remaining tahsils. The work so far completed is announced in Ashti, Ambejogai and Georai tahsils only.

The intention of the Government, in introducing this Act, was to give relief to co-partners of the Registered Holders who were at the mercy of the *pattedars* as they could neither sell nor mortgage their holdings without the consent of the *pattedars*. It was also intended to protect the rights of the protected tenants and to stop the mal-practices of their eviction at the will and pleasure of the owners of the fields. In the Revenue Accounts only the names of the *pattedars* were to be found. Further, when a survey number was sold or partitioned among the heirs, the recorded area and the spot possession differed, thus giving rise to confusion. These drawbacks were removed by the introduction of the Record of Rights by the Government.

The register contains survey number, total area, total assessment, the name of the occupant, the number of bits, their area, assessment worked out by the *patwari* dividing the area and assessment in equal parts as per the share of the bit holder, the nature of right of holding, details of incumbents if any, the number of trees and the share in the well if there is any.

After the completion of the register, the Surveyors are sent for measurement as per the possession of the spot of bit holders.

During the *pot-hissa* measurement, *gat* plot for each survey number is drawn showing the bits in red ink and their area is worked out with telesquare and not by actual multiplication. At present, the assessment of each bit or *hissa* is calculated by working out separate *bhag* annas for each *hissa* and separately finding out its rate as per the individual *bhag* annas.

After the completion of the recess work, *i.e.*, calculation of areas, preparation of *gats*, etc., the announcement slips are prepared for each bit containing the name of the bit holder alongwith area and assessment. The measurement fees are collected as per the rates stipulated.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS.

Record of Rights.

If the assessment of the bit is less than Rs. 5, the fee of Rs. 2 is charged per *hissa*, and if the assessment of the *hissa* is Rs. 5 or more, the fee of Rs. 4 is charged per *hissa*. In addition to the above amount, an extra fee of Re. 0.50 is collected towards the announcement slip. The recovery is made by the tahsil on supply of information to them in village form number 12.

Mutation registers are maintained by the *patwaris* to record changes in Record of Rights.

Consolidation of Holdings.

The scheme of Consolidation of Holdings has been introduced in the district and is supervised by the Assistant Consolidation Officer.

Remission Work.

With a view to rationalising the prevailing rates of land revenue assessments in *ex-jagir* villages in the district, the State Government have sanctioned under Rule 76 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Rules, remissions in the rates varying from Re. 0.06 paise to Re. 0.59 paise per rupee of assessment in respect of 56 *ex-Jagir* villages[1] in addition to the remission granted in the past by the *ex*-Hyderabad State.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

SALES TAX.

Introduction.

Sales tax, an indirect tax, occupies an important place in the state budget. Its importance can only be gauged from the total revenue yield from this tax which has more or less compensated for the loss of revenue resulting from the introduction of prohibition.

Sales tax was first introduced in the erstwhile state of Hyderabad under Luxury Sales Tax Act (III of 1357 Fasli) 1946, authorising the levy of sales tax on luxury articles. Subsequently with effect from 1st May 1950. levy of General Sales Tax was imposed on the sale of goods in the *ex* Hyderabad State by Act No. XIV of 1950 replacing the Luxury Sales Tax Act, III of 1357 Fasli, which in course of time underwent various amendments made by the Legislature. Even after the reorganisation of the States in November 1956, the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950, continued to be in force in the Marathwada Region up to December 31, 1959. From January 1, 1960, the unified Act *i.e.* the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, has been introduced repealing the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950. The assessments for the period up to December 31, 1959, were, however, made under the provisions of the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950.

Bombay Sales Tax Act.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, which came into force on the 1st of January 1960, is applicable to the entire State of Maharashtra. The new Act embodies the various recommendations of the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee and has repealed and replaced the various Sales Tax Laws in force in the five sales tax regions of the state.

[1] Under Government Resolution, R. D., No. SRL-4559 (Bhir), dated 5-2-60.

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SALES TAX.

The officer next above the sales tax officer is the assistant commissioner of sales tax, with his headquarters at Aurangabad. The sales tax officers seek clarification and advice from him in matters relating to the administration of the Act. Appeals from the orders of the sales tax officers lie to the assistant commissioner and revisions to the commissioner of sales tax, stationed at Bombay. So also revisions against the orders of the assistant commissioner lie with the commissioner or the Appellate Tribunal constituted for that purpose.

Statistics of Collection.

The following table gives the amount of sales tax collected in the Bhir district, the collection charges, and the proportion of collection charges to the amount collected for the period from 1955-56 to 1960-61.—

Year (1)	Amount collected (2)	Collection charges (3)	Proportion of collection charges to amount collected (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	5,65,318	22,837	4·04
1956-57	6,18,561	45,227	7·31
1957-58	8,61,187	67,591	7·84
1958-59	4,03,670	67,459	16·71
1959-60	2,30,267	49,245	21·88
1960-61	4,46,336	48,199	10·79

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Introduction.

The Motor Vehicles Department of the State with its headquarters at Bombay administers the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 as amended by Act 100 of 1956; the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1959; the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1959 and the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 and the rules thereunder.

State Transport Authority.

The Director of Transport, Maharashtra State, Bombay, is the head of the department. There are five regional transport offices located at Bombay, Poona, Thana, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The Sub-Regional Officers are at Amravati, Kolhapur and Nasik. For the implementation of Chapter IV of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities have been constituted. The district of Bhir alongwith the districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Aurangabad and Osmanabad comes within the jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Authority, Aurangabad. The Regional Transport Authority is composed of the following members: the Divisional Commissioner, the Superintending Engineer, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Aurangabad Division; two non-official members nominated by Government and the *ex-officio* Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Aurangabad.

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MOTOR VEHICLES. Regional Transport Authority.

The Regional Transport Officer, Aurangabad, acts as secretary to the Regional Authority. He is also the licensing authority and the registering authority under the Motor Vehicles Acts. He is assisted by a regional supervisor, four motor vehicles inspectors, two assistant motor vehicles inspectors and other necessary staff.

The motor vehicles inspector inspects transport vehicles (goods carriers, buses and cabs), issues certificates of fitness, inspects vehicles for registration and carries out tests of competence for persons applying for driver's licence and for conductor's licence. The motor vehicles inspector is entrusted with the performance of following duties: (i) to inspect vehicles involved in accidents whenever required by the police; (ii) to carry out tours for enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Acts; (iii) to report infringements to the Regional Transport Officer for further action; (iv) to collect taxes; (v) to issue learner's licences and (vi) to renew driving and conductor's licences.

The assistant motor vehicles inspectors assist the motor vehicles inspectors in the discharge of their duties.

Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

Tax on all kinds of motor vehicles is levied under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder. Taxes can be paid annually. half-yearly or quarterly, either in Cash or by money-order, treasury challan or cheque. An owner of a vehicle has to intimate the Transport Authority in advance in case he desires to keep his vehicle in non-use.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

REGISTRATION. Functions.

The main function of the Registration department is the registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act.

Registration of Documents.

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908), compulsory registration is required in the case of certain documents and optional registration is provided for certain other documents. Documents which fulfil the prescribed requirement and for which the required stamp duty and registration fees are paid are registered. A record of such registered documents is kept and extracts of documents affecting immoveable property in respect of which Record-of-Rights is maintained are sent to the offices concerned for making mutations. Certified copies from the preserved records of registered documents are also issued to parties who apply for them.

Organisation.

The Inspector-General of Registration is the head of the department at the state level. Under him is a District Registrar for each district who supervises the registration work in the district.

The Collector of the district functions as an *ex-officio* District Registrar. Under the District Registrar, there are sub-registrars. In 1960, there were five sub-registrars in Bhir district one each at the sub-registry offices at Ashti, Bhir, Georai, Manjlegaon and Ambejogai. The sub-registrars are appointed by the

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration. REGISTRATION. Organisation.

Inspector-General of Registration. The sub-registry and district registry staff is appointed by the District Registrar.

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector-General of Registration in all departmental matters. If he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector-General. The District Registrar has powers of supervision over the sub-registrars and advises them in their day to day work. He visits the sub-registry offices in his district at least once in every two years and sends his memorandum of inspection to the Inspector-General of Registration. He hears appeals and applications preferred to him under Sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) against refusals to register documents by the sub-registrars under him. Under Sections 25 and 34 of the same Act, he is empowered to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants, provided the delay does not exceed four months, and to direct the documents concerned to be registered on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. He is also competent to order refunds in the case of surcharges and to grant full or partial remission of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover, and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the depositor's death.

Senior sub-registrars are appointed as inspectors of registration. Their work is to inspect the work of all sub-registry offices in their charge. Bhir district is under the inspector of registration, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad. The inspection memoranda drawn up by these officers are scrutinised by the Inspector-General of Registration. The prant officers also inspect the sub-registries and submit their inspection reports to the District Registrar who forwards them to the Inspector-General of Registration if they contain anything of importance or interest deserving his notice.

The Inspector of Registration is directly subordinate to the Inspector-General of Registration and does not exercise any administrative control over the registration offices He is not a subordinate of the District Registrar. His duty is mainly confined to the inspection of the technical work of the registration offices, including the central records and to audit their accounts. He inspects the books in the central office of record and reports to the District Registrar about their condition so that any records which are in danger of being destroyed may be recopied and authenticated according to law. The inspector examines the books, indices, accounts and other records in the offices of the sub-registrars once a year and sends one copy of his memorandum of inspection to the District Registrar and another to the Inspector-General for approval. The Inspector-General passes orders in respect of such memoranda, adding his own remarks or suggestions, if any, for being complied with by the sub-registrar concerned.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

REGISTRATION.

Organisation.

Fees are levied for registration according to the prescribed scale, but the State Government have exempted or partially exempted levy of registration fees in respect of documents pertaining to the societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Certain types of societies such as urban co-operative societies and land mortgage banks in Marathwada enjoy restricted exemptions in respect of documents involving a certain prescribed consideration. All rural co-operative societies enjoy unrestricted exemption[1].

Statistics.

A total of 4,370 documents were registered in the district during 1960. Of these 4,152 documents falling under compulsory registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 80,78,272.41 ; documents falling under optional registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,609 ; 114 documents affecting moveable property were of the aggregate value of Rs. 55,900 and 63 were wills.

The photo-copying system has not been extended to offices in Marathwada. All such offices in the district follow the hand copying system.

The Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954, has not been extended to Marathwada region and is, therefore, not applicable to this district.

Income and Expenditure.

The average annual income of the Bhir Registration District is Rs. 75,471 and the average annual expenditure comes to Rs. 23,103[2].

Stamp Department

STAMPS.

Organisation.

The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, controls the supply and sale of state stamps in the State.

In Bhir district, the Collector of the district, as the administrative head, holds general charge of the Stamp department. There is no officer in the district specially in charge of the stamps. The work is done by the stamp head clerk under the supervision of the treasury officer, Bhir, who is a gazetted officer. The treasury officer, Bhir, has charge of the local depot at Bhir and is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps, their distribution to branch depots and their sale to the public. The Collector is empowered to grant refund of the value of unused, spoilt and obsolete stamps presented to him within the prescribed period of one year. A branch depot is located at every tahsil headquarters and is in charge of the sub-treasury officer (tahsildar). The sub-treasury officers are not empowered to grant refund on stamps.

To suit public convenience, stamps are sold not only at the local depot but also at various other centres by stamp vendors authorised by the Collector. There are twelve licensed stamp vendors in the district.

[1]For details see Clauses (m) and (n) of Article of the Table of fees prepared under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act by the former Hyderabad Government.

[2]Based on the figures for the triennium 1958-1960.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

STAMPS.

Income.

The following table gives the total income realised from stamps duty in Bhir district during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and discount paid to the stamp vendors during those years:—

—	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income realised from stamp duty—			
Non-Judicial Stamps	1,70,616	2,28,511	2,69,828
Judicial Stamps	1,65,956	1,56,521	1,59,093
Discount paid to Stamp Vendors—			
Non-Judicial Stamps	1,833	2,288	2,736
Judicial Stamps	4,158	4,433	4,768

CHAPTER 12 — LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

ABOUT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BHIR DISTRICT, the Gazetteer of Hyderabad State* has the following to say. "The *Nazim-i-Diwani* or Civil Judge is also a joint-magistrate, and exercises powers as such in the absence of the First Talukdar from headquarters. There are three subordinate civil courts, each under a *Munsif*. The First Talukdar is the chief magistrate, while the Second and Third Talukdars and the tahsildars exercise second and third-class magisterial powers. There is very little serious crime in the district.

"The First Talukdar is the head of the police, with the Superintendent (*Mohtamim*) as his executive deputy. Under him are 8 inspectors, 69 subordinate officers, 510 constables, and 25 mounted police, distributed in 20 police stations and 15 out posts. There is a jail at Bhir town with accommodation for 200 prisoners, but convicts with sentences exceeding six months are sent to the Central Jail at Aurangabad. A lock-up is maintained at each tahsil office."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL.

The district judge, is the highest judicial authority in the district and presides over the district court. Under Article 233 of the Constitution of India, appointments, postings and promotions of district judges[1] are to be made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court, and under Article 234, appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service[2] are made by the Governor in accordance with the rules made by him in consultation with the Maharashtra Public Service Commission and the High Court. Under Article 235, the control over the district court and the courts subordinate to it, including the posting and promotion of and the grant of leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge, is vested in the High Court.

*Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Hyderabad State, 1909.

[1]Under Article 236 of the Constitution of India, the term "district judge" includes additional district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small causes court, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.

[2]In Article 236 of the Constitution of India, "judicial service" is described as a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge.

The district court is the principal court of original jurisdiction in the district. It is also a court of appeal from all decrees and orders up to the value of Rs. 10,000 passed by the subordinate courts from which an appeal can be preferred. The district judge exercises general control over all the civil courts and their establishment and inspects the proceedings of these courts.

In addition to the district court, there is another court in Bhir presided over by an assistant judge. The assistant judge exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction and tries original cases up to the value of Rs. 15,000.

Subordinate to the district judge are two cadres of civil judges, junior division and senior division. The jurisdiction of a civil judge (junior division) extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature wherein the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value, while that of a civil judge (senior division) extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature irrespective of the value of the subject-matter. Appeals in suits or proceedings wherein the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value are taken to the district court, while in those wherein the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 10,000 in value are taken direct to the High Court.

In addition to these courts, there are, in the district, two courts of civil judges (junior division), one at Ambejogai and another at Kaij. Besides, the civil judge, junior division, at Bhir goes on deputation to Kaij for 15 days in a month. The courts at Georai and Manjlegaon and at Patoda and Ashti are linked courts. A civil judge, junior division, presides over for 15 days in a month at Georai and Manjlegaon courts and 20 days at Patoda court. All the civil judges of the junior division are invested with the powers of judicial magistrates, first class.

Criminal Courts

The district judge, Bhir, is also the sessions judge of the district. The sessions judge tries criminal cases which are committed to his court by the judicial magistrates after preliminary enquiry and hears appeals against the decisions of the subordinate magistrates.

The assistant judge also exercises the powers of an assistant sessions judge on the criminal side. Generally, he is invested with the powers of an additional sessions judge. The sessions judge and additional sessions judge may pass any sentence authorised by law but any sentence of death passed by any such judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court. An assistant sessions judge can pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) has classified the magistracy of the state into two categories, *viz.*, (1) judicial and (2) executive. Judicial magistrates are of the following classes (1) presidency magistrates, (2) magistrates of the first class; (3) magistrates of the second class; (4) magistrates of the third class, and (5) special judicial magistrates. Executive magistrates fall under the following classes ; (1) district magistrates ; (2) sub-divisional magistrates ; (3) taluka magistrates ; (4) presidency magistrates specially empowered by the state government, and (5) special executive magistrates. The state government may, in consultation with the High Court, direct any two or more judicial magistrates in any place outside Greater Bombay to sit together as a bench and invest such bench with the powers of a magistrate of the first, second or third class.

Presidency magistrates work in Greater Bombay, and special judicial magistrates are appointed by the state government in consultation with the High Court to try particular cases or classes of cases or cases generally in any local area. Special executive magistrates are appointed by the state government for particular areas or for the performance of particular functions.

All judicial magistrates and benches of judicial magistrates are subordinate to the sessions judge who may from time to time make rules or give special orders as to the distribution of business among them.

All executive magistrates are subordinate to the district magistrate. Their powers and functions are detailed in paragraphs III-A, IV, and V of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. Appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, however, lie from executive magistrates to the court of sessions (Section 406, Criminal Procedure Code). The state government has power by notification to direct that such orders made by a magistrate other than the district magistrate shall lie to the district magistrate and not to the court of sessions. Again, under Section 406 (A) of the Code, any person aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety under Section 122 may appeal against such order, if made by a district magistrate, to the court of sessions. Under Section 435 (4), the High Court is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceeding under Section 143 (prohibition of repetition of nuisance), 144 (temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger), and 145 (procedure where dispute as to immoveable property is likely to cause breach of the peace), even though such proceeding was before an executive magistrate.

The ordinary powers of the magistrates of the third, second and first class are detailed in Parts I, II and III, respectively, of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898). They may be invested with additional powers by the state government in consultation

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JUDICIAL.

Criminal Courts.

with the High Court. These additional powers are detailed in Schedule IV of the Code. They are competent to pass the following sentences:—

(*a*) Magistrates of the first class—

(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law.

(2) Fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

(3) Whipping.

(*b*) Magistrates of the second class—

(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law.

(*c*) Magistrates of the third class—

(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

(2) Fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act came into force on August 1, 1959. Now there are in all six resident magistrates in Bhir district.

Other Law Officers.

The following are the other law officers of government functioning in Bhir district—

District government pleader and public prosecutor; assistant government pleader and assistant public prosecutor; the honorary assistant to the district government pleader and public prosecutor; and Sub-government pleaders, one at each of the tahsil places in the district.

Number of legal Practitioners.

In April 1961, 68 advocates, 110 pleaders and nine *sanadi* pleaders were practising in the various civil courts in the district.

Nyaya Panchayats.

Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (VI of 1933), *nyaya panchayats* have been formed in a number of villages, and these institutions are empowered to try petty civil suits and criminal cases. The constitution and powers of the *panchayats* are detailed in Chapter VI, Sections 37 to 58-A, of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933. An appeal lies to the district court against a decree passed by a *nyaya panchayat* in any suit and to the sessions court against any order in any case. There are no *nyaya panchayats* constituted in the district till to date.

Bar Associations.

There are six bar associations in this district, one at the district headquarters and one each at the tahsil places, *viz.*, Georai, Kaij, Ambejogai, Ashti, Patoda and Manjlegaon. The

year of establishment and the total membership of each of the associations are given below:—

Name of the Association (1)	Year of establishment (2)	Total number of members (3)
District Bar Association	1954	60
Georai Bar Association	1925	15
Kaij Bar Association	1961	18
Manjlegaon Bar Association	1923	21
Ambejogai Bar Association	1904	45
Ashti and Patoda Bar Association ..	1941	14

Statistics of Civil Courts.

In the various civil courts in the district, 596 suits were pending at the end of the year 1961. In the year 1962, 957 suits were instituted; 60 suits were revived and one suit was otherwise received; 821 suits were disposed of and 973 suits were pending at the end of the year. Of the 957 suits instituted, 267 suits were either for money or moveable property; 136 were of value not exceeding Rs. 100; 499 were of value above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000; 235 were of value above Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5 000; 27 of value above Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000; 21 of value of above Rs. 10,000, and 39 suits were such that their value could not be estimated in money. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 14,63,667.

Out of the 821 suits disposed of, 125 were disposed of without trial; 23 *ex parte*; 120 on admission of claims; 234 by compromise and 219 after full trial.

There were 544 appeals pending at the end of the year 1961. During the year 1962, 266 appeals were instituted, 448 were disposed of. and 362 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Of the 448 appeals disposed of during the year 1962, 41 were either dismissed or not prosecuted, 298 confirmed, 23 modified, 63 reversed, 22 remanded for re-trial and one was disposed by transfer.

Statistics of Criminal Courts.

In the year 1962, there were 4,250 offences reported in the criminal courts of Bhir district: persons under trial numbered 11,362; persons whose cases were disposed of 7,339; persons discharged or acquitted 4,171; persons convicted 3,002; persons committed to sessions or referred to higher tribunal 146; persons died 11; persons escaped 6; persons transferred to other districts 3; person sentenced to death 1; persons sent to imprisonment for life 5; persons sent to imprisonment 438; persons fined 2,381; persons ordered to furnish bond for good behaviour 121; persons asked to give security 46; and persons released on admonitions 10.

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Statistics of Sessions Courts.

During the year 1962, 64 offences were reported and 227 persons were under trial in the sessions court. Cases of 171 persons were disposed of during the year; 101 persons were acquitted or discharged and 67 persons were convicted. One hundred and forty-six persons were committed to sessions, 171 persons were tried of whom 101 were acquitted and 67 convicted (one was sentenced to death, 5 imprisoned for life, and 61 were imprisoned) and 3 were transferred for trial to another district.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following are the figures showing the revenue and expenditure of the judicial department in Bhir district for the year 1960 :—

Revenue	Rs.
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	3,244
Fines by civil and sessions courts	2,000
Cash receipts of record rooms	25,000
Miscellaneous receipts	500
Total ..	30.744

Expenditure	
Pay of officers	52,243
Pay of establishment	91,211
Pay of process serving establishment	18,442
Allowances and miscellaneous heads	1,26,706
Total ..	2,88,602

POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE.

Organisation.

The superintendence of the police force throughout the state vests in and is exercisable by the state government. The state government appoints the Inspector-General of Police for the direction and supervision of the police force. He is responsible for the proper recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the police force and regulates its internal organisation and method of working. He is assisted by two Assistant Inspector-Generals of Police.

For the purposes of administration, Maharashtra State has been divided into four police ranges besides Greater Bombay. These four ranges correspond with the four divisions of the state for which Divisional Officers have been appointed. In Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police who is second in the administrative hierarchy is in charge of the city police force[1]. The State C. I. D., the State Reserve Police Force and the Police

[1]Recently Police Commissioners have been appointed for Poona and Nagpur.

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POLICE.

Organisation.

Training Schools are under the control of an officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at the headquarters. Each range in the state is in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General and is divided into districts (corresponding with the revenue districts). A district is in charge of a district superintendent of police. The district magistrate has control over the district superintendent of police and the police force in the district. He also supervises the policies and administration of law within the district. However, he does not interfere into the questions of recruitment, internal economy or organisation of the police force in the district.

The police force in Bhir district is under control of the district superintendent of police with headquarters at Bhir. For administrative purposes the district is divided into two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Bhir and Ambejogai. each in charge of an assistant or deputy superintendent of police. The former sub-division comprises 11 police stations and three outposts and the latter, ten police stations and three out-posts. Each of the sub-divisional officer is assisted by a circle police inspector and a home police inspector. The crime branch and the local intelligence branch in the district are under a police inspector and a police sub-inspector, respectively. The police stations in the district are in charge of the sub-inspectors and the outposts are in charge of the head constables. The recruitment, training and the distribution of arms and ammunition are entrusted to the reserve police sub-inspector at the district headquarters, and are supervised by the police inspector.

Functions.

The deputy superintendent of police controls and supervises the police force under him. He tours extensively in the district to carry out yearly inspection of every police station and outpost. He visits the scenes of serious offences and gives suitable instructions to his subordinates.

The sub-divisional police officers work under the general supervision of the district superintendent. They are primarily responsible for the control of crimes committed in the area under their charge and for the efficiency and discipline of the subordinate staff in the division. They are expected to carry out a detailed inspection of the police stations and out-posts in their jurisdiction. Each of them is assisted by one sub-divisional inspector.

The inspector of police supervises the work of the subordinate staff and checks the movements of bad characters and gangs in the area under his jurisdiction. He also co-ordinates the control of crime by the different police stations in his circle.

A police sub-inspector is in charge of a police station and is responsible for prevention and detection of crime in the area under his charge. He is also responsible for the proper execution of the orders of his superiors. He is assisted by the head constables and constables.

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POLICE.

The head constable holds the charge of a police station in the sub-inspector's absence and looks to all the routine work including investigation of crime.

Functions.

The constables perform such police duties as ordered by the head constables and their superior officers. These include prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of order, apprehension of offenders on warrants, serving of summons, escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure or private or public property when placed in charge and exercise generally all such powers as are conferred by the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1961).

The police force mainly consists of two categories, *viz.*, armed and unarmed. The armed force is chiefly allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and escorting prisoners and treasures. The unarmed section is trained in squad drill, rifle and range practices. dacoit operations, ceremonial drill, etc.

Recruitment.

Recruitment to the posts of the assistant superintendents of police is made as follows : 25 per cent of the posts are filled in by the state government by promotion of members of the Maharashtra Police Service, and the remaining are filled in by direct recruitment under the authority of the Union Public Service Commission. On recruitment, the candidates have to undergo training at the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu, and then, they are required to pass a test in police regulations, accounts and other allied subjects.

Recruitment of about 70 per cent of the posts of the deputy superintendents is made partly by nomination and promotion, and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment under the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates directly recruited are attached to the Police Training College at Nasik in the first year, and are then posted to districts for practical training.

Inspectors of police are generally appointed by promotion from the lower rank. However, power of direct recruitment has been delegated to the Inspector-General of Police (in consultation with the Selection Board).

Posts of the sub-inspectors are filled in by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a committee both by promotion from lower ranks and by direct recruitment. The selected candidates undergo training at the Police Training College, Nasik.

The police constables are recruited directly and the head constables generally from ranks of the constables. Direct appointments as head constables are also made up to one-third of the vacancies to attract better men.

The total strength of police officers and men in the district in 1962 was as follows :—

Category (1)	Permanent (2)	Temporary (3)	Total (4)
District superintendent	1	..	1
Sub-divisional officers	..	2	2
Inspectors	..	3	3
Sub-inspectors	26	11	37
Men (including armed and unarmed head and police constables, wireless operators, etc.).	623	299	922
Total ..	650	315	965

In 1961-62, the expenditure on the police force in the district was Rs. 12,81,625. The ratio of the number of policemen to the area and population in Bhir district came to one policeman to 11.551 km.[2] (4.46 square miles) and 1,047 persons.

The armament in Bhir district consisted of 133 rifles (.303 bore), 453 muskets (.410 bore), 36 pistol revolvers (3 of 38 bore and 33 of .455 bore) and 6 Thomson machine carbines in 1962. The district police had a fleet of ten motor vehicles in 1962. There are four wireless stations in the district located at Bhir, Ashti, Manjlegaon and Ambejogai.

For prohibition work two police sub-inspectors and 35 head constables and constables are posted in the district. The number of offences reported under the Prohibition Act was 467 in 1960, 400 in 1961, and 527 in 1962.

The following figures show the crimes reported to the Bhir district police during the period 1960—62 :—

	1960	1961	1962
Total number of offences reported—			
(under class I to IV) .. .	1,398	1,243	1,487
Total number of offences reported—			
(under class VI)	596	544	616

Serious crime including murders, dacoities, robberies, house-breaking, thefts, rioting, etc., during the period 1959-62, were as follows :—

1959	914
1960	880
1961	811
1962	911

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POLICE.
Prosecuting Staff and Prosecutions.

There were seven prosecutors in Bhir district in the year 1962. The cases dealt with by these prosecutors numbered 2,755 in the same year.

PRISON DEPARTMENT

PRISON.

Classification.—The prison at Bhir is classified as a district prison class III[1]. Local undertrial prisoners as also convicted prisoners sentenced up to six months are confined in this prison. Other categories of prisoners from Bhir district such as habitual prisoners, casual convicted prisoners sentenced for more than six months, etc., are sent to the central prisons and district prisons class I and II in Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions.

The magisterial lock-ups in Bhir district are located at Ashti, Manjlegaon, Georai, Kaij and Ambejogai. Prisoners sentenced up to one week and local undertrials are confined in these lock-ups.

Accommodation and daily average population.—Authorised accommodation and the daily average population of the district prison, class III at Bhir for 1962 and 1963 were as under:—

Sanctioned Accommodation:—

	Men	Women	Total
1962	88	14	102
1963	88	14	102

Daily average:—

	Men	Women	Total
1962	83	5	88
1963	87	5	92

Admission and release.—During the year 1963, 385 prisoners were admitted to the district prison as against 378 released.

Organisation.

The Inspector-General of Prisons exercises, general control and superintendence over all prisons and jails in the state subject to the orders of the state government. The jailor-*cum*-superintendent. in-charge of the Bhir district prison is vested with executive management of the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, punishment, etc., subject to the orders and authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Eastern Region, Nagpur and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Maharashtra State, Poona.

The jailor-*cum*-superintendent is assisted by a junior clerk and 15 jail guards Armed guards are deputed by the police department. Prisoners promoted to the ranks of convict overseers and night watchmen are utilized for prison services.

[1]Government, Home Department, Notification No. RJM. 1058 (i)-IV, dated 26th April 1962.

Recruitment.—The superintendent and other staff under him are governed by the recruitment rules of the Prison department.

Training.—The jail officers' training school was started in the year 1955 at Yeravda, (Poona) with a view to imparting practical as well as theoretical training to prison officers on various subjects relating to correctional administration and prison management. Similarly, newly recruited guards and N. C. Os. are given training in this school.

Accounts test has been prescribed for gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Prison department (*i.e.*, superintendents, jailors, clerks, etc.). The examination is conducted by the Public Service Commission twice a year. The Inspector-General of Prisons conducts examination twice a year for the ministerial staff which is deputed for training in accounts matters every three months, organised by the Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

Medical staff.—The Maharashtra Medical Service Officer in-charge of the government dispensary or the medical officer attached to the Zilla Parishad or a municipal dispensary stationed at or nearest to the place where the prison is situated functions as the medical officer of the prison. He has to visit the district prison, class III, regularly at least twice a week and also at such other times as he may be sent for to attend the cases of serious illness. Stock of medicines is always kept in the prison office to treat minor cases of illness, etc., while the serious cases are transferred to the local government dispensary for treatment.

Classification of prisoners.—Prisoners are classified as class I or class II. They are further classified as casuals, habituals, undertrials, etc.

Prison Farm.—3.642 Hectares (nine acres) of land is under cultivation of prison management. About 14 prisoners from the Bhir district prison work daily on the prison farm.

Release on parole and furlough.—A prisoner is released on parole by the Divisional Commissioner under whose jurisdiction the prisoner is lodged in the event of serious illness or death of any member of his family or his nearest relative or on any other sufficient ground. The period spent on parole does not count as part of sentence.

A prisoner who is sentenced to more than one year and up to five years and who has actually undergone one year's imprisonment is eligible for release on furlough for a period of two weeks. The period spent on furlough counts as part of the sentence. A prisoner who is sentenced to more than five years is eligible for furlough on completion of two years of actual imprisonment.

Remission.—Convicted prisoners get remission as per rules.

Board of visitors.—A board of visitors comprising official and non-official visitors is appointed for the Central Prisons and district prisons class I, II and III. There are four non-official visitors at each district prison, class III of which two are members of the Maharashtra Legislature and two are nominated by government. The appointment of non-official visitors other than members of Maharashtra Legislature is made for a period not exceeding three years. The board of visitors meets once in three months.

Moral lecturers.—Arrangements have been made to impart ethical education to the prisoners by the appointment of two scholars in the field. They give a lecture once a week to the prisoners. The prisoners are also taught the elementary principles of citizenship.

Recreational activities for prisoners.—Documentary and full length films are exhibited to prisoners ordinarily once a month by the publicity department of the Zilla Parishad. Newspapers are supplied to convicted prisoners at government cost. A library has been organised for the benefit of prisoners. Prisoners are permitted to keep at a time two religious and ten non-religious books for their own use. Facilities for playing games like *hu-tu-tu, kho-kho*, volley-ball, *atya-patya, lezim*, etc., are provided for the prisoners.

Education.—Educational classes are conducted for the benefit of prisoners.

Welfare of prisoners.—Matters pertaining to the welfare of prisoners are attended to by prison officials.

Discipline.—Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison. Positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for wholesome changes in the attitudes of the prisoners.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL WELFARE.
Organisation

The present department of Social Welfare came into existence after the amalgamation of the Directorate of Backward Class Welfare with the Inspectorate of Certified Schools in 1957.

The Directorate of Social Welfare with its headquarters at Poona has two wings. One deals with the backward class welfare work, and the other with the correctional work and work relating to the welfare of women and the moral and social hygiene programme, education and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

On the correctional side, the Director of Social Welfare is assisted by the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (correctional administration) who is also the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Certified Institutions. The three assistant directors of social welfare at the headquarters are each in-charge of the children's work, beggar's work and plan work, respectively.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Divisional Social Welfare Officer.

Regional officers designated as the divisional social welfare officers are posted at the headquarters of the revenue divisions of the state. They are entrusted with the administrative and supervisory work relating to all the subjects handled by the Directorate of Social Welfare. Each is assisted in correctional and allied work by an Inspector of Certified Schools.

At the district level, there is no special administrative machinery for the correctional work except the superintendents of the institutions wherever there are such institutions. The district social welfare officer, who is primarily responsible for the backward class welfare, assists in carrying out administrative work concerning the correctional wing.

Legislation.

The correctional wing is responsible for the implementation of the following Acts:—

(i) Bombay Children Act, 1948, applicable at present to Western Maharashtra only; the Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, applicable to the districts of Maharashtra region; and the Central Provinces and Berar Children Act, 1928, applicable to the districts of Vidarbha region.

The Children Acts provide protection to the destitute, neglected and victimised children below 16 years of age, and seek reformation of delinquent children through training in remand homes and certified schools.

(ii) The Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act, 1959, applicable at present only to the Greater Bombay area.

(iii) The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, provides for the probation of offenders in lieu of jail punishment in cases recommended by the probation officers appointed under the Act. The act at present is applicable to the eleven districts of Western Maharashtra.

(iv) The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1959, deals with the prevention of crime. It provides for industrial and agricultural settlements for the rehabilitation of offenders. At present, it is applicable to the eleven districts of Western Maharashtra only.

(v) The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, applies to offenders between 16 and 21 years of age. At present, the Act is applicable to the districts of Western Maharashtra only. There being no Borstal School in Maharashtra State, the offenders are sent to the Borstal School, at Dharwar. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, is in operation in the Vidarbha region.

(vi) The implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, rests with the police. The department of Social Welfare is responsible for running protective homes. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools has been declared as the Chief Inspector of the Protective Homes.

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Legislation.

(vii) The Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Act, 1956, is a central act. It provides for the licensing of voluntary institutions for the benefit of women and children. The Director of Social Welfare is the licensing authority for this purpose and the inspection and supervision of such institutions is entrusted to the women inspector.

Besides, the department undertakes following after-care programmes in the sphere of children's and women's welfare.

The Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association looks after the after-care programme relating to children. Wherever the Bombay Children Act has been applied, the district after-care association maintains remand homes. After-care hostels are run for boys and girls released from certified schools.

The welfare of women is sought under the moral and social hygiene programme sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board. Ten reception centres and two State Homes function in Maharashtra State for girls and women in moral danger, destitute or deserted women or women released from correctional institutions. Four district shelters and one state home are run for men released from correctional institutions.

The education and rehabilitation of the handicapped is also entrusted to the department. The work at the headquarters is organized by a special officer. A number of schools and shelter workshops are run for the various categories of the handicapped. Voluntary agencies doing work in this field are given grants.

The department gives grants to cultural institutions, *e.g.*, schools for dance, drama and music as well as to the welfare institutions such as rescue homes, *mahila mandals*, etc.

Juvenile guidance centres are organised as a precaution against juvenile delinquency.

Work in District.

At present, the Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, is in force in the five district of Marathwada regions. No machinery has yet been set up under the Act in Bhir district. Unification of all the three children acts in force in the State at present, is under way. Other Acts are not made applicable to the district as yet. Under the social and moral hygiene programme, a reception centre was opened in the district in 1958 to house 40 inmates. The centre is under the charge of a superintendent assisted by a managing committee. Rehabilitation of the inmates is sought through marriages, reconciliation with relatives or through training facilities at the reception centre or the state homes.

CHAPTER 13 — OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads and Buildings.

THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT deals with matters pertaining to (I) roads and buildings and (II) electricity. At the district level, these branches are in charge of separate departments.

Prior to the formation of the Zilla Parishad, Bhir. (B. & C.) division was in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bhir and formed part of the Aurangabad (B. & C.) Circle. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad on May 1, 1962, the Bhir Division was abolished and roads and buildings works as defined in the Zilla Parishads Act were transferred to the Bhir Zilla Parishad. The state sector schemes have, however, been retained by the department. At present there are three Buildings and Communications sub-divisions in Bhir district with headquarters at Bhir, Manjlegaon and Ambejogai. These sub-divisions work under the Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications Division, Osmanabad.

Organisation.

For administrative purposes, the state is divided into Buildings and Communications Circles, each circle in charge of a Superintending Engineer. The Circles are divided into divisions which in turn are divided into sub-divisions. The divisions are in charge of the Executive Engineers and the sub-divisions under the Assistant or Deputy Engineers ' called the Sub-Divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections each in charge of an overseer. At present there are 12 overseers in Bhir district.

Superintending Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is responsible for the general administration and technical control of the public works falling within his circle. He inspects the various public works within his circle to ensure efficient and economic management. He is empowered to transfer the subordinate staff when necessary and is authorised to correspond directly with any of the local authorities, civil or military, within his circle.

Executive Engineer.

The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer of the circle. He is entrusted with the execution and management of all roads and buildings works within his division. He sees to it that all public works within his jurisdiction are properly maintained. The care of the surveying and

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.
BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

mathematical instruments is entrusted to the Executive Engineer who reports on their condition to the Superintending Engineer at the end of each working season.

Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Sub-Divisional Officers are responsible to the Executive Engineer in charge of the division for the management and execution of works within their sub-divisions.

Overseers.

The overseers are in charge of sections and work under the Sub-Divisional Officers.

Roads.

The total road mileage in Bhir division maintained by the then District Local Board and the department till 31st March 1961 was as follows:—

(Figures in Kilometres*)

	As on 15-8-1947	As on 31-3-1951	As on 31-3-1956	As on 31-3-1961	
National Highways ..	..	..	..	..	
State Highways.. ..	(164·50) 264·680	(164·50) 264·680	(164·50) 264·680	(226·83) 364·969	
Major District Roads ..	(112·37) 180·803	(112·37) 180·803	(112·37) 180·803	(167·35) 269·266	..
Other District Roads and Village Roads.	(21·00) 33·789	(21·00) 33·789	(21·00) 33·789	(9·48) 15·253	(11·52) 18·508 Miles up-graded to M.D.R. in 1960
Other roads not included in planning.	..	..	(21·13) 33·998	(24·13) 38·825	
Total ..	(297·87) 479·272	(297·87) 479·272	(319·00) 513·270	(427·79) 688·313	

The road length according to surface was as follows:—

Surface (1)	*Kilometres** (2)
Cement concrete	0·160 (0·10)
Black topped	77·232 (48·00)
Water bound macadam	565·692 (351·58)
Murum	45·229 (28·11)
Total ..	688·313 (427·79)

*Figures in brackets indicate miles.

Other Departments.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

Since the formation of the Bhir Zilla Parishad in May, 1962, road length coming under the categories major district, other district and village roads have been transferred to the Bhir Zilla Parishad. The construction of the buildings of the following categories *viz.*, buildings pertaining to animal husbandry, agriculture, education and medical and public health departments of the State has also been transferred to the Parishad.

Electrical Branch.

For administrative, executive and advisory duties pertaining to generation and use of electricity, the Electrical Circle works under the Electrical Engineer to Government, whose jurisdiction extends over the entire area of the State. The State is divided into five Electrical Divisions, each in charge of an Executive Engineer. Of these five electrical divisions, two divisions have their headquarters at Poona, two at Bombay and one at Nagpur. Bhir district falls under the Marathwada Electrical Sub-division, Aurangabad, which comes under the Poona Electrical Division, Poona.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board supplies electricity to certain towns in Bhir district. Installation of electricity works in government buildings in the district is entrusted to the Deputy Engineer, Marathwada Electrical Sub-division, Aurangabad. The Deputy Engineer is designated as the Assistant Electrical Inspector, Aurangabad, for the purposes of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and carries out inspections of electrical installations under his jurisdiction.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Organisation.

At the head of the Irrigation and Power department of the state there are three Chief Engineers in charge of major and medium irrigation works and hydro-electric projects and a Chief Engineer in charge of minor irrigation projects and public health, *i.e.*, water-supply and drainage schemes under the State Sector. Under them are Superintending Engineers each in charge of a Circle consisting of four to five divisions. The Executive Engineers are in charge of divisions consisting of four to five sub-divisions. The sub-divisions are headed by the Sub-Divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections each in charge of an overseer.

Functions.

The main functions of the Irrigation and Power department relate to the maintenance of completed irrigation projects, execution of major and medium irrigation works, hydro-electric projects and undertaking of ancillary activities such as surveys and investigations, preparation of master plans, estimates, etc. Execution of Minor irrigation works and public health, water-supply and drainage schemes coming under the State Sector is also entrusted to the department.

Chief Engineers.

The Chief Engineers are generally in charge of the execution and overall technical control of various irrigation and power projects throughout the State. The Superintending Engineers come next to the Chief Engineers and are followed by the Executive Engineers, Sub-Divisional Officers and the Overseers in

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Works in Bhir District.

that order in the administrative hierarchy of the department. These officers are responsible to their immediate superiors for the execution and supervision of irrigation and power projects within their respective jurisdictions.

For matters relating to major irrigation project, Bhir district is included in the Marathwada Project Circle II, Aurangabad. Tht medium irrigation works in the district are executed by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Bhir. This division consists of the following five sub-divisions:—

(i) Bhir Irrigation sub-division, Bhir.

(ii) Survey Sub-division, Bhir.

(iii) Sindaphana Project Sub-division, Hingalwadi, Patoda tahsil.

(iv) Kada Project Sub-division, Nimbgaon, Ashti tahsil.

(v) Mohe-Sangvi Project Sub-division, Mohe-Sangvi, Patoda tahsil.

The minor irrigation works in the district are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Marathwada Minor Irrigation Division, Aurangabad. Since the formation of the Bhir Zilla Parishad, minor irrigation works irrigating up to 101.171 hectares (250 acres) have been transferred to the Parishad.

The responsibility regarding the survey and investigation of new major irrigation projects in Bhir district and other districts of the Marathwada Region included in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State vests in the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Investigation Division, Aurangabad. He works under the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Projects Investigation Circle, Poona.

Water-supply and drainage schemes, in Bhir, are executed by the Deputy Engineer, Bhir Water-Supply Sub-division, Bhir. He is responsible to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Aurangabad. The preparation of major public health schemes is. however, done by the Executive Engineer, Public Health Project Division, Nagpur.

The following irrigation schemes have been completed so far in the district:—

Name of the work (1)	Location (2)	Estimated area irrigated (in hectares*) (3)
Bendsura Project ..	Pali in Bhir	3,368·96 (8,325)
Kamli Project	Dhanora in Ashti ..	971·23 (2,400)
Talwar Project	Daighwan in Ashti	667·72 (1,650)
Rooty Project	Rooty Yarangaon in Ashti.	1,861·52 (4,600)

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.
Works in Bhir District.

The work on the following medium and minor irrigation works in the district is under progress:—

Name of work (1)	Location (2)	Area expected to be irrigated* (3)
	Medium Irrigation	
Sindaphana Project ..	Patoda	2,832·76 (7,000)
Mohe Sangvi Project ..	Patoda	1,942·46 (4,800)
Mehekri Project ..	Ashti	4,046·80 (10,000)
Wan Project	Ambejogai	5,260·84 (13,000)
Kada Project	Ashti	2,832·76 (7,000)
	Minor Irrigation	
Dombri Anicut ..	Bhir	404·68 (1,000)
Anjanwati Anicut ..	Bhir	194·24 (480)
Tukar Anicut	Bhir	343·79 (850)
Chinchpur Anicut ..	Ashti	161·87 (400)
Waghla Anicut	Ambejogai	161·87 (400)
Wanjarwadi Tank ..	Bhir	789·12 (1,950)

Third Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Jayakwadi Sindphana River Project Stage I, near Rampuri village in Manjlegaon tahsil estimated to have a gross storage of about 2,016 million m.³ (72,000 Mcft.) in the final stage, has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The Project is under detailed survey and investigation and a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for the same purpose in the Third Plan.

In addition, 34 minor irrigation works in the district are proposed to be investigated during the plan period.

Water-works supplying piped-water for Ambejogai town is owned and managed by the town municipality. The Cavalry Line Water-works serving the Civil Hospital and the T. B. Sanatorium is under the control of the department. The water-supply scheme for Bhir town is being executed while the piped-water-supply schemes for Manjlegaon and Dharur are proposed.

*Area in hectares; figures in brackets indicate acres.

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. IRRIGATION AND POWER.

During 1956—62, 71 wells were constructed by the department, each at an average cost of Rs. 10,000. With the formation of the Zilla Parishads, matters relating to rural health in the district have been transferred to the Bhir Zilla Parishad. Thus, planning and execution of all water-supply and drainage schemes in rural areas, each costing Rs. 5 lakhs and less, became the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE Organisation

For all the activities pertaining to agriculture in Bhir district, the Agricultural Development Officer, Bhir, is responsible He works under the technical guidance of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad Division and under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Bhir. The Superintending Agricultural Officer is in charge of the five districts of the Aurangabad division *viz.* Aurangabad, Nanded, Bhir, Parbhani and Osmanabad and works under the direct control of the Director of Agriculture who is assisted by four Joint Directors. The Joint Directors help in matters relating to establishment, extension, agricultural engineering and research and education.

The following state level specialists help the Agricultural Development Officer in specialised matters:—

(i) Agronomist,

(ii) Plant Pathologist,

(iii) Agricultural Chemist,

(iv) Agricultural Entomologist,

(v) Soil Specialist,

(vi) Oil-seed Specialist,

(vii) Rice Specialist,

(viii) Millet Specialist,

(ix) Statistician, and

(x) Sugarcane Specialist.

Besides, the Agricultural Development Officer is assisted by the District Agricultural Officer and three Agricultural Officers and one Agricultural Supervisor at the headquarters. The three Agricultural Officers assist the District Agricultural Officer in office administration and general technical matters and in work relating to Tahsil Seed Multiplication Farms; and to the *Kharif* and *Rabi* campaigns, respectively. The Agricultural Supervisor is in charge of the plant protection activities in the district. He is assisted by two Agricultural Assistants in his work. Besides, two Agricultural Assistants supervise the works pertaining to preparation of compost manure and development of sugarcane. The soil conservation programme in the district is implemented by the Sub-divisional Soil Conservation Officer stationed at Bhir.

AGRICULTURE. Organisation.

Besides these offices of the department, there are statutory and non-statutory bodies which render assistance in the execution of agricultural programme in the district. They are the District Farmers' Unions and the District Land Improvement Board at the district level; the Tahsil Farmers' Union at the tahsil level and Village Panchayats and Village Farmers' Unions at the village level. The Agricultural Committee of the Zilla Parishad, Bhir, is mainly responsible for the Agricultural Development Programme in the district.

Activities

The activities of the Agricultural department in the district can be divided into three main groups, *viz.*, (i) research, (ii) education and (iii) development.

Research: In the absence of any Agricultural Research Station in the district, the demonstration of improved agricultural practices and the innovation of the most suitable cropping pattern for the district is carried on at the Trial-*cum*-Demonstration Farm started under the Bendsura project from 1960. It is situated near Bhir and has for experimental purposes an area of 1782.613 hectares (4,405 acres) under its control. The work on the farm is supervised by an agricultural officer (tahsil seed farms) assisted by two agricultural assistants.

Education: The agricultural school in the district, situated at Ambejogai started functioning in 1960. It offers two years' course in agriculture and allied subjects and admits about 30 students. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, Bhir, it works under the Zilla Parishad with a staff composed of a superintendent, two agricultural supervisors and two agricultural assistants.

Development: The developmental activities pertaining to agriculture in the district are looked after by the agricultural development officer. He works under the technical guidance of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad and under the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Bhir, for administrative purposes. Development programmes in respect of agriculture are implemented through the Block Development Officers, in charge of the Panchayat Samitis in the district. They are assisted in technical matters by the agricultural extension officers and *gramsevaks* posted in the blocks. The extension officers and *gramsevaks* extend necessary technical guidance to cultivators and make them available improved seeds, manures and equipment

Agricultural Schemes in the District. *Tahsil Seed Farms*.—Tahsil Seed Multiplication Farms were established in the district in 1958-59 with the object of providing improved seeds to the registered seed growers. They in turn multiply the seeds and distribute them to the cultivators. There are six tahsil seed farms (out of 8 proposed during the Second Five-Year Plan period in the district. They are located at Ambejogai, Kaij,

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.
AGRICULTURE.
Activities.

Shidod, Khamgaon, Manjlegaon and Ashti and together control an area of 240·987 hectares (595·03 acres). Improved seeds of the varieties suited to local soil such as groundnut, pulses, cotton, paddy, *tur*, bajra, jowar, wheat, etc., are multiplied.

Agricultural Extension.—To improve the yield of the major food crops like *kharif* jowar, paddy, bajra, cotton, groundnut and *rabi* jowar and wheat, etc., schemes aimed at intensive and extensive cultivation are undertaken. The following table shows the area in hectares in the district under these schemes during the period between 1958-59 and 1961-62:—

Crops selected under the campaign	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Intensive	Extensive	Intensive	Extensive	Intensive	Extensive	Intensive	Extensive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kharif Jowar .	..	..	833·653 (2,060)	5,244·730 (12,960)	818·275 (2,C22)	3,075·613 (7,600)	3,872·440 (9,569)	10,919·642 (26,983)
Paddy	..	..	..	214·888 (531)	..	399·829 (988)	..	549·563 (1,358)
Bajara	..	..	1,335·464 (3,300)	2,512·695 (6,209)	1,543·067 (3,813)	3,455·614 (8,539)	3,292·525 (8,136)	7,090·908 (17,522)
Cotton	..	.	202 343 (500)	803·706 (1,9[illegible]6)	616·741 (1,524)	686·752 (1,697)	7,344·646 (18,149)	12,708·354 (31,403)
Groundnut ..	..	..	579·915 (1,433)	4,000·321 (9,885)	583·557 (1,442)	1,819·063 (4,495)	4,322·451 (10,681)	10,202·943 (25,212)
Rabi Jowar ..	490·479 (1,212)	1,53,512·705 (3,29,6[illegible]1)	3,156 955 (7,801)	92,580·975 (2,28,595)	3,541·812 (8,752)	78,905·745 (194,829)	6,618·639 (16,355)	42,411·195 (1,04,719)
Wheat	275·186 (680)	3,417·168 (8,444)	607·029 (1,500)	3,514·698 (8,685)	934·420 (2,309)	4,831·951 (11,940)	1,168·328 (2,887)	5,442·622 (13,449)

Paddy Cultivation.—Paddy covers a small acreage in the district. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been recently introduced in the district. As against an yearly target of 80·937 hectares (200 acres) fixed for 1960-61 and 1961-62, 28·328 and 48·562 hectares (70 and 120 acres), respectively, were brought under the Japanese method.

Sugarcane Development Scheme.—The scheme aims at encouraging the cultivators to adopt improved agricultural practices by providing quality sets. An agricultural assistant supervises the work under this scheme. During 1960-61, 15,000 cane sets of *Co. 740* variety were supplied to the cultivators. The area under improved variety in 1960-61 and 1961-62 was 3.237 and 5.665 hectares (eight and fourteen acres), respectively.

Horticultural Development Scheme.—The Scheme is intended to bring about an increase in the area under orchards. Under the scheme, technical guidance is given: improved types of seedlings, seeds and cuttings are supplied and loan to fruit growers is granted at the rate of Rs. 300. An agricultural supervisor supervises the work under this scheme in Bhir and Aurangabad districts. The following statement gives the details of the loans granted under this scheme: –

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Loan in Rs.	825	8,142	7,392
Number of cultivators benefited	2	16	14
Area (acres)* brought under fruit cultivation ..	0·809 (2)	7·689 (19)	5·261 (13)
Old orchards (acres)* rejuvenated	0·809 (2)	5·261 (5)	3·642 (9)

Cotton Development Scheme.—Under this scheme, improved varieties of cotton, *viz.*, 170—Co[3] and 1422 are distributed to the cultivators in the district so as to induce them to take to their use on a larger scale. The scheme is supervised by the *gram-sevaks.*

Crop Protection.—To protect the crops from various pests and diseases, plant protection appliances, insecticides and fungicides are stocked in godowns at tahsil headquarters and made available to the needy cultivators Technical guidance is rendered by the agricultural supervisor and the extension workers. In 1961-62, 53 sprayers and 112 dusters were made available for use to the cultivators and 16,380 lbs. of pesticides were distributed among them. Besides 412 sprayers and dusters were kept in godowns at the various tahsil headquarters.

Manurial Resources.—To increase the manurial resources the cultivators are advised to prepare compost on scientific lines. *Gram panchayats* and municipalities are also encouraged in

*Figures in brackets are in acres and those outside in hectares.

preparing compost from town refuse. A subsidy is paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton over the average production of the preceding two years. The seven municipalities in the district produce about 6,096 metric tons (6,000 tons) of compost annually. For green manuring of fields, sann seed is sold to the cultivators at a subsidised rate.

Fertilisers.—Distribution of fertilisers is entrusted to the co-operative societies. From 8·128 metric tons (eight tons) in 1955-56 the quantity distributed increased to about 306·832 metric tons (302 tons) in 1961-62. The Agricultural Officer, Bhir Zilla Parishad and the fertiliser inspector attached to the office of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad, inspect the manure depots in the district to ensure that fertilisers of approved quality are supplied.

Farmers' Unions.—Farmers' unions are intended to enthuse the farmers to take an active part in the implementation of the agricultural programme in their respective villages. In 1962-63, there were 1,029 village farmers' unions in the district with a membership of 59,164. There were also seven tahsil unions and one district farmers' union.

Crop Competitions.—Crop competitions are conducted and prizes awarded in the district for *kharif* and *rabi* jowar, bajra and wheat to encourage the cultivators to obtain increased yield per acre and thus increase agricultural production.

Demonstration Centres.—Demonstration centres are organised in the district to impress upon the farmers the advantages of improved methods of cultivation. Thirty such centres were organised in the district in 1960-61. The number rose to forty in 1962-63.

Pumping Sets and Boring of Wells.—Loans are advanced by government for installation of pumping sets and mechanical equipment for boring wells. In 1961-62, 46 pumping sets were installed in the district for which a government loan of Rs. 45,550 was advanced. The area brought under irrigation as a result amounted to 111·693 hectares (276 acres).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Organisation.

The animal husbandry activities in Bhir district are controlled by the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Bhir. He is a Class II officer and is directly subordinate to the Regional Deputy Director, and the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Poona. The Animal Husbandry Department at the district level forms the section of the Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad and the District Animal Husbandry Officer is subordinate to the Agricultural Development Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

There are a veterinary hospital and eight veterinary dispensaries in the district. They are located at Bhir, Mominabad,

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Patoda, Georai, Ashti, Manjlegaon, Kaij and Neknoor. There are veterinary aid centres located at—

Rajuri, Raimoha, Pimpalwandi, Shirur, Dhanora, Deolali, Bidsangvi, Pimpalner, Wadawani, Umapur, Sirsala, Talkhed, Kurla, Chaklamba, Pangaon, Nagapur, Dhekanmoha and Talwada.

The Veterinary Officers in charge of the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are Class III officers of the State Government.

Functions.

The main functions of the Animal Husbandry department pertain to general improvement of the live-stock, treatment of sick animals, control of cattle epidemics, carrying out castrations and control and destruction of ticks. The department also advises the farmers in the hygienic methods of keeping and maintaining animals and participates in various cattle fairs and shows held at different places in the State by opening veterinary stalls, etc., for propaganda purposes.

Up-grading of domesticated animals is done by selective breeding, either by running superior bull centres or by artificial insemination. With a view to securing a better yield of wool, meat, eggs, etc., up-grading of sheep and poultry is also undertaken. Every effort is made to check the out-break of contagious and infectious diseases.

Statistics of Diseases, Inoculation and Vaccination.

In 1960-61, 22,116 animals were treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases and 72,001 castrations were carried out at various centres in Bhir district. The following table gives the statistics of out-breaks of main contagious cattle diseases and the inoculations and vaccinations carried out during 1960-61:—

Name of disease	Number of out-breaks reported	Number of vaccinations and inoculations carried out
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	52	38,161
Foot-and-mouth disease	12	..
Black quarter	116	49,171
Ranikhet	5	..

Animals tendered for slaughter are inspected and out of them, those useful for agriculture, breeding and daily purpose are retained. In 1960-61, out of such inspected 2,477 animals 737 were retained.

Gammaxine powder is supplied by the department for the eradication of ticks.

Other Departments.

FOREST.

Organisation.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The head of the Forest department in the State is the Chief Conservator of Forests, with headquarters at Poona. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into six circles as shown below:—

Name of Circle	Headquarters
Nasik Circle	Nasik.
Poona Circle	Poona.
Nagpur Circle	Nagpur.
Amravati Circle	Amravati.
Chanda Circle	Nagpur
Bombay Circle	Thana.

The officer in charge of each circle is the Conservator of Forests. The Conservators have under them Divisional Forest Officers who look after the administration of the divisions and independent sub-divisions, respectively. The Divisional Forest Officers belong to the Maharashtra Forest Service, Class I and the Sub-divisional Forest Officers belong to Class II. The divisions in some cases are divided into Sub-divisions which are in charge of Sub-Divisional Forest Officers. The Divisions or Sub-Divisions are further divided into small executive parts called ranges. Each range is managed by a range forest officer who works under the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer. The range forest officers belong to Class III and are usually trained at one of the Forest Colleges in India *viz.*, at Dehradun and Coimbtore. Each range is sub-divided into rounds which work under round officers or foresters who are usually trained at the Forest schools in the state. Each round is further divided into beats which are placed in charge of a beat guard.

Bhir Range, comprising Bhir district, forms part of the Aurangabad Forest Division. The range forest officer, Bhir, works under the direct control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Aurangabad. Under the range forest officer, there are three round forest officers at Bhir, Ambejogai and Amalner and nine forest guards at Bhir, Mouj, Dharur, Ambejogai, Parali, Kari, Amalner, Pipalgaon Dhas and Ashti.

Functions.

The main functions of the department comprise afforestation, protection of forests, conducting sales and entering into contracts. The forests are mainly protected from deliberate damage caused by people and from accidental fires. Offences like illicit cutting, encroachments, burning of trees are appropriately dealt with under the Forest Acts.

Range Forest Officer.

The range forest officer, Bhir, is in executive charge of the Bhir Range. He carries out all the work prescribed by the Divisional Forest Officer with the help of the round forest officers and beat guards under him. His main duties relate to

marking of trees, sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations, protection of forest trees, investigation of forest offences, supervision over removal of forest produce by purchasers, right holders and issue of forest transit passes and permits.

Round Forest Officers.

The round forest officers' duties include protection of forests in their rounds, investigation of forest offences, issue of forest transit passes and permits, collection of revenue in the form of grazing fees and compensation in forest offence cases and supervision over the work of the forest guards.

The forests in Bhir Range are classified into reserved forests 15,295·946 hectares (37,797 acres and 3 gunthas) and protected forests 7,114·630 hectares (17,580 acres and 25 gunthas). The protected forests include an area of 414·993 hectares (1,025 acres and 19 gunthas) covered under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act.

The reserved forests which are in charge of the Forest department are managed according to the prescriptions of the working plans. A working plan lays down the details of scientific management of a forest for a prescribed number of years. Plans are drawn up for felling, regeneration, silvicultural treatment and protection of forests with provision for the due exercise of the rights and privileges of the people including grazing of cattle. Thus, felling series have been prescribed for the following areas of the Bhir Range: Devla, Pipalgaon Dhas, Kapsi, Chardari, Mohokheda and Mandva. Dead, dying, burnt and wounded trees are marked for felling and sold by open auction. Regeneration work is carried out artificially, and at least 12 per cent of the area is regenerated artificially. The large grassy areas in Bhir Range have necessitated a provision for *Kuran* Working Circle which prescribes steps for improvement of *kurans* (grasslands).

The forest area in Bhir Range is not contiguous and is scattered in patches. It is mainly in five tahsils *viz.*, Bhir, Kaij, Ambejogai, Patoda and Ashti. Bhir range is covered with scrub type of forest. *Neem*, *bor*, *babul*, *khair*, *tarwad* and climbers of acacia species are in marked predominance. In some places, particularly in the valleys of Karbani, Beed Sangvi, Ambejogai, Bavi, Kapsi, etc., species like *dhawda*, *karanj*, *salai*, etc., having a poor and stunted growth are seen. The grassy areas, locally known as *ramnas*, predominate the Bhir Forest Range.

There is a perfect co-ordination in the working of Revenue and Forest Departments in regard to the forests Afforestation and disforestation are practically joint functions of the Revenue and Forest Departments since public rights in the land proposed for afforestation have to be settled by the Revenue department. Working plans are prepared solely by the Forest department, but in so far as their prescriptions affect local supply and the

FOREST.

rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the district, the approval of the Collector concerned has to be obtained before it is submitted to the Government for sanction.

Afforestation.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, afforestation work over an area of about 405·900 hectares (1,003 acres) in Bhir Range was completed. The species planted were *neem*, *cassia siamea*, *gorakh-chinch*, *siras*, *salmalia malabarica*, *karanj*, Amaltas, *maharuk*, rain tree, etc., and *sitaphal* and *chandan* in bushes.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES. Organisation.

The work of the Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra State, is mainly confined to the development and progress of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries in the State. The Department of Industries was reorganised and the Directorate of Industries was formed in August 1960. Control of cottage industries was transferred to the Directorate of Industries with effect from 1st December, 1960.

The Industries Commissioner and the Director of Industries is the head of the Directorate. He is also the Central Stores Purchasing Officer, the Controller of Weights and Measures, the State Coal Controller and the State Textile Controller. The Assistant Director of Industries, Aurangabad Region (Class I, State Industries Service), is the divisional head for that region and is under the control of the Industries Commissioner and the Director of Industries. His jurisdiction extends over the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad. He is assisted in his work by two Industries Officers stationed at Aurangabad and Nanded. Aurangabad and Bhir districts are in charge of the Industries Officer, Aurangabad. The collector of the district acts as the *ex officio* Deputy Commissioner of Industries. A junior industries inspector and a manual assistant are posted in Bhir district.

Functions.

The main function of the Directorate of Industries is to foster the growth of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries.

In regard to each of the above categories of industries, the duties of the department are as under—

(a) Large-Scale Industries:

(i) to scrutinise applications for industrial licences received under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as amended, and to make suitable recommendations to the Government of India,

(ii) to advise parties on formalities and technical matters,

(iii) to assist parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc.,

(iv) to offer laboratory facilities for analysis of raw materials, finished products, etc., and

(v) to promote industrial research by grant of research grants.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Functions.

(b) Small-Scale Industries:

(i) to assist parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc.,

(ii) to develop suitable sites in the industrial estates, so as to offer the small entrepreneurs ready-built worksheds with power and water arrangements and with community facilities like post office, canteen, etc., on co-operative basis,

(iii) to grant financial assistance by way of loans under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961 and subsidy on power supply and to sponsor the grant of such assistance by institutions like the State Bank of India, the State Financial Corporation and the National Small Industries Corporation for hire or purchase of machinery,

(iv) to assist parties in securing imported raw materials and controlled indigenous materials,

(v) to assist parties in marketing products by registration with the Central Stores Purchase Organisation, Director General of Supplies and Disposals, National Small Industries Corporation and by persuading them to join the Quality Marking Scheme,

(vi) to collect quarterly statistics of production and labour, and

(vii) to advise parties on formalities and technical matters,

(c) Cottage Industries:

(i) to grant financial assistance exceeding Rs. 3,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961 to artisans and promote formation of industrial co-operatives of the artisans, and

(ii) to encourage the industries for State Purchase Programme.

Among the miscellaneous functions of the department are included the following :—

(i) central purchase of stores required by Government departments and institutions, and

(ii) enforcement of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the following functions of the Directorate have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad with effect from 1st May, 1962.

(i) grant of financial assistance up to Rs. 3,000 under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960; the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961 and under the Bonafide Craftsmen and the Backward class and the Artisans and the Educated Unemployed schemes,

(ii) organise training-*cum*-production centres.

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INDUSTRIES.

Work in the District.

The Cotton Weaving School at Bhir and the Weaving School in Flax and Fibre at Neknoor were run by the Directorate for giving training to the artisans in the improved methods of production. The control of these schools has been transferred to Zilla Parishad with effect from May 1, 1962.

The Directorate paid loans to the tune of Rs. 38,025 to 61 persons from the district during the Second Five-Year Plan period under the State Aid to Industries Rules. Besides, loans amounting to Rs. 73,023 were given to 26 parties under the Khadi and Village Industries Scheme.

A co-operative society *viz.*, the Industrial estate was formed at Parali-Vaijnath in Ambejogai tahsil. The membership of the society was 90 and it had a share capital of Rs. 20,000. The Government have contributed to share capital on fifty-fifty basis. The estate aims at fostering a systematic and planned growth of industrial activities by providing facilities like transport, banking, water-supply, power, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement, which has now become a people's movement, plays an important role in our economy which is agro-industrial in nature. The co-operative department is associated with the activities regarding rural finance, agricultural marketing, industrial co-operatives and money-lending in the district. The activities of the department are regulated under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1927; the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960.

Organisation.

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, is the head of the department. The department has four sections which deal with co-operation, industrial co-operatives, money-lending and the marketing societies, respectively. These sections, previously working independently, are now placed under the control of the Divisional Joint Registrar, Co operative Societies, at the divisional level and the District Deputy Registrar at the district level.

The Divisional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies is assisted by a Divisional Deputy Registrar, three Divisional Assistant Registrars and a statistical assistant. The Divisional Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad, is in charge of the five districts of Marathwada.

Bhir district is now placed under the administrative control of the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhir, who is a Class I Gazetted Officer of the Maharashtra Co-operative Service. The District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, is now in charge of all the four sections of the Co-operative department and has been delegated all the powers of the Registrars under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 with certain exceptions. He is now assisted by two Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, who are placed in charge of two territorial sub-divisions of the district. The Assistant Registrars also enjoy all

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Other Departments.

CO-OPERATION Organisation.

powers under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 and also work as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders within their respective jurisdictions. The District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhir, is given the necessary administrative and financial powers for effective control over the staff and the activities of the four wings of the department.

At the District level, are one post of a Co-operative Officer, three posts of assistant co-operative officers and two posts of industrial supervisors to look after the activities of the department including industrial co-operatives, marketing and money-lending. The assistant co-operative officers and the industrial supervisors have territorial jurisdiction whereas the Co-operative Officer is in charge of the district.

The district is covered by the Development Blocks and there are 12 extension officers (co-operation) in the district posted in the seven tahsils, *viz.*, Patoda (1), Ashti (1), Georai (2), Manjlegaon (2), Bhir (2), Kaij (2) and Ambejogai (2). These extension officers (Cooperation) are now under the control of the Zilla Parishad.

There are 31 supervisors posted in the seven tahsils of the district. The supervisors are under the control of supervising unions. The supervisors visit and inspect each and every co-operative society at least once in three months. They see to the submission of normal credit statements of the societies and make arrangement for crop finance. The Central Financing Agency also has its staff of inspectors, assistant inspectors and extension officers (Co-operation) and supervisors. They prepare the assets register, normal credit statement and attend to all the work involving the recovery of dues from co-operative societies.

The appointment of assistant co-operative officers is made by the Divisional Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad and of the Co-operative Officers by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona. These posts are filled in partially by departmental promotion and partially by direct recruitment. The direct recruits have to undergo training in co-operation before they take up assignment.

District Supervision Committee.

The supervisors are placed under the tahsil co-operative supervising unions. At the district level is the District Supervision Committee constituted of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhir; Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhir; Chairman, District Co-operative Board, Bhir; representatives of the tahsil co-operative supervising unions (the ratio being one representative for six unions); one representative from agricultural non-credit societies and the Co-operative Officer, Bhir, who works as an *ex officio* Secretary of the Committee.

The District Supervision Committee reviews the working of the supervising unions and the work of the supervisors periodically.

It is an *ad hoc* body created by administrative order of the government and works as a link between tahsil co-operative unions and the State Board of Supervision. Its powers are recommendatory.

Supervising Unions.

There is supervising union for every tahsil. Agricultural primary credit societies (including large sized multipurpose and small sized multipurpose societies, agricultural credit and grain banks) in the tahsil are affiliated to it.

The main functions of the supervising unions are to advise, guide, assist, rectify and control its constituent societies by effective and regular supervision; and to provide means of assessing the credit of its constituent societies and to make recommendations in this behalf to the financial agency.

District Co-operative Board.

The District Co-operative Board is responsible for education and training in co operation and propaganda for the spread of co-operative movement under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union Ltd., Bombay. The membership of the board is ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district and associate, consisting of individuals. A nominee of the central financing agency *viz.*, the Bhir District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhir and the Executive Officer of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union are the *ex officio* members of the general body of the board.

The Board of Management consists of the following members:—

(1) one nominee of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union,

(2) one nominee of the Central Financing Agency,

(3) seven representatives, one each of the seven tahsil co-operative Supervising Unions,

(4) two representatives of the societies not affiliated to the Supervising Unions,

(5) two representatives of the co-operative institutions which have jurisdiction over the district,

(6) one representative of the Divisional Co-operative Board for Marathwada,

(7) one or two representatives of individual members according to the membership, and

(8) one representative of the department.

Audit.

The Divisional Special Auditor makes arrangements for the audit of all co-operative societies in the district. A list of the societies as on 30th June is prepared every year and societies are allotted to the different members of the audit staff. Since the act does not require that the person authorised by the Registrar for conducting audit of co-operative societies should necessarily

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CO-OPERATION.

Audit.

be an officer of the Co-operative department, chartered accountants and retired auditors of the Co-operative department are, also, at times authorised by the Registrar to carry out audit of certain types of societies.

The special auditor is in charge of the District Central Co-operative Bank and its branches, the District Purchase and Sale Union and other marketing societies, processing societies, housing societies indebted to government and urban banks and societies in A and B classes with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and the District Industrial Association and federations of all types of societies. The audit section of the Co-operative department is separated from the administrative section and one Special Auditor is posted in the district, with his staff. He is directly under the control of Divisional Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad.

Arbitration.

The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act was made applicable to the district from 26th January 1962. It provides for referring of disputes relating to constitution and working of co-operative societies to arbitrators. There are at present 22 arbitrators in the district. The panel is approved, every year, by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona. However, this power is now delegated to the Divisional Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad.

Marketing.

One of the five Joint Registrars at the state level appointed to assist the Registrar is also the Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance and attends to all work relating to regulated markets and marketing co-operatives.

There are six market committees in the district which are empowered to recover cess on agricultural produce brought by cultivators and purchased by licensees at the market yard. They issue licences to traders, commission agents, weighmen and other persons operating at the market yard. Co-operative officers and assistant co-operative officers are allowed to work as market superintendents at these market committees.

Money-Lending.

The Bombay Money-Lenders Act was made applicable to the district from February 1960. The salient features of this act pertain to licensing of money-lenders, maintenance of accounts by money-lenders in the prescribed form and restrictions on rates of interest. One of the five Joint Registrars, at the State level. is appointed as the Registrar of Money-lenders. The Divisional Joint Registrar works as the Divisional Registrar of Money-lenders for the division and the District Deputy Registrar for the district concerned. The District Deputy Registrar issues licences to money-lenders and is responsible for the administration of the Bombay Money-Lenders Act in the district. The Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies also work as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders within their respective jurisdictions. The co-operative officers and assistant co-operative officers are also authorised under section 13-A of the Act, to visit the premises of money-lenders and inspect their accounts.

Other Departments.

CO-OPERATION.

Staff Transferred to Zilla Parishad.

The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, came into force on 1st May, 1962. The following staff has since been transferred from the office of the Deputy Registrar to the Zilla Parishad, Bhir.

Name of the post transferred	Number of posts transferred
(1)	(2)
Assistant Registrar, C. S.	1
Co-operative Officer..	1
Assistant Co-operative Officer	1
Other staff	10

The Assistant Registrar is empowered to exercise the statutory powers of registration of the societies, approval to amendments of bye-laws, and hearing and deciding of appeals against non-admission of members in respect of societies whose working capital does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs and whose area of jurisdiction is less than that of district. The extension officer (Co-operation) is also transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The staff transferred to the Zilla Parishad has to take up promotion and extension work in respect of all co-operative societies falling within the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the following schemes have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad, Bhir:—

(1) management subsidy to industrial co-operatives,

(2) management subsidy to handicraft workers' society,

(3) loans and subsidy for industrial co-operatives for purchase of tools and equipment,

(4) loans and subsidy to industrial co-operatives for sanction of sheds and godowns,

(5) additional managerial subsidy to industrial co-operatives of backward classes,

(6) interest subsides to industrial co-operatives of backward classes on loans borrowed from the Central Financing Agency.

The financial assistance under these items is sanctioned according to the conditions laid down by Government.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

STATE TRANSPORT.

Historical Background.

The scheme of nationalisation of passenger transport services was started as early as in 1932 by the then Nizam government in Hyderabad. The Marathwada State Transport, with headquarters at Aurangabad, came into existence as a result of the trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, which was one of the pioneers in the field of public road transport, first in collaboration with

CHAPTER 13. — Other Departments. STATE TRANSPORT. Historical Background.

the railways and then as a separate government department. After the reorganisation of States in November 1956, the operations in Marathwada were looked after by a separate department under the erstwhile Government of Bombay, called the "Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department". With effect from 1st July, 1961, the T. R. T. U. Department was abolished and the Marathwada State Transport, along with the State Transport Services in the Vidarbha region, were amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation and the reorganised corporation was named as Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Organisation.

For administrative purposes, the entire State is divided into 10 State Transport divisions. Bhir district forms part of Aurangabad division. Each division is under a Divisional Controller who is a Class I officer. He works immediately under the General Manager who is the administrative head of the Central Office. The Divisional Controller, Aurangabad division, is assisted by the following departments and branches, *viz*., (1) administration, (2) traffic, (3) mechanical engineering, (4) accounts and audit, (5) statistics, (6) security, (7) stores, (8) civil engineering, (9) secretarial, (10) legal, and (11) central workshop.

The Divisional Controller, Aurangabad, is responsible for the State Transport operations in Aurangabad division and is assisted by 13 Class II Officers who undertake the following functional responsibilities.

There are two officers under these heads of activity, the Divisional Traffic Officer who is in charge of all matters relating to the traffic and operation and the Labour Officer who looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration. Matters relating to publicity in the division are also looked after by the Labour Officer.

These branches are manned by three officers, the Accounts Officer, the Divisional Auditor and the Divisional Statistician.

The technical side of the division is looked after by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer assisted by the Divisional Works Superintendent. Besides, there are as many depot managers as there are depots. They are wholly responsible for the working of the respective depots.

By the end of December 1962, there were two depots in Bhir district with headquarters at Bhir and Parli-Vaijnath. The Aurangabad Division of which Bhir district forms a part, held in 1962, 289 vehicles plying on 166 routes. The vehicles put on road have, on an average, a seating passenger capacity of 43·6. The average daily distance covered by these vehicles, during December 1962, was 58,433·527 km. (36,309 miles) carrying on an average, 52,557 passengers per day.

The light and heavy repairs of the buses are carried out at the Divisional Workshop, Aurangabad. Further, after a run of every

Other Departments.

STATE TRANSPORT. Organisation.

19,312·08 km. (12,000 miles), the vehicles are routed by the depots to the Divisional Workshop for maintenance and check up. In addition, a number of depot workshops[1] are situated at each of the following places for daily maintenance of vehicles, *viz.*, Aurangabad (62), Bhir (29), Jalna (25), Jintoor (20), Latur (31), Nanded (52), Osmanabad (25), and Parli-Vaijnath (21). Regular daily and weekly servicing, and check up for maintenance are carried out in these depots.

For the convenience of the travelling public, the Corporation has so far provided the following amenities in the district: a temporary bus station at Bhir and a temporary bus stand at Parli-Vaijnath. For the convenience of the travelling public, way-side shelters are provided in the district at the following places, *viz.*, Kalamb, Hirapur, Kaij, Massa Jog, Mussa, Neknoor, Pali, Talkhed, Yusuf Borgaon, Siraswadi, Limbgaon, Rajur, Patoda, Sawthada (Sautada), Chand-Sawargaon, Lokhandi Sawargaon, Bori Sawargaon Bardapur, Sarur, Dharmapuri and Ghatnandur.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

FISHERIES. Organisation.

The office of the Department of Fisheries was started in 1958 at Pali in Bhir district. It is headed by the Assistant Superintendent who works directly under the Superintendent of Fisheries, Aurangabad Division.

The following are the main functions of the Department in Bhir district :—

(1) undertaking deep tank fishing experiments in Bendsura reservoir at Pali for the development of deep tank fishing in the district,

(2) evolving an effective gear for exploitation of deep reservoirs,

(3) surveying new sheets of water to assess their suitability for pisciculture,

(4) stocking tanks and ponds with suitable varieties of fry, every year,

(5) collecting local fry and nurturing in nursery tanks,

(6) organising fisheries co-operative societies and devising ways and means to improve socio-economic condition of the fishermen,

(7) extending technical guidance to the fisheries co-operative societies, local bodies and parties,

(8) collecting statistics of fish, fisheries and fishermen in the district,

(9) supervising tanks and ponds in charge of the department,

(10) encouraging fishermen to take advantage of the different schemes of the department.

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[1] The number of vehicles attached to each of these depots is given in brackets.

CHAPTER 14 — LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT TAKEN FROM THE HYDERABAD STATE GAZETTEER* gives the information regarding local and municipal government then in existence in the district:

"In 1888 the one anna cess was first levied to meet local requirements, five-twelfths being set apart for municipal and local works. Taluk-boards were formed at each taluk headquarters with the tahsildars as chairmen, except at Bhir, where a District Board was established under the presidency of the First Talukdar, which supervises the working of the taluk-boards and also of the municipality of Bhir."

INTRODUCTION.

Local Self-Government in the district vests in various statutory bodies such as the Zilla Parishad, the Panchayat Samitis, the municipalities and the Village Panchayats. These institutions have progressed in three directions. Firstly, from partially elected or nominated bodies, they have now become entirely elective. Secondly, their franchise has gone on widening from restricted franchise based on property and other qualifications, to universal adult franchise which is the widest limit possible. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have gradually come to be conferred upon these institutions.

The power to control and supervise these institutions is vested in the Divisional Commissioner[1] under the Bombay Village Sanitation Act (I of 1892): the Bombay District Vaccination Act, the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958; the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, and various other orders promulgated by the Government from time to time.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 (No. XVII of 1956) which embodies the provisions of all the enactments regarding city and town municipalities came into force with effect from August 11, 1956[2]. There are three city municipalities and

*Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Hyderabad State, 1909.

[1] The control and supervision of the Municipalities is vested in the Director of Municipal Administration since the introduction of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965.

[2] Refer Gazette No. 182, dated August 11, 1956 (ex-Hyderabad State) for the date of publication of the Act.

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Local Self-Government.

MUNICIPALITIES.

four town municipalities in the district. Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali are the city municipalities while Manjlegaon, Georai, Ashti and Dharur are the town municipalities. The Act empowers the Government to declare a municipality as a town municipality if the population of the town is between 5,000 and 15,000, and a city municipality if the population exceeds 15,000. All the municipalities in the district are governed under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956[1].

The state government have powers to include any local area adjacent thereto, within the limits of a municipality or exclude any local area included in a municipality by issue of a notification in the official gazette, which is generally done in consultation with the municipal committee.

The term of office of a municipal committee is for three years and could be extended by the government to four years under special circumstances. Each city municipality has to establish a municipal committee having authority over the city municipality and each town municipality has to form a town committee having control over the town municipality. Such committees shall consist of such number of members elected from the constituencies, on scale of not more than one member for every 1,500 persons subject to a maximum of thirty-four and seventeen members, respectively. A few seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the precise number of seats being determined by the government based on the population of such tribes in the municipal area.

Councillors elect from among themselves a president and a vice-president for every municipality. The president presides over the meetings of the committee, keeps watch over the financial and executive administration of the committee, and directs the execution or stoppage of any work or act which is necessary for the service or safety of the public and orders incurring of expenditure at such work from the municipal fund, subject to the approval of the committee.

In the absence of the president, the vice-president exercises the powers and discharges the functions of the president.

Each municipality is headed by an executive officer appointed by competent authority who discharges duties according to the provisions of the act and has to carry out instructions issued by government from time to time.

The principal duties of the executive officer are:—

(*a*) to carry out the decisions and resolutions of the committee.

(*b*) to maintain and supervise the registers and accounts of the committee,

(*c*) to advise the committee regarding the laws applicable to any particular case, and

(*d*) to prepare budget estimates and submit them to the committee.

[1] However, recently all the municipalities in the state have been brought under the purview of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965.

He is also empowered to—

(*a*) make such requisition by written notice or give such written consent or permission, grant such licences, issue such orders and exercise all such powers as may vest in a municipal committee under any relevant provision of the act,

(*b*) suspend, withhold, or withdraw any licences so granted,

(*c*) receive, recover and credit fees payable for such licences and permissions granted by him to the municipal fund and

(*d*) make appointments to the posts of which the monthly salary does not exceed Rs. 30.

The functions of the committee have been divided into obligatory and optional. All matters essential for the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population fall under the former category while those which are not considered absolutely essential, fall under the latter category.

Obligatory duties of a municipality are :—

(1) lighting arrangements of public streets, places and buildings,

(2) watering of public streets and places,

(3) cleansing public streets, places and places which are open to public enjoyment,

(4) extinguishing fires and protecting life and property whenever fires occur,

(5) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades and practices,

(6) securing or removing dangerous buildings or places and reclaiming unhealthy localities,

(7) acquiring, maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead,

(8) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewage-works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and alike,

(9) obtaining adequate supply of water, for preventing danger to the health of the inhabitants and their domestic animals,

(10) naming streets and numbering the houses,

(11) registering births and deaths,

(12) carrying out public vaccination,

(13) providing suitable accommodation for calves, cows or buffaloes required within the municipal limits for the supply of animal lymph,

(14) taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreaks, spread or recurrence of any infectious diseases,

(15) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and providing medical relief,

(16) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick at the time of outbreak of any infectious disease,

(17) destruction of vermin causing danger and of stray dogs,

(18) giving relief and establishing and maintaining relief works at the time of scarcity and

(19) establishing and maintaining the maternity houses and child welfare centres.

Discretionary functions of the municipality are as under :—

(1) constructing houses for persons belonging to lower income group and the housing of any class of servants employed by the Committee,

(2) constructing and maintaining houses for orphans, beggars, cripples, destitutes, etc.,

(3) regulating lodging houses, camping grounds and rest houses,

(4) organising, maintaining or managing transport facilities for the conveyance of the public or goods,

(5) establishing and maintaining libraries, museums and art galleries or constructing buildings therefor,

(6) laying out new public streets,

(7) furthering educational objects,

(8) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, dharmashalas, etc., for the public,

(9) planting and maintaining roadside and other trees and

(10) establishing and maintaining a farm or a factory for the disposal of sewage

Municipal taxation may consist of the following items :—

(i) a rate on buildings and lands,

(ii) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats or animals used for riding, draught or burden,

(iii) a toll on vehicles (other than motor vehicles),

(iv) an octroi on animals and goods,

(v) a tax on dogs,

(vi) a general or special water rate or both,

(vii) a lighting tax.

(viii) a tax on pilgrims,

(ix) a tax on entertainments,

(x) a tax on transfer of immovable property and

(xi) a tax on professions, trades, etc.

The rules regarding levy of such taxes prescribing the maximum and the minimum rates therefor, have been framed. Although many taxes are levied by the municipalities, yet, in case they face

a deficit their incomes are supplemented by government grants of both recurring and non-recurring nature. The collector, the divisional commissioner[1] and the state government exercise control over the municipalities. The government and any other competent authority authorised by government have powers to suspend the execution of any resolution passed by the committee or prohibit the doing of any act by it which is considered to be in contravention of or in excess of powers conferred upon it by the act or is likely to lead to a breach of public peace, provided that a reasonable time and opportunity are afforded to the committee to show cause why action should not be taken to suspend the resolution.

If the government is satisfied that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under the act, it may by order fix a time-limit for the performance of that duty. If such an order is not complied with within the stipulated time, government may direct its performance and require the committee to pay the expenses incurred for the same.

If in the opinion of government, a committee persistently makes default or is not competent to perform its duties or exceeds or abuses its powers, it may by notification published in the gazette, direct the dissolution and reconstitution of such a committee.

Upon publication of such notification, all members of the committee including its president and vice-president shall forthwith be deemed to have vacated their offices.

The city municipalities and town committees in this district are functioning as elected bodies for the last ten years.

The following table gives the information regarding the municipalities in Bhir district :—

TABLE No. 1

MUNICIPALITIES IN BHIR DISTRICT

Name of the Municipality	Population	No. of wards	No. of councillors			
			Reserved for women	Reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	Nominated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
C. M. Bhir ..	33,066	13	2	2	..	17
C. M. Ambejogai ..	17,443	13	2	2	..	17
C. M. Parali ..	19,691	13	2	2	..	17
T. M. Manjlegaon ..	8,876	10	1	1	..	12
T. M. Georai ..	7,129	10	1	1	..	12
T. M. Ashti ..	4,980	9	1	1	..	11
T. M. Dharur ..	7,464	10	1	1	..	12

[1] Since the introduction of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, the control over the municipalities is exercised by the Director of Municipal Administration, Bombay.

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Historical Background.

In ancient times the villages in India were self-sufficient autonomous units, enjoying some form of political freedom. Under the Muslim rule these villages lost their autonomy as the political institution was more autocratic.

During the British regime attempts were made to revive the local self-government institutions in India with a view to training the people in the administration as also to regenerate among the rural masses confidence in the government. The experiment found expression in the creation of institutions such as District School Board, District Local Board, Village Panchayats, etc. In Marathwada region which then formed part of the *ex*-Hyderabad State, Village Panchayats were established in 1941 in every village with a population of 5,000 and above. After the reorganisation of states the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, was enacted. Under this act, a Village Panchayat Mandal was set up for every district and *gat nyaya panchayats* came to be organised for groups of five or more Village Panchayats.

In course of time it was found that various governmental activities introduced under the Plan periods could not achieve a commendable success in rural areas for want of co-operation on the part of villagers in the implementation of such schemes. The 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee' was therefore appointed by the Union Government to look into the causes of non-co-operation and apathy among the people in the rural area. The committee opined that the local self-governing bodies including the *panchayats* have not shown any initiative for such works due to frequent interference from the government in the affairs and working of such local bodies. It, therefore, concluded that the decentralisation of power and responsibility at the lower level was the urgent necessity of the day and suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to such local institutions at the district level with the government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from a higher plain, making available the required finances and other necessary assistance.

The committee recommended the formation of local committees on par with block development committees to be named as Panchayat Samitis and at the district level a district committee to be called 'Zilla Parishad' instead of the Local Boards, in order to secure integration in the various developmental activities. Thus in the decentralisation of administration the three responsible functionaries entrusted with the implementation of the developmental schemes were to be, the Gram Panchayat, the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad.

The recommendations of the committee and the principle of decentralisation were hailed by the central government. The various states enacted acts to this effect. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, provides for the establishment of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis and assigns them local government functions. It also entrusts them

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Historical Background.

with the execution of certain works and development schemes under the State Five-Year Plans. The decentralisation of powers and functions thus achieved was expected to promote the development of democratic institutions and secure a greater measure of participation by the people in the execution of plan schemes and in local and governmental affairs.

Before the creation of the Zilla Parishads the local self-government in Bhir district rested with the District Local Board, constituted under the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (No. V of 1962), which came in force from 1st May 1962, all *ex*-Boards, *i.e.*, District Local Board, District School Board, District Building Committee and the District Development Board were abolished and their work was vested in the Zilla Parishad. All Village Panchayats would now work under their respective Taluka Panchayat Samitis.

Powers and Functions.

Under Section 100 of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, it shall be the duty of the Zilla Parishad so far as the district fund at its disposal will allow, to make regional provision within the district with respect to all or any of the subjects enumerated in the first schedule as amended from time to time under sub-section (2) (in the act referred to as 'district list'), and to execute or maintain works of developmental schemes in the district relating to any such subjects.

Among other things, the Zilla Parishad has been empowered under the same section (*i.e.*, 100):—

1. to make provision for carrying out within the district any other work or measure which is likely to promote the health, safety, education, comfort, convenience or social, economic, or cultural well-being of the inhabitants of the district;

2. to endeavour to promote planned development of the district by utilising to the maximum extent, local resources and for that purpose, prepare annual and long-term plan, regard being had to the plans already prepared by the Panchayat Samitis;

3. subject to the rules, made by the State Government in this behalf, the Zilla Parishad may by resolution, passed at its meeting and supported by 2/3rd of its councillors (other than associate councillors) make provision for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment within the district or to contribute towards gathering sponsored by it in the district;

4. the Zilla Parishad shall carry out the directions given or orders issued from time to time by the State Government and shall provide adequate funds for purposes of measures to be undertaken for the amelioration of the conditions of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and any socially and educationally backward classes, and in particular, in the removal of untouchability;

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Powers and Functions.

5. the Zilla Parishad shall perform such duties and functions as are entrusted to it under any other law for the time being in force ;

6. the Zilla Parishad may incur expenditure outside the district on any matter in relation to any of the purposes of this act, such matters being of interest to the residents of the district ;

7. the Zilla Parishad shall make adequate arrangements and provisions for payment to its councillors, members of Panchayat Samitis, and members of standing committee, subjects committees and any other committee, all expenses incurred in travelling for the purpose of business of the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti as the case may be in accordance with the rules, made by the State Government in this behalf :

8. the Zilla Parishad may contribute to any fund sponsored by government to meet any calamity affecting the public in any part of India ;

9. subject to the provisions of this act, the Zilla Parishad may exercise general supervision and control over the work of the Chief Execuive Officer ;

10. it shall be lawful for the Zilla Parishad, under provisions of the section 102 of the act, to undertake, upon such terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon, the construction, maintenance or repairs of any work, or the management of any institution on behalf of the Central or State Government, or any other local authority, or any Court-of-Wards ;

11. the Zilla Parishad may compromise (*vide* section 105), in respect of any suit instituted by or against it, or in respect of any claim or demand arising out of any contract entered into by or on behalf of it under this act, for such sum of money or other compensation as it shall deem sufficient ;

12. the Zilla Parishad may pay compensation out of the district fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise, in good faith, of any of the powers vested in it, in its committees or in Panchayat Samitis and in the presiding authorities, officers and servants by or under this Act ;

Subject to the provisions of the act, and the rules made thereunder by the state government, a Zilla Parishad may (*vide* section 106 of the Act):—

(*a*) do all things necessary for the proper discharge of the functions and duties imposed on it by or under the Act,

(*b*) sanction works or development schemes within the district (not being works or development schemes which a Panchayat Samiti has been empowered by this Act to sanction within the block from block grants),

(c) at any time, call for any proceedings of the committee or any subjects committee, or for any return, statement, account or report concerning or connected with any subjects allotted thereto,

(d) require any of its officers or servants to attend any meeting of the Zilla Parishad and tender advice on any matter which concerns the department, under which such officer or servant is working; and every such officer or servant shall comply with such requisition,

(e) exercise powers or perform functions in respect of matters which by or under this act, are not expressly conferred or imposed on the Panchayat Samitis or standing committee or a subject committee, presiding authority or officer or servant of or under the Zilla Parishad,

(f) revise or modify any decision taken by the standing committee, a subject committee, presiding authority, or officer of or under, or servant of the Zilla Parishad,

(g) exercise administrative control over officers and servants holding office under it, and

(h) supervise generally the execution of all duties and functions, under this act.

Duties during famine, etc.—Where the state government, during any year, has declared any area as a famine stricken or an area of acute scarcity, and has granted suspension or remission of land revenue, according to the scale prescribed by the state government in this behalf, under the relevant code or where distress is caused by floods or other natural calamities in any area, it shall be the duty of the Zilla Parishad having jurisdiction over the area, if so directed by the state government, to undertake relief operations in such area either by the grant of gratuitous relief in the form of doles of money or through expenditure on such public works or such preventive or remedial measures as may be specified by the state government in the direction (*Vide* rule 107 of the act).

President and Vice-President.—The Bhir Zilla Parishad is presided over by a president, who is elected by the parishad councillors from amongst its elected councillors. The Parishad also elects one of its elected councillors to be the vice-president. The term of office of the president. the vice-president and the councillors is for five years. The president, the vice-president and the chairmen of the subject committees are paid honorarium as laid down in section 46 of the act.

1. The president shall—

(a) convene, preside at, and conduct meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(b) have access to the records of the Zilla Parishad;

(c) discharge all duties imposed, and exercise all the powers conferred on him by or under this act;

(d) watch over the financial and executive administration of the Zilla Parishad and submit to the Zilla Parishad all questions connected therewith which shall appear to him to require its orders; and

(e) exercise administrative supervision and control over the chief executive officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of the standing committee, or of any subject committee, or of any Panchayat Samiti.

2. The president may in cases of emergency direct the execution or suspension or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof, and immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the district fund:

Provided, that, he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section, and the full reasons thereof to the Zilla Parishad, the standing committee and the appropriate subject committee at their next meeting and the Zilla Parishad, or the committee may amend or annul the direction made by the president.

The Vice-President shall—

(a) in the absence of the President, preside at the meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(b) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the president as the president from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the state government in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing; and

(c) pending the election of a president, or during the absence of the president, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the president.

The Zilla Parishad has appointed one standing committee and six subjects committees, *viz.*: (i) finance committee, (ii) works committee, (iii) agriculture committee, (iv) co-operation committee, (v) education committee and (vi) health committee.

1. *Chairmen of Standing Committee and Subject Committees.*—Subject to the provisions of the act, and the rules made thereunder by the state government—

(a) the chairman of the standing committee or a subject committee shall—

(i) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the committee; and

(ii) have access to the records of the committee;

(b) the chirman of any such committee may, in relation to subjects allotted to the committee—

(i) call for any information, return, statement, account, or report from any officer employed by or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or any servant thereof; and

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(ii) enter on and inspect any immovable property occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or any work or development scheme in progress undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or under its direction:

Provided that, the chairman of the standing committee may in relation to any subject allotted to any subject committee, also exercises the powers under this clause.

2. The Chairman of the Standing Committee may grant leave of absence for any period exceeding two months, but not exceeding four months, to any officer of class I service (other than the chief executive officer) or class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad.

The standing committee of the Parishad and the six subject committees control the various departments of the Parishad as detailed below—

subject committee—department controlled.

standing committee—general administration.

finance committee—finance.

education committee—education.

co-operation committee—co-operation.

agriculture committee—agriculture.

works committee—works.

health committee—health.

Subject to the provisions of the act, and the rules made thereunder by the state government—

(a) the chairman of the standing committee or subject committee shall—

(i) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the committee; and have access to the records of the committee;

Executive Officers of the Parishad.

The chief executive officer, the deputy chief executive officer, seven block development officers and the heads of the various departments of the Zilla Parishad are the executive officers of the Parishad. They are all gazetted officers and their services are transferable by the state government to other districts. The chief executive officer belongs to the cadre of the Indian Administrative Service and his rank is equal to that of the collector. The deputy chief executive officer is an officer of the rank of the deputy collector. The block development officers are class II officers while the heads of the departments are either class I or class II officers. All the executive officers draw their pay and allowances from the consolidated fund of the state except travelling allowance (other than travelling allowance on transfer) which is to be drawn from the district fund.

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Powers and duties of the Executive Officers.[1]

Chief Executive officer:—

(i) He shall lay down the duties of all the officers and servants of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the state government.

(ii) He shall be entitled to call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant of, or holding office under the Zilla Parishad.

(iii) He shall supervise and control the execution of all activities of the Zilla Parishad.

(iv) He shall have custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Zilla Parishad and of its committees (excluding Panchayat Samitis).

(v) He shall draw and disburse money out of the district fund.

(vi) He shall exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants holding office under the Zilla Parishad in matters of executive administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad.

(vii) He shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Zilla Parishad or any of its committee (including any Panchayat Samiti).

(viii) Any of the powers conferred or duties or functions imposed upon or vested in the chief executive officer by or under the Maharashtra State Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, may also be exercised, performed or discharged under the control of the chief executive officer and subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he may think fit to lay down, by any officer or servant holding office under the Zilla Parishad to whom the chief executive officer generally or specially empowers by order in writing. All such orders of the chief executive officer shall, however, be laid before the president, the standing committee and the relevant subject committees for information. The chief executive officer has already delegated some powers to his subordinates.

(ix) He shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of the officers of class I service and class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad and forward them to such authorities as may be prescribed by the state government and lay down the procedure for writing such reports about the work of officers and class III and class IV employees under the Zilla Parishad.

Panchayat Samitis.

As per provisions of Section 57 of the act for every block of a district, a Panchayat Samiti has been provided. Thus in the district there are seven Panchayat Samitis with headquarters at Bhir,

[1] *Vide* Sections 95 to 99 of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961

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Panchayat Samitis.

Ashti, Georai, Patoda, Ambejogai, Kaij and Manjlegaon. Membership of these was as follows in 1963:—

Name of the panchayat samiti	Co-opted members	Elected sarpanchas	Associate members	Zilla Parishad members
Bhir	1	14	1	7
Ashti	1	10	2	5
Georai	1	14	1	7
Patoda	1	10	2	5
Ambejogai	1	16	1	8
Kaij	1	16	1	8
Manjlegaon	1	14	2	7

Commissioner's Powers to control Zilla Parishad.

The Commissioner of the division has supervisory powers over the Zilla Parishad. He has authority to check any extravagance in the Zilla Parishad administration. This direct link between the Divisional Commissioner and the Zilla Parishad implies that the chief executive officer is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner in matters of Zilla Parishad administration in general. Under the provisions of the act, the Chief Executive Officer is the appointing authority and has complete administrative control over the members of the district services. He has, however, to seek guidance from the Commissioner concerned whenever such a need arises.

The Divisional Commissioner is also expected to bring about a proper co-ordination between the regional heads, the collector of the district and other officers working under him on the one hand and the chief executive officers and officers posted under the Zilla Parishad on the other hand. The regional heads of departments and the Divisional Commissioner play a vital role in not only accelerating the tempo of development work already undertaken but also induce and guide the Parishad subject committees and Panchayat Samitis to take up new schemes or to expand the scope of the existing ones.

Bhir Zilla Parishad.

The Bhir Zilla Parishad came into existence from 1st May 1962. The Parishad has been constituted as per provisions contained in section 9 of the act. The Zilla Parishad consists of 63 councillors of whom—

(1) 47 are elected members (including one female councillor),

(2) 3 are associate members (3 chairmen of the co-operative societies, *viz.*, district co-operative association, district central co-operative bank, and district co-operative board);

(3) 1 Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Patoda; and

(4) 12 co-opted members (2 for each of the six subject committees).

General Administration.—The general administration department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the chief executive officer. He is assisted by two officers in the deputy collector's grade, *viz.*, the deputy chief executive officer and an administrative officer. The deputy chief executive officer looks after the general administration department in the absence of the chief executive officer. The department exercises administrative

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control over all other departments of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis; is responsible for planning the development works undertaken by the Parishad and for arranging the meetings of the Parishad and the subject committees. The department also deals with all revenue and Village Panchayat matters of the Zilla Parishad. Work regarding community development has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. It is being carried on through the Taluka Panchayat Samitis. There are at present seven Panchayat Samitis in the district. Each is under the charge of a block development officer who is a gazetted officer in the rank of a tahsildar.

Community Development Programme:

WORKS AND SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN IN BHIR DISTRICT

(1)	Period (2)	Expenditure (3)
Bhir tahsil:		Rs.
I stage block	1957—62 ..	9,72,000
II stage block	1957—62 ..	4,13,000
Ambejogai tahsil:		
I stage block	1957—62 .. (extended up to 1963)	8,31,000
II stage block	1962—67 ..	15,000 (during the first 10 months).
Patoda tahsil:		
II stage block	1962—67 ..	82,000 (during the first year and a half).
Ashti tahsil:		
II stage block	1961—66 ..	51,000 (during the the first year and a half).
Kaij tahsil:		
I stage block	1962—67 ..	3,31,000
Georai tahsil:	1960—65 ..	10,43,000
Manjlegaon tahsil:		
I stage block	1963-68 ..	56,000

Finance.—The finance department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the chief accounts and finance officer (class I). The department has following sections: (i) audit, (ii) accounts,

(iii) budget and (iv) stores. Each section is headed by a head accountant or a deputy accountant. The finance department of the Zilla Parishad controls the expenditure and financial activities of the Parishad. The accounts of the Zilla Parishad are subject to audit by the audit officer of the local fund audit department.

A local fund known as the 'district fund' has been created in Bhir district and is deposited with the district central co-operative bank. All revenues are credited with this bank and expenditure made therefrom.

Finances of the Zilla Parishad (including financial resources):—

A local fund called a "district fund" has been created in this district. The following amounts are to be paid into it; (1) the balances of the local fund of the *ex*-District Local Board and the *ex*-District School Board, (2) the net proceeds of the cesses in the district authorised by Sections 144 and 146, (3) the balance of the amount of the tax on professions, trades, callings and employments, (4) all rents and profits accruing from the property (including ferries) vested in the Zilla Parishad, (5) the proceeds of all tolls and leases of tolls on roads and bridges vested the Zilla Parishad, (6) all sums received by the Zilla Parishad, for executing of certain specified functions or from taxation under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, (7) the interest on the sale-proceeds of any securities held by the Zilla Parishad, (8) the receipts on account of charities and trusts placed under the management of the Zilla Parishad, (9) all grants, loans, assignments and contributions made by the state government, (10) all grants, loans and contributions meant for Panchayat Samitis or any institutions or persons which are to be paid through the Zilla Parishad by government, (11) all sums paid by the state government to Zilla Parishad to meet the expenditure towards the performance of any agency functions, (12) all amounts received from persons for supplying or providing services, facilities, benefits or amenities, (13) all sums realised by way of penalties otherwise than by way of a fine in a criminal case, and (14) other miscellaneous sources.

The main source of income of the Zilla Parishad is the financial assistance received from the Maharashtra state government in the form of various grants enumerated below:—

(1) 70 per cent of the amount of the ordinary land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised during the previous revenue year from lands within the limits of the district (*vide* Section 110).

(2) An equalisation grant equal to the difference between the amount arrived at on the basis of rupees two *per capita* of the population according to 1961 census and the amount paid to the Zilla Parishad under section 180.

(3) 75 per cent of the expenditure incurred in respect of certain specific works and development schemes transferred to Zilla Parishad. The grant is known as purposive grant.

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(4) An establishment grant equal to 75 per cent of the average annual cost on account of the salaries and allowances of the staff of the state government transferred to the Zilla Parishad to be appointed in the district technical service, class III and the district service, class III and IV.

(5) Deficit adjustment grant.—The duration of this grant is for the first five years of the Zilla Parishad regime. Thereafter in every succeeding year the grant is to be progressively reduced during the course of the next ten years.

(6) Local cess matching grant.—Certain proportion (to be determined by the state government) of a cess on land revenue collected at a rate in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961.

(7) Incentive grants.—This grant is to serve as incentive for speedier progress of the developmental activities of the Zilla Parishad.

(8) Grants for plan schemes.—These grants are meant for works and developmental schemes included in the development plan of the state and related to any subject included in the district list.

(9) Block grants.—The grants are to be paid by the state government through the Zilla Parishad to the blocks for carrying out specific types of works and developmental schemes in the block area.

(10) Advances to be made out of the land revenue recoupment fund for the purposes of meeting any deficit in the amount of land revenue grant (the deficit being due to the suspension or remission of the land revenue).

(11) Grant-in-aid approximately equal to the extra stamp duty realised under section (1) of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, in respect of the properties situated within the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad.

(12) Sums paid by the state government to meet expenditure on account of the execution or maintenance of the works or developmental schemes entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the State Government on agency basis (*vide* section 123).

(13) Other sources of income.—(Taxes, fees, etc.)—

(i) Income on account of the local fund cess.

(ii) Income by way of a cess not exceeding nineteen paise per every rupee of a fater-rate leviable under the provisions of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 (*vide* section 146).

(iii) Income by way of the following taxes levied by the Zilla Parishad:—

(*a*) tax on persons carrying on any profession, trade, calling or employment within the limits of the district,

(*b*) a general water-tax,

(*c*) a tax on public entertainment and amusement,

(d) a pilgrim tax,

(e) a special tax on lands or buildings,

(iv) Income by way of fees in any public market:—

(a) a licence fee on brokers, commission agents, weighmen or measures practising their calling therein,

(b) a market fee for the right to expose goods for sale in the market or for the use of any building or structure therein.

(c) The fees on the registration of animals sold in the markets (*vide* section 157).

The stablished budget of the Bhir Zilla Parishad for 1963-64 was as follows:—

Revenue side—

	Rs.
Income of the Zilla Parishad	5,81,198
Estimated assistance from the state government ..	100,01,944
Total ..	1,05.83.142

Expenditure side—

	Rs.
Administration (including honoraria)	7,12,300
Education	50,99,147
Medical	1,06,000
Public health	2,79,870
Ayurved	87,000
Agriculture	1,35,300
Animal husbandry	1,64,500
Forest	..
Social welfare	3,04,190
Co-operation	14,900
Industries	38,000
Block expenditure	13,52,000
Works	8,17,837
Public health engineering	70,000
Irrigation	20,700
Pension and grants	1,00,000
Miscellaneous	12,50,090
Total ..	1,05,51,834

Agriculture Department.—The agricultural development officer is in charge of the agricultural activities in Bhir district. For technical matters he works under the Superindending Agricultural

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Officer, Aurangabad division and for administrative purposes under the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad. However, all the work is looked after by the district agricultural officer. The district agricultural officer is assisted by three agricultural officers and one agricultural supervisor at the headquarters. The three agricultural officers at the headquarters are incharge of the office and technical matters, tahsil seed multiplication farms and the *kharif* and *rabi* campaign, respectively. The agricultural supervisor with two agricultural assistants looks after the plant protection activities. Besides, two agricultural assistants at the headquarters assist the district agricultural officer in compost making and sugarcane development. The soil conservation programme in the district is supervised by the sub-divisional soil conservation officer stationed at Bhir. Besides, various statutory and non-statutory bodies held in the execution of agricultural programme in the district. They are the district farmers' union and the district land improvement board at the district level; the tahsil farmers' unions at the tahsil level and Village Panchayats and village farmers' unions at the village level.

The agricultural committee of the Zilla Parishad is mainly responsible for the execution of the agricultural development programme in the district. The main activities* of the agricultural department in the district can be grouped as under, *viz*., (i) research, (ii) education and (iii) development.

Animal Husbandry.—The district animal husbandry officer, Bhir is in charge of the animal husbandry activities of the Zilla Parishad. They include treatment of sick animals, castration of scrub bulls, vaccination of all animals and poultry against various diseases of live-stock and breeding of animals. These are carried out by the veterinary officers and the stockmen attached to the veterinary dispensaries and institutions in the district allotted to the Bhir Zilla Parishad.

In the district there are seven tahsil veterinary dispensaries located at Kaij, Ambejogai, Manjlegaon, Georai, Patoda, Bhir and Ashti, respectively, one branch veterinary dispensary at Neknoor and 23 veterinary aid centres at various places.

There is a cattle breeding centre in Kaij tahsil which has four premium bulls and two bulls and 37 cows under the supplementary cattle breeding scheme for the supply of animals of pure breed. Artificial insemination is undertaken at the three sub-centres attached to the veterinary dispensaries at Neknoor, Patoda and Ashti. For development of poultry, demonstration centres are run at Bhir and Ambejogai.

In 1962-63, 60,366 cases were treated at the various veterinary dispensaries in the district; 12,912 animals were castrated and 57,810 vaccinations were carried out.

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*Details about various agricultural schemes and their working in the district is given in Ch. 13 'Other Departments'.

The following schemes in the district are implemented by the animal husbandry department and are controlled by the regional deputy director, animal husbandry, Aurangabad—

(i) Key village scheme.

(ii) Sheep breeding centre.

(iii) Mutton development scheme.

Co-operation.—The head of the department is the co-operation and industries officer of the Zilla Parishad. He also works as the secretary of the co-operation committee of the Zilla Parishad which controls the department. The industries and co-operation department of the Bhir Zilla Parishad has been formed out of the staff transferred to it from the co-operative department of the state. One assistant registrar, one co-operative officer and one assistant co-operative officer (now termed as the extension officer) together with the subordinate staff comprise the department of the Zilla Parishad.

The main activities of the department are—

(1) to register societies functioning outside the municipal areas and having a share capital of less than Rs. 50,000:

(2) to hear appeals from societies on account of non-admission to membership;

(3) to execute administrative supervision over them,

(4) to maintain district level control over the market committees;

(5) to undertake promotional and developmental activities in the sphere of co-operation and industries;

(6) to grant financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries, to individual artisans and to industrial co-operatives for purchase of tools and equipment. The recovery of loans given previously rests with the department. The distribution of fertilisers through industrial co-operatives, scrutiny of transport claims and the work pertaining to village production programme are entrusted to the department.

(7) to establish training institutes and schools and running of training-*cum*-production centres;

At present, the cotton weaving school at Dharur in Kaij and the flax and fibre working school at Kada in Ashti are run under the direct control of the Zilla Parishad.

The extension officers, one for co-operation and one for industries function at each of the Panchayat Samitis in the district. They inspect at least seven societies, in the block area, having a share capital of less than Rs. 10,000 and establish regular *liaison* among the government, banks, marketing agencies and societies so as to obtain better working and all-round development of co-operatives as well as that of industries.

The loans granted to individual artisans and industrial co-operatives by the industries and co-operation department of the

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. ZILLA PARISHAD. Bhir Zilla Parishad.

Zilla Parishad amounted to Rs. 24,283 in 1962-63. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was disbursed among displaced goldsmiths up to 31st August 1963.

Works Department.—The works department of the Zilla Parishad is entrusted with the works transferred to it from the Buildings and Communications department, Bhir and the *ex*-District Local Board and national extension service and community development block works in the district. It is responsible for works relating to: (i) roads, (ii) buildings, (iii) minor irrigation works and (iv) wells and piped water-supply schemes.

(i) *Roads*: The Zilla Parishad controls the following categories of roads:—

(i) major district roads,

(ii) other district roads,

(iii) village roads.

The total length of roads (major district roads and other district roads) transferred to the Zilla Parishad from the Buildings and Communications department for maintenance purposes is 286.46 km. (178 miles). The approach and village road works, numbering 51 have been transferred to the Parishad from the *ex*-District Local Board.

The original construction of roads and buildings transferred to the Parishad from the Buildings and Communications department is as follows:—

(i) Sirsala-Sonpet Road—12.87 km. (8 miles).

(ii) Constructing community development works on Ambejogai-Kallam Road at Sawaleshwar stream—40.63 km. (25-2 miles).

(iii) Constructing community development works on Ambejogai-Kallam Road at Yusufwadgaon—37.41 km. (23-2 miles).

(iv) Constructing community development works on Ambejogai-Kallam Road at Sukli stream—35.20 km. (21-7 miles).

(v) Pedgaon-Kamkheda Road—6.43 km. (4 miles)

The Zilla Parishad has placed before the government a proposal for building ten road works with an estimated out-lay of Rs. 85.30 lakhs. Of these the following four road works are proposed out of the additional allotments sanctioned to the Zilla Parishad by government:—

	Rs.
(i) Bagh Pimpalgaon to Talwada	3,00,000
(ii) Renapur to Udgir	4,80,000
(iii) Dahitan to Dhamangaon I	7,00,000
(iv) Dahitan to Dhamangaon II	7,00,000
Total ...	21,80,000

Buildings.—The original construction of buildings for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education and Medical and Public Health Departments is now entrusted to the works department of the Parishad. The buildings and well-works numbering 47 previously under the control of the District Local Board and 72 well-works under the Public Health Department have also been transferred to the works department of the Zilla Parishad. Two piped water-supply schemes in the district to be executed by Panchayat Samitis from the block funds are now in charge of the Parishad. They are Dongar-Pimpla (in Ambejogai Rs. 33,600) and Kamkheda (in Ambejogai Rs. 46,500). Similarly the following proposed water-supply schemes at (Sautada in Patoda, Dhanora in Ashti and Ambaltake and Renapur in Ambejogai) have been transferred by the Public Health Division, Aurangabad.

Minor irrigation works below 250 acres are transferred to the Zilla Parishad. Irrigation works at the following places previously executed under the national extension service scheme are now under the respective Panchayat Samitis. They are Yellam. Sakharborgaon, Ambilwadgaon, Wangaon, Baskhed, Shivni, Khadakighat, Paril, Khadakali and Sripathwadi.

The Parishad has proposed to government the construction of two minor irrigation works, *viz.*, tank at Pangaon in Patoda and at Sonimoha in Kaij at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,76,000.

Education.—With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, education has now become one of the major and important subjects of the Zilla Parishad. Bodies such as the District School Board, the district building committee, the social education committee of the district development board and other committees and sub-committees on education have now been abolished and their property transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The education department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by a class 1 officer of the Maharashtra Educational Service and two class II officers and the necessary subordinate staff. Besides, 17 divisional officers work at the seven tahsils of the district as follows:—

Ambejogai (3); Kaij (3); Bhir (3); Manjlegaon (2); Georai (2); Patoda (2); Ashti (2).

Divisional officers are attached to the district office, and are entrusted with the work of inspection of schools coming under their respective jurisdiction.

The following is the statistics of the educational institutions (both primary and secondary) in Bhir district as on 31st March 1963:—

Villages with schools	392
Villages without schools	144
Towns with schools	7
Villages under compulsory education ..	40

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ZILLA PARISHAD.

Bhir Zilla Parishad.

Primary schools	Total	For Boys	For Girls
Under Zilla Parishad	1,123	1,085	38
Private-aided-schools	6	6	..
Private unaided schools	1	1	..
Other primary schools	223	197	26

Pupils in primary schools		Backward class	
Boys	54,897	Boys	22,504
Girls	16,127	Girls	5,192
Total ..	71,024	Total ..	27,696

Number of teachers in primary schools

Men	1,802
Women	174
Total ..	1,976

	Trained	Untrained
Teachers in Zilla Parishad	636	1,283
Teachers in private aided schools	10	39
Teachers in unaided schools	..	8
Total ..	646	1,330

Number of middle schools—

Total	For Boys	For Girls
55	52	3

Secondary schools—

	Total	Boys	Girls
Government ..	16	5,069	1,656
Non-Government	27	4,634	362
M. P. H. S. ..	3	1,423	37
Total ..	46	11,126	2,055

Teachers in secondary schools—

	Trained	Untrained
Men	216	307
Women	27	23

Secondary teacher in Zilla Parishad—

	Trained	Untrained
Men	164	147
Women	24	22

Urdu schools—

Number	Boys	Girls
2	292	273

Single teacher ordinary schools—

Number	For Boys	For Girls
740	734	6

Basic schools according to craft—

Spinning .. .	38
Spinning and weaving	35
Woodwork	8
Agriculture	31
Total ..	112

C. P. S. S. Schools .. 96

School buildings of the Zilla Parishad primary schools—

Owned	Rented	Rent-free	Total
272	138	784	1,194

Village libraries and scouting—

Village libraries..	9
Social Education centres	10
Number of troops (girl-guides) ..	2
Number of troops (boy-scouts) ..	13
Scouts camp conducted	1

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ZILLA PARISHAD.

Bhir Zilla Parishad.

The expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad on education in 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 24,75,902. On secondary education an amount of Rs. 8,16,486 was spent during the same period.

Work in relation to the spread of literacy is entrusted to the divisional educational officers. During 1961—63 work was carried on in 35 villages and work in 202 villages was in hand in 1964. The literacy percentage in the district has increased from 8 in 1951 to 14 in 1961.

Merit scholarships are awarded. Members of the backward classes and political sufferers are awarded special scholarships.

The scheme for supplying school books free to the poor students is being implemented in 11 villages for the present. The Parishad education department publishes a monthly handbill in connection with the progress of educational activities in the district.

For visual education the Parishad education department arranges film-shows in the district.

Medical and Public Health.—Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, all responsibilities regarding public health and medical aid in rural areas devolve on the Zilla Parishad. With the formation of Zilla Parishad in 1962 the public health and the medical staff (except that of the civil and cottage hospitals) formerly working under the Medical and Public Health departments and the *ex*-District Local Board have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The district health officer is the head of the medical and public health department of the Parishad. He is assisted by an epidemic medical officer, seven sanitary inspectors, one leprosy supervisor, five health inspectors and other necessary staff.

The district health officer, Bhir Zilla Parishad is responsible for all activities pertaining to health schemes in the district including preventive work in cholera, small-pox, plague, influenza, etc.; maternity and child health work through primary health centres; supervision of the health of school children; village sanitation; disinfection of village water-supply and inspection of sites. Family planning and control of leprosy have also been entrusted to the department since the formation of the Zilla Parishad. Medical relief is provided by the Parishad through the following agencies in the district: (i) primary health centres, (ii) allopathic, *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries, (iii) grant-in-aid and subsidised medical practitioner's centres and (iv) village medical box. These have been transferred to the Parishad from the medical department of the state[1].

Social Welfare.—The services of the social welfare officer, Bhir, have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad since the inception of

[1]A detailed account of the activities of the Parishad under these various heads is given in Chapter 16-Medical and Public Health Facilities.

the Zilla Parishad in 1962. The activities of this department fall under three heads: (i) uplift of the backward classes in the district, (ii) correctional work and (iii) publicity.

Backward Class Work.—The district has considerable backward class population comprising the scheduled castes or *harijans* (1,50,000); hill tribes or *girijans* (2,000) and *vimukta Jatis* (26,000) such as Vadars, Kaikadis, Phaseparadhis and Lamans, etc. The department has undertaken several schemes for an all-round development of the backward classes who are found in large numbers near Dharur in Kaij tahsil. *Sarvodaya* scheme is, therefore, applied from 1958 to 39 villages in Kaij tahsil principally with this view.

The backward classes enjoy a number of special privileges under the Constitution of India and certain specific grants are made by the government for ameliorating their conditions. Besides normal concessions made available to them, special schemes have been framed for them by the state government under the Five-Year Plans.

The disabilities of the backward classes are mainly three-fold: educational, economic and social. The schemes are, therefore, intended to remove these disabilities within the shortest possible time.

Education.—Education is encouraged by awarding a number of scholarships, giving free studentship, making grants for purchase of books and stationery, examination fees and provision of hostel facilities for backward class students studying at all stages of education, primary, secondary and collegiate. *Balvadis* and *Sanskar Kendras* are run for the spread of literacy among the backward classes.

Economic Rehabilitation.—This is mainly sought by grant of cultivable waste lands and extension of other facilities in agriculture such as digging up of new wells and repairs to existing ones and grants of building material for construction of houses. Besides, training centres are established for imparting training in different crafts and financial help in terms of grants and loans is also given to rehabilitate them in various cottage industries. Efforts are made to encourage co-operative activity among them. A certain percentage of vacancies is reserved for them in services under the state government.

Social Uplift.—Activities under this head are intended to bring about removal of untouchability and a gradual assimilation of the backward classes in the general population. Thus various socio-cultural programmes are arranged, common dinners are organised and weeks against untouchability are observed. Marriages between the backward class members and other higher class population are encouraged.

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The expenditure incurred by the social welfare department of the Zilla Parishad during 1962-63 for the welfare of backward classes was as follows:—

Heads of expenditure	Amount in Rs.
Payment of tuition and examination fees and scholarships.	77,292·50
Hostels	1,10,676·00
Construction and repair of wells	13,200·00
Medical aid	1,104·00
Removal of untouchability	894·50
Balvadis and *sanskar kendras*	4,197·00
Grants for housing	6,292·70
Supply of bullocks, seeds and implements	1,300·00
Vocational aid	1,000·00
Supply of milch cattle	2,225·00

Correctional Work.—On the correctional side, the social welfare officer arranges visits to reception centres, beggars' homes and remand homes for inspection.

Publicity Work.—Activities under this heading are as follows:—

(i) *Mobile publicity van*.—Films produced and supplied or approved by the State Directorate of Publicity and those supplied by government of India are exhibited in the district.

(ii) Government policies and programmes are publicised through active propaganda by means of exhibitions, posters, etc.

(iii) Recreational programmes such as *powadas*, *bhajans*, etc. with nation-building as their theme are arranged mainly in rural areas.

(iv) Radios are provided by the state rural broadcasting organisation to Village Panchayats. The radio sets are maintained by the staff provided for that purpose.

PANCHAYATS. VILLAGE

Village Panchayats form the basic unit of the local self-government administration in the district. All the 1,035 villages in the district are covered by 463 independent Village Panchayats and 242 group Village Panchayats. The tahsilwise distribution of Village Panchayats in the district is as under—

Bhir	105
Patoda	69
Ashti	87
Georai	100
Manjlegaon	99
Ambejogai	118
Kaij	127

All the Village Panchayats are governed under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, which was made applicable to the Marathwada region of the state from June 1, 1959.

Prior to the coming into force of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, village panchayats were under the control of the District Village Panchayat Mandal with the Collector of the district as the chairman. After the enforcement of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the District Village Panchayat Mandal was abolished and the control over the Village Panchayats was transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The tenth schedule under Section 286 of the act has provided for the amendment of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 and has conferred statutory powers upon the Panchayat Samitis, the standing committee and the general body of the Zilla Parishad.

The district Village Panchayat officer whose services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad guides and inspects the Village Panchayats in the district. Besides, he also solves the difficulties experienced by the Village Panchayats on the spot and takes review of the development schemes entrusted to the Village Panchayats. The Panchayat Samitis are also expected to exercise supervision over the proper functioning of the Village Panchayats within its sphere of activity. The block development officer who is an *ex-officio* secretary of the Panchayat Samiti is responsible for giving guidance to the Village Panchayats.

The standing committee of the Zilla Parishad is empowered to appoint *panchas* by nomination when a casual vacancy in the Village Panchayat could not be filled in within two months through election. The president of the Zilla Parishad has the power of accepting the resignation of a *sarpanch*. He is also competent to decide a dispute regarding the removal of the member of the Village Panchayat from his office for continuous absence of more than six months in the village or for continuous absence from the meetings of the Village Panchayat. He can also accord sanction to a Village Panchayat to carry out any work. The power to remove any member, an *upasarpanch* or a *sarpanch* for misconduct, neglect of duty or incapacity to perform duty vests in the Zilla Parishad.

The Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis are required to encourage the establishment and foster the development of panchayats in the district to supervise and control the administration of *panchayats* falling under their jurisdiction and to perform such other functions imposed by the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 and as the state government may prescribe from time to time.

The Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis are competent to call for any proceedings of a *panchayat* or an extract therefrom, any book or document in the possession or under the control of *panchayat,* and any return, statement, account or report which the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti thinks fit to require such *panchayat* to furnish. A *panchayat* is required to take into consideration any objection which appears to the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti to exist to the doing of anything which is about to be done, or is being done by such *panchayat.*

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The Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis may call for any information from the Village Panchayat and they have the power to require a *panchayat* to furnish a reply within specific period.

If it is observed by the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad that the *panchayat* has made default in the performance of its duty, the standing committee may appoint a person to perform the duties of Village Panchayat and expenses thereof shall be paid by the defaulting *panchayat* as provided under Section 144 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958.

The state government has the power under Section 145 of dissolving a *panchayat* if it fails to obey the orders of Panchayat Samiti under Section 128, if it persistently disobeys any order of standing committee or the orders of Commissioner under Section 142.

The management and control of the cattle-pounds has been vested in the Village Panchayats under Chapter XIII of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958.

The provisions of Section 169 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, as amended by the tenth Schedule of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, empower the Village Panchayat with powers of collection of land revenue. However, this function has been transferred to the talathis working under the revenue authorities of the district.

The secretary of a Village Panchayat appointed under Section 60 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, acts as the executive head of the Village Panchayat. The chief executive officer of Zilla Parishad is the appointing and controlling authority over the Village Panchayat secretaries. All administrative work of Village Panchayats, recovery of taxes and fees, recording proceedings of Village Panchayat meetings, giving notice of occurrence of vacancy in a Village Panchayat, serving the notices of motion of no confidence, maintaining the accounts of Village Panchayats, maintaining the accounts of cattle-pounds, maintaining the records of births and deaths in the Village Panchayat area has been entrusted to him. Every Village Panchayat has generally a secretary. In certain cases, however, two or three Village Panchayats have a common secretary.

The block development officers are responsible for the smooth functioning of the Village Panchayats in their areas. They are assisted by one extension officer for Village Panchayats, who inspects twelve Village Panchayats in a month and thereby inspects all the Village Panchayats in a year. The following are the standards fixed for inspection of Village Panchayats by different officers—

> The chief executive officer of Zilla Parishad has to inspect at least 2 Village Panchayats in every block, the maximum being 15 Village Panchayats in a year. The administrative officer-*cum*-district village panchayat officer has to inspect 15 Village Panchayats in a month, the maximum being 180 Village Panchayats in a year. The block development officers are required to inspect five Village Panchayats in a month.

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The chief executive officer has to submit a report to the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad at the close of February every year and the said report has to throw light on the inefficient Village Panchayats, who have not taken action to impose local taxes and fees and who have failed to discharge their normal duties. The standing committee has to take suitable action against such defaulting Village Panchayats. The Village Panchayats are entitled to receive the land revenue grant equal to 30 per cent of the net land revenue of the village and equalisation grant under Section 132 (a) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, *i.e.*, a grant which shall be equal to the difference between the amount arrived at on a *per capita* basis and the amount paid to the *panchayat* under Section 131.

A Village Panchayat is also entitled to receive the income out of the cess at 20 paise per rupee of land revenue under Section 127 (1) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958.

In addition to the above referred sources of income, the Village Panchayats have their own local sources of income such as taxes and fees under Section 124 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. The provisions of the Section 133 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, have provided for raising of a fund known as district village development fund from contributions paid by all Village Panchayats at the rate of 5 per cent of the net annual income of Village Panchayat in a year. This fund is administered and controlled by the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad. The object of this fund is to advance loans to the needy Village Panchayats for taking up schemes of development specially those of sanitation and public health as mentioned in Section 45 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. Such Village Panchayats which have meagre sources of income can apply to the standing committee for grant of such loans. The standing committee is empowered to sanction loan to the extent of Rs. 30,000 and the Zilla Parishad, over Rs. 30,000. The benefit of this fund has been taken of by four Village Panchayats so far.

The president of the Zilla Parishad, chairmen of different subject committees and the chairmen of Panchayat Samitis visit the Village Panchayats to bring about co-ordination in their working.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION. Organisation.

The Maharashtra state has an independent Town Planning and Valuation department under the administrative control of the Urban Development and Public Health Department. The department as its very name indicates, principally deals with two important subjects, *viz.*, Town Planning and Valuation of real property.

The department was started in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government as its head. Later one assistant consulting surveyor to government, one deputy assistant consulting surveyor to government, and two senior assistants with the requisite staff were appointed to assist him. As the activities of this department increased, these assistants were posted at

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Organisation.

prominent places in the state to attend to the work of town and country planning very essentially required in and around these towns and cities. There has been a considerable increase in the activities of this department in recent years with the consequential increase in the number of branch offices in the state. The head office of this department is at Poona and the other branch offices at present are at Bombay, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Kalyan and Sholapur. Some of the officers have been appointed to function as the land acquisition officers. There are thus two full-time special land acquisition officers at Poona and one full-time land acquisition officer at Bombay in addition to two part-time land acquisition officers, one each at Bombay and Poona.

Bombay Town Planning Act.

The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, which was in force in the state till it was replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The new act generally incorporates the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 and in addition makes obligatory on every local authority (barring Village Panchayats) to prepare a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. The development plan aims at the improvement of existing congested *gaothan* portion of the town and contains proposals in respect of the out-lying open areas so as to guide the development on planned basis. The proposals of the development plan can be implemented by the preparation of statutory town planning schemes. In preparing town planning schemes, the planner can ignore to a great extent the existing plot boundaries. In designing his lay-out the existing holdings can be reconstituted and made subservient to the plan, and building plots of good shape and frontage can be allotted to owners of lands ill-shaped for building purposes and without access. The cost of a scheme can be recovered from the owners benefited, to the extent of 50 per cent of the increase in the value of the land estimated to accrue by the carrying out of the works contemplated in the scheme. When a draft town planning scheme prepared by a local authority in consultation with the owners is sanctioned, a town planning officer is appointed. His duties are to hear each owner individually, consider his objections or proposals and make suitable adjustments or amendments in the draft scheme proposals, if found necessary.

Most of the local authorities have no technical staff of their own to prepare the development plans. This department prepares the development plans on behalf of such local authorities under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. Accordingly, a scheme for the preparation of development plans was provided in the Second Five-Year Plan and the additional staff was sanctioned for that purpose.

Duties and Functions of the Department.

Town Planning.—The duties and functions of this department are as under:—

Educating the municipalities regarding the advantages of town planning and preparation of development plans and town planning schemes under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954.

Duties and Functions of the Department.

Advising the municipalities in the selection of suitable areas for preparation of town planning schemes.

Giving the required assistance to the municipalities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of development plans and draft town planning schemes.

Performing the duties of the town planning officers when so appointed by government, to scrutinise building permission cases, to tender advise to the board of appeal and to draw up the final schemes.

Issuing certificates of tenure and title to the owners of lands included in the town planning schemes.

Advising government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation.

Preparing town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the municipal acts.

Preparing development schemes or layouts of lands (i) belonging to government and (ii) belonging to co-operative housing societies and private bodies with the sanction of government.

Advising officers concerned in respect of village planning and preparation of layouts for model villages, etc.

Advising government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development including legislation.

Preparing type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including *Harijans*.

Scrutinising miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the collectors and recommending suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned.

Valuation.—The Consulting Surveyor to government is the chief expert adviser to government on this subject and his duties under this heading include—

(1) Valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to government and intended for the purpose of sale or lease.

(2) Valuation of government properties for purposes of rating under the municipal acts.

(3) Valuation for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc.

(4) Valuation for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns.

(5) Valuation for the purposes of fixing standard table of ground rents and land values in respect of lands in cantonments.

(6) Scrutiny of awards of compensation (if and when receivied from government).

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Duties and Functions of the Department.

(7) Supplying trained technical assistants to do duty as special land acquisition officers in important towns where the land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature.

(8) Giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in the district courts and the high court when appeals are lodged against awards of compensation under the land acquisition act.

(9) Undertaking valuation work on behalf of railways and other departments of Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of government on payment of fees, etc.

Miscellaneous.—His miscellaneous duties are—

(1) Advise the various heads of departments of government in the selection of sites required for public purposes.

(2) See that all town planning schemes or layout schemes sanctioned by government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes.

(3) Advise government as regards interpretation, amendment or addition to the Bombay Town Planning Act, or rules thereunder.

Town Planning in the District

During the period from 15th August 1947 to 30th November 1956, the chief town planner of the former Hyderabad State looked after the town planning activities in the towns of Bhir district. Consequent upon the reorganisation of the states a new branch office of the town planning and valuation department was established at Aurangabad for the five districts of Marathwada, the deputy assistant consulting surveyor being its head.

During the period under review, master plans and town extension schemes have been prepared for Ambejogai, Parali, Manjlegaon, and Georai under the provisions of the Hyderabad Sanitary Powers Act of 1352 *Fasli* (1943 A. D.). The development schemes and town extension schemes have gradually been prepared for the outlying areas of the old towns.

Master plan for Parali has been prepared but it is yet to be sanctioned by the government. Preparation of the master plan for Bhir town is in progress in this office (1962). Four town extension schemes for the towns of Bhir, Manjlegaon, Ambejogai and Georai are prepared. Of these the Mānjlegaon town extension scheme, has been approved by the government.

In addition to the above, a number of layouts for the planning of open lands suitable for development and re-planning of congested areas have been dealt so far.

The Sanitary Powers Act of 1352 *Fasli* (1943 A. D.) has been repealed by the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, whereunder a separate chapter on town planning has been provided. It has been made compulsory for every town to have the master plan under the above act.

It is proposed to extend the application of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 to the above areas replacing the relevant provisions of 'Town Planning' under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. This question is under the consideration of government (1962).

CHAPTER 15 — EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

EDUCATION DID NOT RECEIVE THE REQUIRED ATTENTION IN THE DISTRICT in the feudal system dominant under the rule of the ex-Hyderabad State. A few educational centres were attached to the temples and *masjids* where the three R's were taught along with the knowledge of religion and religious scriptures.

The Gazetteer of Hyderabad State has detailed the following regarding the state of education in Bhir district as it existed then—

"In 1901 the proportion of persons able to read and write was 3 per cent (5.9 males and 0.05 females). The number of pupils under instruction in 1881. 1891, 1901 and 1903 was 436, 2,000, 3,247 and 3,383, respectively. In 1903 there were 3 middle and 54 primary schools, with 44 girls under instruction. The first State school was opened in 1866 and Local Fund schools date from 1888. The total expenditure on education in 1901 was Rs. 23.500 of which Rs. 10,600 were contributed by the State and the remainder by Local Boards. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 2,200."

The Hyderabad Census Report of 1911 points out a fall in the number of candidates entering the university courses of study and remarks that it is but the reflex of the general retrogression in the lowest stages of education during the decade.

As reported by the Census Commissioner, the Nizam government followed a policy of rapid expansion within its territory during the years previous to 1921. In spite of the general demand for further expansion, the government deemed it necessary to consolidate the gains already achieved and improve the large number of schools already opened Definite steps were taken to improve the standard of teaching and the management. Private schools were inspected from time to time and, if found to operate on right lines, were given grants-in-aid and then converted into local fund schools.

The sizeable increase in the number of primary schools within the State in turn created a demand for the development of secondary as well as university education. This demand was met with subsequently. Special schools were started for the children of the backward classes. Adult education was also taken in hand. Circulating libraries were started, colleges and

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Education and Culture.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

girls' schools (secondary schools and a first grade college for women) were opened. Progress was also made in the field of physical and vocational education. Vocational education was imparted mainly in the following vocations:—

Weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, bidi work, pottery, book-binding, leather work, cane work, gardening, agriculture etc.

As remarked by the Census Report of 1941 the importance of the period 1931—41 lay not in the increase in the number of institutions and scholars but in the reorganisation of the entire educational system. The system was made vocation oriented. The essence of the reorganisation scheme was the diversion of the students having no aptitude for higher academic education to institutions where they may receive a type of training which may prove beneficial to them in practical life. Primary and secondary education was extended and introduction of Urdu as medium of instruction in all secondary schools was aimed at. The Osmania University was established with a view to encouraging college education with Urdu as medium of instruction. Islamic culture bore a heavy imprint on the educational activity during this period. In 1942, as a result of the reorganisation scheme, government took over all the local fund schools, thus making primary education a responsibility of the government. Private enterprise in the educational field was discouraged.

The conditions prevailing in Bhir district, however, were not in keeping with the general progress of the region. While most of the other districts progressed, no substantial progress was visible in Bhir district. The literacy statistics as revealed by the Census Report of 1931 clearly point out that Bhir district stagnated during the decade at 29 literates per thousand, while Parbhani claimed 46 literates, Aurangabad 66, and Raichur, 56.

That the district has not made considerable progress during the subsequent period could be seen from the facts and figures. The pupil-teacher ratio in the district at primary, secondary and high school stage stood at 35, 22 and 13, respectively. Similarly, out of the total number of 1,545 rural habitations of the district in 1963, group schools covered only 387 and independent schools served 405. The percentage of enrolment to the total population of the district was 3·81 in 1963.

The district has no industrial and technical training institutions and colleges for medicine, law and engineering. College education in the faculties of Arts and Science is provided by only two colleges, one started in 1958, and the other in 1961.

The educational backwardness of the district and the absence of suitable educational institutions drew the attention of the planners. Phased educational programme was undertaken in the State Five-Year Plans. To draw active public support for the government effort towards educational expansion, schemes creating a cadre of 'voluntary' teachers were introduced.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Encouragement by way of grants was given to public institutions to open new schools and attach higher classes to the existing primary and middle schools. As a result educational activity received a great fillip and educational institutions developed during the subsequent period. This could be seen from the remarkable rise in literacy from 86 per 1,000 in 1951 to 148 per 1,000 in 1961.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

Marathi which is the mother-tongue of the majority of the pupils in the district is now the medium of instruction. However, schools with Urdu, English and Hindi media are established to facilitate students whose mother-tongue is other than Marathi.

The following table gives the numbers of pupils by media of instruction as on 31st March 1962:—

Medium of instruction	Boys	Girls	Total
Marathi	9,339	1,531	10,870
Urdu	416	338	754
English	35	2	37
Hindi	11	3	14
Total	9,801	1,874	11,675

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

The following literacy figures of the district during the last 50 years in relation to its total population give an interesting reading:—

	Total literates	Total Population
1911	15,829	637,861
1941	52.987	728,201
1951	65,436	826,046
1961	151,139	1,001,466

Though the progress of literacy was inconsequential till 1951, the subsequent decade shows a considerable increase in the number of literates. It reflects the conscious efforts made by the State government and some voluntary organisations for the spread of literacy and education.

CHAPTER 15. Education and Culture.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

The following figures indicate the state of educational standards prevailing in the district according to 1961 census:—

	Number of persons
Literate	97,375
Primary or Junior Basic	48,529
Matriculation or higher secondary	4,658
Technical diploma	52
Non-technical diploma	34
University Degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than technical degree.	314
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate degree.	177
Engineering	15
Medicine	31
Agriculture	14
Veterinary and Dairying	5
Technology	..
Teaching	42
Others	70
Total Literates ..	151,139

The Census of 1961 has analysed the position of literacy in the following words:—

"By the number of schools per thousand dwellings the districts of Aurangabad division (which includes Bhir district) have much lower ratios, *viz.*, between 4.3 and 6 against the average of 7.4 for the State. The percentage of full-time students to total population is also considerably lower for those districts. It is between 6.7 and 8 against the average of 11.9 for the State. . . . For rural areas, the four districts with the lowest range of schools are Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad."*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Hyderabad Primary Education Act, 1952 was made applicable in October 1953 to all villages covered under the community development and twenty adjoining villages in Patoda tahsil. In 1955-56 the Act was further extended to twenty villages in Bhir tahsil. The Act covers children between the age group of 6 and 11 and not between 8 and 14 as promulgated in the Constitution of India.

* Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra State, Part IV, Report on Housing and Establishments, p. 41.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad in 1962, the parishad education officer, (M.E.S. Class I) controls the primary and secondary education in the district. He works under the general instructions and control of the Director of Education, Poona and is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Bhir.

The parishad education officer is entrusted with the supervision of the secondary schools (both government and non-government) and training colleges in the district and supervision and administration of primary education.

All educational institutions in the district *viz.* multi-purpose high schools, secondary schools, middle-*cum*-high schools and even non-government schools except two training institutions for teachers have been allotted along with their staff to the Bhir Zilla Parishad.

The parishad education officer is assisted in his work by two deputy education officers (M.E.S. Class II) and 18 assistant deputy educational inspectors. He reports to the government about the quality of work done by these institutions and on matters pertaining to accommodation, equipment, staff and their efficiency.

The parishad education officer with prior approval of the Chief Executive Officer grants promotions and effects transfers etc., of the primary and secondary school teachers. In consultation with the education committee of the Parishad he decides upon the day-to-day problems in educational matters.

The statistics relating primary and secondary education is given under the Zilla Parishad (Chapter 14).

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

The following colleges in the district are affiliated to the Marathwada University for the degree courses shown against them (the date of establishment is given in brackets against each college): —

1. *Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya*, Ambejogai (1956). Pre-university courses in Arts and Science, pre-professional course and degree courses leading to B.A. (General), B.Sc. (General) and B. Com.

2. *Balbhim College of Arts and Science*, Bhir (1960): Pre-university courses in Arts and Science, pre-professional course and degree courses leading to B.A. (General) and B.Sc. (General).

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

The two basic training colleges in Bhir are situated at Neknoor and Ambejogai, respectively. The colleges with a total strength of 267 in 1962 are under government management. The expenditure incurred during the same year amounted to Rs. 93,000.

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Education and Culture.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

The information about other institutions in the district for 1962 is given below:—

Special education (1)	No. of institutions (2)	Enrolment (3)	Government Expenditure (4)
			Rs.
Cottage industries peripatetic Centres (Government).	2	43	12,891
Agricultural School	1	54	46,901
Commercial Institutions ..	2	191	2,330
Medical, nursery and midwifery	1	4	6,624
Oriental Institution	1	92	800

SOCIAL EDUCATION AND ADULT LITERACY.

The district publicity officer, Bhir, runs an information centre sons have been made literate so far. In 1962, 20,936 persons were under instruction at the ten social education centres in the district. The expenditure incurred so far in this respect amounted to Rs. 38,628.

SCHOOLS FOR FINE ARTS.

There is no recognised institutions in the district at present for the cultivation of fine arts, such as, music, dancing, painting, etc. There are private classes at Bhir, Ambejogāi and Manjlegaon. Noted among them is the *Gandharv Sangeet Vidyalaya* at Manjlegaon.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS.

The *Dasopant Sanskrit Vidyalaya* established at Ambejogai in 1955 is the only oriental school in the district.

CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are a few cultural and literary organisations in the district. A few of these are doing commendable work to promote social, cultural and literary activities in the district *The Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal,* Bhir was established in 1960. It runs the *Balbhim Arts and Science College* at Bhir. *The Yogeshwari Shikshan Sanstha* at Ambejogai occupies an important position in the educational field. The *Sanstha* runs (since 1958) an Arts and Science College at Ambejogai. The faculty of Commerce was opened in 1961.

The Marathwada Sahitya Parishad at Bhir conducts various competitions and arranges lectures to promote literary activities. *The Sane Guruji Katha Mala* organises exhibitions, competitions and cultural programmes for children. *The Mahila Mandals* at Bhir and Ambejogai conduct various activities for women *e.g.*, libraries, sewing classes, competitions, etc. *The Marathi Mandal* established in 1956 and the *Sahitya Niketan* in 1945 carry on activities to promote literary interest among the population. *The Kala Kendra,* established at Bhir in 1952, is recognised by *the Sangeet Natak Academy* of the Central Government. It stages dramas and arranges programmes of different artists.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY. Regional Publicity Officer.

One of the four regional publicity officers of the Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra, is stationed at Aurangabad. His jurisdiction extends over the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad.

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Education and Culture.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY.

Regional Publicity Officer.

The regional publicity officer works as a link between, the government officers and the press in the districts. He keeps himself in touch with the officers of the various departments in the districts and issues news items and write-ups to the press.

The regional publicity officer is entrusted with the following functions:—

(i) Dissemination of factual information on schemes and activities of the government in the region.

(ii) Arranging press visits and press conferences to provide an opportunity to the press to get first hand knowledge of the subjects to be covered.

(iii) Examining carefully the reports and comments in the press and counteracting any representation against the government with the minimum delay.

(iv) Replying querries in the press seeking information on subjects of general interest.

(v) Arranging talks on various subjects concerning nation-building activities by government officers and others.

The regional publicity officer acts as a correspondent of the Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra and gives publicity to government schemes and activities, press conferences, etc. He keeps the Director of Publicity, Maharashtra, informed of the trends in the local press and public opinion. He helps the film section of the Directorate of Publicity in producing documentaries and news-reels on subjects pertaining to the region.

District Publicity Officer.

The district publicity officer works as a representative of the Directorate of Publicity in the district, and helps the latter in every respect. His main work is to publicise the progress done under the development programme. This he does through various media *viz.*, news-items, articles and documentary films. Reports and comments appearing in the press in respect of his district are scrutinized by him and submitted to concerned officers for further necessary action.

He supplies material, booklets and information for being incorporated in various publications of the directorate. He distributes and arranges for the sale of a large number of publications issued by the Directorate of Publicity. He keeps the regional publicity officer acquainted with trends in the local press. He keeps himself in close touch with the collector of the district and carries out his instructions in matters of publicity.

The district publicity officer, Bhir runs an information centre at the headquarters for the local population and the visitors to the district. Maps, charts, models and publications depicting the progress of development works are displayed in the centre. The centre subscribes to important news-papers published in the state and outside.

Till February 1963, 142 radio sets were installed in the district under the rural broadcasting contributory scheme. Farmers forums were organised in 70 villages. It is proposed to install a

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TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

radio-set in each village of the district and to bring about one-fourth of them under the farmers forum scheme.

All technical and industrial institutions and courses leading up to the diploma standard (non-university grade), excluding courses falling under the control of the University are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay. An Advisory Committee known as the State Council of Technical Education has been set up by the government and is entrusted with the work of making recommendation in regard to the following:—

(1) the courses and standard of instruction in technical institutions ;

(2) arrangements for the periodical inspection and examination of those institutions as regards to their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses of study, methods of work and actual work done ;

(3) the requirements of the state in technical and industrial education ;

(4) opening of new technical institutions :

(5) conditions of recognition of new institutions ;

(6) payments of grants-in-aid to institutions ;

(7) appointment of boards of studies for the various branches of engineering and technology ;

(8) arrangements for examinations ;

(9) award of certificates and diplomas ;

(10) preparation of text-books on technical subjects in Hindi and the regional languages.

The Chairman of the council is elected by the members of the council. The inspector of technical education is the secretary to the council.

The Director of Technical Education. conducts, the annual examination in the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education, Bombay and awards certificates or diplomas to the successful candidates.

All government technical high school centres, industrial institutes and various technical courses organised by the state council for technical education in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions are under the control of the Deputy Director of Technical Education, Regional Office, Nagpur.

The government technical high school at Bhir, conducts courses in technical subjects as per the syllabus of the multi-purpose high school. It is proposed to establish an industrial training institute at Bhir, which would accommodate about 264 students. The institute is temporarily located at the industrial institute, Aurangabad and will be shifted to Bhir when necessary arrangements are completed.

The Kasturba Shivankala Kendra, Bhir conducts preparatory courses in women's and children's garments. It is recognised for inspection and examination purposes.

CHAPTER 16—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

PUBLIC HEALTH AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON HAS ATTRACTED GOVERNMENT ATTENTION only very recently. Limited as it was in the early stages to urban areas, now the facilities cover the rural areas as well. In the *ex*-Hyderabad State, public health was always the subject of government consideration and there was a full-fledged Medical and Public Health Department to look after the problems affecting public health. The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose considerably between 1911 and 1941. Protected water-supply and drainage schemes were provided in important cities and sanitary wells constructed in other areas. In spite of the general improvement in medical and public health facilities in the state as such, Bhir district did not figure prominently probably due to lack of suitable means of communications such as roads, rail, etc. It is only recently that dispensaries and health centres have been opened in the district under the various state schemes and conditions are bound to improve gradually.

In former times various illnesses and infirmities such as insanity, blindness, deafness, etc., were commonly attributed to the work of a particular demon or wrath of a godling. Factors such as physiological or mental disorder were hardly thought of. In such circumstances appeasement by special offerings was considered as an effective remedy. Such a belief often made people resort to magic and such magical practices as *bhanamati, saifi amal* or *alvi amal*. In most cases the treatment which the patients were subjected to at the hands of devil dancers and exorcists was so severe that the afflicted sometimes died. Such ideas and beliefs though on the wane are still to be met with in rural areas.

The *vaidyas. vaidus* and *hakims* constituted the second line of treatment. Their knowledge of medicine was chiefly based on the indigenous system of medicine and they made good use of local medicinal plants and herbs. The *vaidus* moved from place to place especially in rural areas treating the people. In the absence of specialised veterinary doctors, they occasionally treated the live-stock as well. Maternity and child care was in the hands of the elderly ladies in the joint families, the modern maternity facilities being absent.

Majority of the population regarded the propagation of male off-spring as a religious duty and the reproach of barrenness was

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

considered as a terrible punishment for crimes committed in a former birth. A move in the direction of birth control was, therefore, unconceived of.

It was only with the spread of Western education that conservatism and orthodoxy in the sphere of medical treatment and diagnosis were replaced by reason and rational outlook. Hospitals and dispensaries well equipped with modern apparatus are making appearance and doctors trained in the modern system of medicine are fast replacing the men practising the traditional system of medicine.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT.

Malaria, tuberculosis, and epidemic diseases like cholera and smallpox, guineaworm, leprosy and fevers are noted to exist in Bhir district. These have aroused the attention of the Medical and Public Health Department in the district and various schemes have been undertaken to organise preventive and curative measures to eradicate these diseases. The emphasis today is, however, on the preventive aspect of those diseases rather than their curative side.

Epidemic outbreaks of cholera and smallpox are checked by prompt and effective measures adopted by the Public Health Department. Malaria posed, till quite recently, a serious problem for the Public Health Department in the district. An intensive anti-malaria drive was launched during the First Five-Year Plan period and has since been continued. Likewise frightful diseases like leprosy and tuberculosis are being dealt with under special schemes in the district.

The following statement shows the vital statistics in Bhir district for the year 1961: —

Number of births registered	15,333
Number of deaths registered	6,687
Number of deaths of infants registered ..	925

The birth-rate and the death-rate in Bhir district worked out to 15.2 and 7.2, respectively, per thousand in 1961 The infant mortality-rate works out to 63 per thousand live births in the district.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In 1962, there were two hospitals, eight civil dispensaries, eight *ayurvedic* dispensaries, five *unani* dispensaries, and eleven primary health centres. Besides, there were two subsidised medical practitioner's centres and a grant-in-aid dispensary.

According to the Census of 1961 there were in Bhir district 235 physicians, surgeons and dentists. Of those 122 were practising in the *ayurvedic* system of medicine. In the same year there were 360 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians of whom 118 were nurses and 64 nursing attendants and related workers.

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Medical and Public Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The activities of Public Health Department include the control of communicable diseases like plague, cholera, smallpox etc. as also maternity and child health services, school health services, environmental sanitation etc. In addition, activities like family planning, control of leprosy, etc. having socio-economic bearing have been taken in hand by the department.

District Health Organisation.

Prior to 1959 the medical and public health activities were under the charge of a single department. In that year separate departments were formed. The present district health office is headed by the district health officer who is assisted by an epidemic medical officer, seven sanitary inspectors, one leprosy supervisor, five health inspectors and other necessary staff.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the health organisation at the district level has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. However, some health schemes such as malaria eradication, leprosy control, mobile hospital unit, smallpox eradication, etc. are still under the state sector, partially or wholly.

Control of Epidemics. *Cholera.*

Throughout the district about 1½ to 2 lakhs of people are annually inoculated against cholera.

The disinfection of well water is undertaken by sanitary squads and about 3,000 wells are disinfected annually.

Special health staff is deputed for making sanitary arrangements at the fairs. There are three major fairs held each year at Parali, Talwada and Narayan Gadh attended by about 50,000, 20,000 and 10,000 people, respectively.

Smallpox.

Each of the sixteen vaccinators in the district cover about 50,000 persons. On an average about 40 to 50 thousand primary vaccinations are done every year. To eradicate the evil of smallpox. the Government of India have launched the smallpox eradication programme on a national scale. The Government of Maharashtra have the district supervising medical officer and other staff for this work and active propaganda is carried on. So far work in the four tahsils of Manjlegaon, Georai, Ambejogai and Ashti is completed.

School Health.

The epidemic medical officer and the medical officer in charge of the medical and health unit Patoda, is entrusted with the medical examination in various schools. The jurisdiction of the unit extends for the present over 32 villages with a population of 28,302. The scheme is being extended to the whole of the district.

Primary Health Units.

Eleven primary health centres have been established in the district at the following places with sub-centres as indicated against each of them:—

Primary health centres	Sub-centres
Yellam	Neknoor, Chousala, Edda.
Renapur	Kharola, Pangaon.
Kada	Pimpla, Patansangvi, Ashti.
Ghatnandur	Ujni and Nagapur.

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PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION.

Primary Health Units.

Primary health centres	Sub-centres
Raimoha ..	.. Sirur, Pimplewandi, Naigaon.
Tadsona ..	.. Shivai, Jawala, Nathapur.
Dhanora ..	.. Bardapur, Sindhgaon.
Talwada ..	.. Dhondrai, Ardhamaala, Rampuri.
Challamba ..	.. Umapur, Madalmohi, Phoolsangvi.
Bansarola ..	.. Yusufwadgaon, Chincholi, Hoal.
Chichvoan ..	.. Ambawadgaon, Hingni, Deola.

The primary health centres are headed by medical officers and the sub-centres by mid-wives. The medical officers at the centres besides their normal duties are entrusted with the supervision of the sub-centres in their charge. The mid-wives are responsible for the maternity and child health services, milk feeding schemes, and ante-natal clinics. Environmental sanitation and control of communicable diseases is the primary responsibility of the health inspectors attached to the primary health centres. Family planning centres and leprosy assistants are attached to most of these centres.

The eleven primary health centres in the district cover a population of about 6,15,022 in 716 villages. In 1962-63, in addition to preventive measures carried out, 1,03,346 patients were treated at these centres. With the setting up of the proposed primary health centres at Talkhed and Sirsala in Manjlegaon tahsil the scheme will cover the whole district.

Family Planning.

Six family-planning centres functioning in the district at Patoda, Renapur, Yellam, Kada, Tadsona and Bhir cover a population of 2,66,850. All except the one at Bhir are headed by social workers. The centre at Bhir is headed by a medical officer and is attached to the civil hospital. The social workers contact people during their tours and explain and popularise the modern methods of family planning and organise vasectomy camps. In 1962-63, 41 such camps were organised in the district where 1,046 vasectomy operations were performed.

A mobile family-planning unit has been organised in the district, with a medical officer as its head.

Leprosy Schemes.

Various leprosy control units have been established in the district at the following places:—

Place	Population served	Villages covered
Georai	38,751	50
Kaij	51,521	41
Ashti	49,040	61
Patoda	49,985	42
Yellam	49,643	60
*Ambejogai	80,947	98
Total ..	319,887	352

*Under control of the state sector not transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

Leprosy Schemes.

A population of 3,19,887 in about 352 villages is thus covered by these centres. In addition to the survey work, treatment is given at all these centres. Besides, sub-centres are established at Bardapur, Ghatnandur, Mamdapur and Talwada. Weekly clinics are held at each of the main centres and fort-nightly clinics at the sub-centres. For in-patient treatment there is a ward having six beds at Georai. Laboratory facilities are available at Ambejogai. Health education and propaganda are carried out by the staff during their tours. During the period from 1958 to 1963, 3,933 cases were detected of which 2,193 are still under regular treatment. The leprosy supervisor attached to public health office at the headquarters supervises and co-ordinates anti-leprosy work in the district.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

The medical organisation in the district is essentially a hospital organisation intended to render medical relief to the general population. The civil hospital at the headquarters and the T.B. sanatorium at Ambejogai are the only institutions under the medical department in Bhir district. In addition, there are eight civil dispensaries, rural medical relief centres and subsidised medical practitioner's centres located at various places in the district. These are under the control of the Zilla Parishad.

Civil Surgeon, Bhir.—The civil surgeon, Bhir, is the administrative head of the civil (District) hospital, Bhir. He is directly subordinate to the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra, Bombay. He acts as an inspecting authority in respect of all dispensaries (government and local bodies) in the district. He keeps himself informed about the medical matters in the district and furnishes any information on medical matters that may be required by government. Five medical officers of Class II (M.M.S.) and three medical officers of Class III (M.M.S.) rank work under the civil surgeon.

Civil Hospital, Bhir.—The present civil hospital is housed in three rented buildings. It has an out-patient ward, an in-patient ward with 33 beds and a maternity ward with 16 beds. A new well-equipped hospital building was expected to be complete by 1965-66.

The advisory committee of the hospital with the civil surgeon as its chairman helps in the management of the hospital.

In the absence of any specialised institutions in the district, leprosy and mental cases are treated at the private dispensaries.

T.B. Sanatorium, Ambejogai.—The T.B. sanatorium at Ambejogai accommodates 200 T.B. patients and 50 general patients. It is well-equipped for X-ray, blood transfusion and other laboratory apparatus and has an operation theatre where major surgical operations are performed. A proposal to develop the sanatorium as a therapic and surgical centre and to provide 400 additional beds for the T.B. patients, is under consideration.

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MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

The staff at the sanatorium consists of six doctors (including one lady doctor) headed by the superintendent who is a highly qualified surgeon.

Civil Dispensaries.

The eight civil dispensaries (allopathic) in the district are located at the following places, *viz*., Georai, Manjlegaon, Ashti, Patoda, Kaij, Ambejogai, Parali and Dharur. Each dispensary is under the charge of a medical officer. The number of out-patients treated at these dispensaries during the period from 1956 to 1962 was as follows:—

Year	*Out-patients*
1958	210,868
1959	289,141
1960	284,567
1961	242,578
1962	196,518

There are *ayurvedic* dispensaries in the district at Mouj, Rakshasabhuvan, Talkhed, Shirur, Takelsingi, Bardapur, Pangaon and Ghatnandur. Each is in charge of a *vaidya*.

There are five *unani* dispensaries in the district located at Bhir, Devlali, Sirsala, Amalner and Wedwani each in charge of a *tabeeb*.

Besides, there are two subsidised medical practitioner's centres one each at Gangamasala and Asardhoe and a grant-in-aid dispensary at Neknoor.

In 1962 the *ayurvedic*, *unani* and grant-in-aid dispensaries together treated 1,20,720 patients.

The anti-leprosy, anti-T.B. and family planning schemes are being promoted through the civil, *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries and the health centres in the district. Refresher courses are arranged for the *vaidyas* and the *tabeebs*.

Village medical boxes are found to be of immense value in the interior of the district where no other medical aid is available. So far, 100 villages are provided with medical boxes and medicines are regularly supplied to them. Nearly 40,000 patients are treated annually under this scheme.

The dried milk powder supplied by the United Nations International Children's Education Fund is distributed to the school children in the district. In addition, the anti-leprosy centres and the civil hospital, Bhir are supplied with milk powder for the benefit of the leprosy and T.B. patients.

T. B. Control.

The Zilla Parishad carries its work of T.B. control through the civil, *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries and primary health centres within its jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR.

Organisation.

ALL THE OFFICES DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all such offices. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Bombay and Nagpur, Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Poona, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay with subordinate inspectorates at different important centres of the state, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay, with subordinate inspectorate and the Chief Government Labour Officer, Bombay, with Government Labour Officers in each of the important centres.

Functions.

The Commissioner of Labour, performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the various central and the state government acts. He supervises their enforcement in the state. The central acts with which he is concerned are the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948: the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The state acts with the enforce ment of which he is concerned are the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946; the C. P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. The office of the Commissioner of Labour is entrusted with the following functions: They are. to compile and publish the *Consumer Price Index Numbers* for working class for the following places, *viz* Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded, to conduct socio-economic enquiries into the conditions of labour, to compile and disseminate information on labour matters generally and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production, trade unions, etc., particularly, to publish the monthlies *viz.*, the *Labour Gazette* and the *Industrial Court Report*, to supervise the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 and to conduct the advisory service as regards personal management. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Nagpur is declared the regional head for all the offices

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Other Social Services.
LABOUR.
Functions.

under the Commissioner of Labour in the Nagpur and Aurangabad Division. Bhir district is, however, under the direct administration of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad. As such the conciliation work in disputes arising in Bhir district (other than those falling under the jurisdiction of Central government) is dealt with by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, who is notified as the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, *inter alia* for Bhir district.

Labour Unions.

One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the state of Maharashtra under Section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. He is assisted in his work by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, who has been notified as the Deputy Registrar as far as Marathwada (including Bhir) region is concerned.

The work in connection with the administration of this Act includes the registration of trade unions under the Act, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the unions and preparation of the annual report on the working of the Act in the state based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by the registered trade unions under Section 28 of the Act.

There are five unions in Bhir district registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class.

There is no working class cost of living index prepared for Bhir or any other centre in the district, nor is there any specific award of the Industrial Court laying down as to which cost of living index number series should be applied to the various centres in the district.

There is no award fixing the wages and earnings for any centre in Bhir district. Government have, however, fixed minimum rates of wages in certain scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 is applicable to Bhir and Parali, in the district. The Shops and Establishments Inspector at Latur is responsible for the administration of this Act in the district.

Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, are in force in the district excepting the provisions pertaining to the benefit (Chapters IV and V) of the former Act.

No labour officer is employed in any undertaking in the district.

No government labour officer is stationed at Bhir. All the labour matters in the district are looked after by the government labour officer, Nanded.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in Bhir district is looked after by the government labour officer, Nanded in respect of all the scheduled employments.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is in operation in Bhir district also as in other districts of the Aurangabad division. The jurisdiction of the four industrial tribunals and two presiding officers of the labour courts appointed under the said Act in Bombay extends over the district.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act the industrial tribunals have no appellate jurisdiction and the disputes are referred to the industrial tribunals under Sections 10 (1), 10 (2) and 12 (5) of the Industrial Disputes Act, by the government. Certain disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, falling under Schedule II are referred to the labour courts appointed under the Act. The labour courts have also to deal with questions of computation of benefits to parties awarded by tribunals. Other disputes falling under Schedule III are referred to the industrial tribunals.

Factory Department.

The factory department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. But the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control on the technical side of the work of the department all over the state. Bhir along with other districts of the Marathwada region falls under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Nagpur, who is also the administrative head of the region. This department though mainly responsible for the administration of the Factories Act, 1948, also administers the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act, 1929 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The factory department has one regional office at Aurangabad for all the five districts of Marathwada area. This office is controlled by a junior inspector of factories. The inspectorate is responsible for the proper implementation of the provisions of the Factories Act by the managements of the factories to which the act is applicable.

The collector of the district is also the additional Inspector of Factories in the district. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad and other Labour Officers of that region are inspectors under Payment of Wages Act and other enactments.

The inspector has powers to prosecute, conduct and defend before the courts, cases under Factories Act after taking permission from Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay

Workmen's Compensation Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for workmen's compensation, Bombay, has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Bombay and Bombay suburban district. The Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to the Western, Central, and Southern Railways and the Hydro-electric companies under the management of Messrs. Tata

CHAPTER 17. Other Social Services. LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation. Act.

Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., arising in the State irrespective of the districts in which they occur. The Commissioner has also general jurisdiction over the whole state.

The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Bhir, is the *ex-officio* Commissioner for workmen's compensation for the district.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for workmen's Compensation, Bombay, jurisdiction over the whole state is to enable him to settle the cases with insurance companies and other firms which have their head offices in Bombay city. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping, government have issued instructions under Section 20 (2) of the act for distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioners. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised (*a*) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 8; (*b*) to issue notices to, and to receive applications from dependants in cases of deposits under these sub-sections; and (*c*) to receive agreements for registration under Section 28, wherever the accident may have taken place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under Section 8 (1) has been received, and other applications provided for in Section 22 of the Act should be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to employers under Section 10-A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the district are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner and reports of fatal accidents made under Section 10-B are also received by them. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under Section 10-A, the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

Payment of Wages Act.

In Bhir district, the civil judge, senior division, Bhir has been appointed authority for the area within his jurisdiction.

Minimum Wages Act.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948: The civil judges who have been appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act, have been appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdictions.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department.

The department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay but the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, who is the head of the office, has full control over the technical side of the work of the department being responsible for the smooth working and administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1960, and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

The work carried out by the department mainly comprises the registration and inspection of steam boilers, economisers and steam pipes including mountings and other fittings. The registration and inspection work of steam boilers in the district is carried out by the inspector of steam boilers and smoke nuisances, with headquarters at Sholapur.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE. Objectives of Prohibition Laws.

The prohibition laws aim at prohibiting the production, manufacture, possession, export, import, transport, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants except as permitted by any rules, regulations or orders, with a view to promoting, enforcing and carrying into effect the policy of prohibition in the State of Maharashtra.

Organisation

Total prohibition was introduced in Bhir district from 1st April 1959. The collector is in charge of the administration of this department in the district and is responsible for the implementation of the prohibition policy to the Director of Prohibition and Excise, Maharashtra State, Bombay. The collector is invested with powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949), and also exercises powers under the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930) and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act (XX of 1936). Under the Bombay Prohibition Act, restrictions have been placed on the manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, possession, use and consumption of liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp, *mhowra* flowers and molasses and of articles containing liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp. The collector has powers to grant, cancel or suspend licences, permits and passes under the Act.

The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Bhir, assists the collector and is in actual charge of the work of the department in the district. Under him is a sub-inspector of prohibition and excise for executive work. The sub-inspector of prohibition and excise has also been invested with certain powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act.

In each tahsil there is a medical board consisting of the government medical officer or assistant government medical officer in the tahsil. If there is no such officer the nearest government medical officer or assistant government medical officer functions as a medical board. The board examines medically any person who applies for a permit to possess opium, *ganja* or *bhang* for personal consumption and who is directed by the collector or an officer authorised to grant such permit for medical examination. On examination it issues a medical certificate specifying the disease the applicant is suffering from, the drug recommended for personal consumption as a medical necessity and the quantity of the drug which may be permitted per month for personal consumption. The Director of Prohibition and Excise, Maharashtra, either *suo motu* or on an application made to him by an applicant or permit holder, may refer any case or point to the

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PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Organisation.

panel concerned for consideration. The panel can either confirm, modify or reverse the decision of the medical board. Medical examination of applicants for the grant of permits for possession of foreign liquor on grounds of health is done by the government medical officers at the government hospitals or dispensaries in the district. So far as the town of Bhir is concerned such certificates are issued by the civil surgeon himself. At other places they are issued by the government medical officers and countersigned by the civil surgeon, Bhir.

Enforcement Work.

The Police department is responsible for dealing with detection, investigation and prosecution of offences under the prohibition act. Though officers of the prohibition and excise department of and above the rank of sub-inspector are invested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases detected by them to the police for investigation. The home guards organisation also assists the police in this work. Under Section 134 of the Prohibition Act, village officers, village servants useful to government, officers of other departments of the state government and officers and servants of local authorities are bound to give information to the police of breaches of the provisions of the act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the act about which they may have knowledge. Under Section 133 of the act officers and servants of local authorities are also bound to assist any police officer or person authorised to carry out the provisions of the act. Under Section 135, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs to a magistrate, prohibition officer or police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All revenue officers of and above the rank of mamlatdar or mahalkari, all magistrates, and all officers of the department of prohibition and excise of and above the rank of sub-inspector have been authorised under Section 123 of the Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act, and to seize and detain any articles of contraband. The officer so authorised, when he arrests any person or seizes and detains any articles, has to hand over such person or articles without unnecessary delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Effects of Prohibition.

Prohibition was introduced in Bhir district from 1st April 1959.

The total revenue which was Rs. 9,96,523 in 1956-57 was only Rs. 33,665 in 1959-60. The excise revenue is not only derived from the consumption of liquor. It also includes excise arrears due for the previous years, fee for licences, permits and passes granted in respect of intoxicants, etc.

Kinds of Permits.

Various permits are granted for the possession, use and consumption of foreign liquor. They are:—

Emergency.—Emergency permit is granted for the use or consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his own use or consumption or to any head of a house-hold for the use of his house-hold for medicinal use on emergent occasions. The permit is granted for a period not beyond 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit and for a quantity not exceeding 6-2/3 fluid ounces of brandy or rum or 13-1/3 fluid ounces of champagne per six months. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a house-hold at any one time or to a minor. The term 'house-hold' is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as the members of one domestic unit.

Health.—Health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor for a quantity up to the maximum of two units* a month to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health. This permit may be granted to an applicant for a quantity exceeding two units but not more than three units of foreign liquor a month if the applicant at the time of making an application is more than 55 years of age provided:

(*a*) The applicant has made such application within three months of the expiry of the health permit held by him authorising him to consume more than two units; and

(*b*) The area medical board or the state medical board, as the case may be, recommends to such applicant a quantity in excess of two units.

This permit is usually granted for a period not exceeding that recommended by the area medical board or the state medical board, as the case may be, but such period shall not exceed six months in any case—

Provided that the permit may be granted for a period not exceeding 12 months in the case of persons over 70 years of age.

Temporary Resident's.—A temporary resident's permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India, where liquor is usually consumed. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity not exceeding four units as the collector may fix in each case. No permit can be granted for a period beyond 31st March next following the date of its commencement.

Visitors.—Any person visiting the State of Maharashtra for a period of not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor may apply to the collector for a permit. The permit is granted for a period not exceeding one week

*One unit is equal to 1 quart bottle (of 26-2/3 ozs.) of spirits or 3 quart bottles of wine or 9 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength exceeding 2 per cent of alcohol by volume, or 27 quart bottles of fermented liquors of a strength not exceeding 2 per cent of alcohol by volume.

provided that the collector may extend the period of such permit, but in no case shall such period be extended to a total period exceeding one month. No such permit is granted for a quantity exceeding one unit per week.

Kinds of Permits.

Interim.—Any person who is eligible to hold a permit under Rules 63, 64 or 68 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor may apply to the Collector or any other officer authorised in this behalf for an interim permit while applying for a regular permit under any of the said rules. No such permit is granted for a period exceeding two months. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity of foreign liquor as the Collector may fix, provided that such quantity shall not in any case exceed two units of foreign liquor per month if the permit holder is not eligible for permit under Rule 63 or 68, or four units of foreign liquor per month in other cases, except with the sanction of the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

Tourists.—This is issued free to a foreign tourist holding a tourist introduction card or tourist visa. The quantity of foreign liquor granted under this permit is four units per month and the period for which it is granted is one month.

Special permits for privileged persons.—This permit is granted to consular officers and the members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are nationals of a foreign State. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons. The permit is granted for a period not extending beyond 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit. This permit is granted for any quantity of foreign liquor if the permit holder is a sovereign or head of foreign state or his consort. If the permit holder is any other person, the permit is granted for a quantity of foreign liquor not exceeding that which may be fixed by the state government or the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

Toddy.

The possession, use, etc., of *toddy* is completely prohibited.

Denatured spirit.

The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited, except under a permit or licence. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit for domestic use is granted for a quantity not exceeding one quart bottle per month.

Provided that the officer granting the permit may for any special reasons grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month.

Provided further that with the previous sanction of the collector a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three quart bottles per month.

The possession and use of denatured spirit for medical, scientific and educational purposes and for purpose of art, industry or profession is regulated by the system of licences prescribed in this behalf. Possession of methylated industrial

denatured spirit or special industrial denatured spirit for industrial purposes is allowed on licences issued under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

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PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Country Liquor and Wine.

Authorisations for use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities *viz.* Parsees, Jews and Christians.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium.

A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja* or *bhang* is granted only on production of a medical certificate from the medical board, constituted by government for the purpose. The maximum quantity which may be allowed per month under such permit is 96 grams in the case of *ganja* and *bhang* and 60 grams in the case of opium. A permit can be granted for only one of these drugs.

Use for Industrial Purposes, etc.

There are also rules governing the possession, use, transport, sale, etc. of dangerous drugs, *mhowra* flower, molasses, rectified spirit and absolute alcohol for industrial, medical and similar purposes.

Neera and Palm Products.

Sale of *neera* and manufacture of *gur* from *neera* are licensed. The licences are issued only to co-operative organisations and social workers. Licences for tapping are not granted to individuals.

Prohibition Sub-Committee of the District Development Board.

With a view to amalgamating the activities of government at district level, government had set up a district development board in each district for advising and helping government in respect of prohibition, and other matters concerning development. However, it has been dissolved since the formation of the Zilla Parishad.

Similarly the tahsil prohibition drive committees have also been dissolved alongwith the block advisory committees.

Sub Committees of Village Panchayats

With a view to securing assistance from the *village panchayats* in prohibition propaganda work they have been directed to form sub-committees for the purpose. These committees are to be guided in this regard by the social education officers if the villages are in project of national extension service areas and by the district publicity officers and the prohibition and excise Staff in other areas. Local officers such as *patels* and *talathis* have to assist and advise these sub-committees in this regard.

Sanskar Kendras.

There are two *Sanskar Kendras* of the department in the district at Bhir and Ambejogai.

Illicit Distillation.

Illicit distillation and trade in illicit liquor increased with the introduction of prohibition. Such offences were no doubt committed in pre-prohibition days but this was done to evade the high excise duty and to sell the liquor at a cheap rate. With prohibition, illicit distillation increased. Like all habits, drinking habits die hard. Unsocial elements profit by such a situation and indulge in illicit distillation. Persuasive measures to wean away people from the drinking habits are undertaken.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Smuggling.

Existence of wet areas along the border of this state has resulted in smuggling. Consequently some of the adjacent states took steps to create dry belts on the border. However, simultaneous introduction of total prohibition in all the states will be a proper solution.

Amendment to the Prohibition Act.

The Supreme Court had held in a case, that the burden of proving that the accused person had consumed prohibited liquor was on the prosecution. It was, however, difficult to prove that the accused person had consumed prohibited liquor. This caused a great difficulty in the enforcement work. A sub-section has, therefore, now been added in Section 66 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 (by Act No. 12 of 1959) providing that in a case where it is proved after medical examination that the concentration of alcohol in the blood of the accused person is not less than 0.05 per cent, the burden of proving that the liquor consumed was a medicinal preparation, the consumption of which is not in contravention of the act or any rules, regulations or orders made thereunder shall be upon the accused person, and the court shall in the absence of such proof, presume the contrary.

The success of the policy of prohibition depends upon the response from the people. With universal education and gradual improvement in the living standards of the people better results are expected.

The government modified its prohibition policy recently. It grants liberal permits to the persons above forty years of age.

Prohibition Offences.

The number of prohibition offences in the district detected during the three years from 1957-58 to 1959-60 is given below:—

1957-58	...	...	119.
1958-59	...	...	101.
1959-60	...	...	434.

Degree of success achieved.

Prohibition has, in effect, raised the standard of living of the poorer classes who now lead a happier and healthier life. They eat better food and wear more clothes. More and more of their children go to schools, and the women-folk are happier.

THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Organisation.

The social welfare activities in Bhir district date back to the year 1952-53 when a modest beginning was made in that direction with a small staff under the supervision of the collector. In 1954 a social welfare officer with a regular staff was appointed to look after the social welfare activities in the district.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, Bhir, the social welfare schemes in the district have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The district social welfare officer, now works under the Zilla Parishad. Government makes purposive grants to the Parishad for the implementation of welfare schemes for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, *vimukta jatis*, nomadic tribes and *navabudhas* in the district.

Organisation.

Backward classes are classified into three broad categories, *viz.*, (1) the Scheduled Castes or *harijans*, (2) the scheduled tribes or *Adivasis* and (3) the other backward classes, who socially, economically and educationally are as backward as the other two categories. The communities coming under the first two categories are notified by the Government of India. The communities coming under other backward classes are recognised by the state government. The class of other backward classes recognised on community basis has now been replaced by a new category based on income (*i.e.*, those having an annual income of less than Rs. 900).

To ameliorate the conditions of backward classes and to bring them in line with other sections of the population, a number of privileges have been granted to backward classes by the Constitution of India and special grants are also made towards the schemes for their uplift. Besides normal concessions made available to them from time to time, special schemes have also been framed for them by state government under the Five-Year Plans.

The disabilities of the backward classes are three fold-educational, economic and social. A three-pronged drive therefore to eliminate these difficulties has been launched by the Government and the actual implementation of the activities at the district level has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

In what follows is an account of the various social welfare schemes presently being implemented in the district.

Educational.

To encourage the spread of education a large number of scholarships and general concessions such as free studentship etc., are granted to backward class students at Government and private educational institutions. Schemes such as grants for purchase of books and stationery, payment of examination fees, provision of hostel facilities for backward class students studying at all stages of education are implemented. Formerly, there were two government hostels for backward class people in the district, one each at Ambejogai and Bhir. Since 1959 these were handed over to the *Bharatiya Depressed Class League* at Aurangabad. Besides, 15 hostels in the district run for backward class students by private agencies, receive grant-in-aid from the government. Bhils form a majority (2,637 according to 1961 census) among the scheduled tribes in the district. Educational concessions are being extended to them. The *Indian Conference of Social Work*, Bhir Branch and the *Baneshwar Shikshan Sanstha*, Bansarola, receive grants for running *balwadis* for children belonging to the scheduled castes.

Economic.

Economic rehabilitation is sought by grant of lands and other facilities for rehabilitating backward classes in agriculture, establishing training centres for training in various crafts and providing financial help, encouraging co-operative activity among the backward classes, introducing special measures for housing, reserving seats for them in state government, local bodies and semi-government organisations.

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SOCIAL WELFARE.

Economic.

In addition the scheduled caste communities are provided with drinking water facilities, medical aid, sites and aid for housing, assistance to *harijan* artisans and assignments of lands under special Loan Rules. Steps are also taken to create among *harijans* a general consciousness for sanitation and hygienic living. Welfare of *ex*-criminal tribes is sought by providing them with drinking water facilities, housing and vocational aid. The agriculturists are given assistance for purchase of plough, bullocks, seeds and implements. A special primary school has been established at Ragegaon in Manjlegaon tahsil for the Banjara people.

To encourage co-operative activity among the members of the backward communities the following societies have been formed in the district with the active assistance of the Co-operation and Industries Department:—

(i) *The Kambal Weavers' Co-operative Society*, Brahmangaon, Ashti Tahsil.

(ii) *The Charmakars' Co-operative Society*, Kada, Ashti Tahsil.

(iii) *The Tanners' Co-operative Society*, Patoda.

(iv) *The Charmakars' Co-operative Society*, Bhir.

(v) *The Tanners' Co-operative Society*, Bhir.

From 1950, 12 per cent of the vacancies in Class I and II posts and 18 per cent vacancies in Class III and IV posts in the state service are reserved for the backward class candidates. The maximum age limit for appointment to Class III and IV services is also relaxable by five years in case of backward class candidates.

In 1957-58, 100 houses, at a cost of Rs. 850 each, were constructed at Rajuri in Bhir by the department from the fund provided by the central sector. Under the state sector, colonies to house backward class population have been constructed at Parali and Therla. Community halls have been constructed for the scheduled castes at Georai, Talkhed, Bansarola, Rajuri and Ashti.

Social.

Activities under this head mainly consist of creating a general social consciousness towards the removal of untouchability, promoting a gradual assimilation of scheduled tribes in the general social set up and rehabilitation of *ex*-criminal and nomadic tribes.

Grant-in-aid is given to the *Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh*, Dhulia and *Akhil Bharatiya Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandal*, Mozri to carry out the anti-untouchability drive in the rural areas of the district. These measures go a long way to help achieve the social objectives of a welfare state.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONER

CHARITY. COMMISSIONER. Bombay Public Trusts Act.

Prior to 1950, the religious and charitable trusts in the state were governed by various enactments, central as well as provincial which were basically religious in principle. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which could be made applicable to all public trusts

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Bombay Public Trusts Act.

without distinction of religion. This act defines 'public trust' as "an express or constructive trust for either a public religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, a *math*, a wakf, a *dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1869)."

The State Government is empowered to apply this act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous acts cease to apply to such trust or class of trusts. The act was made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the erstwhile Bombay State from 21st January 1952, and in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions with effect from 1st February 1961:—

(1) Temples.

(2) *Maths*.

(3) *Wakfs*.

(4) Public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above, created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof.

(5) Societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(6) *Dharmadas, i.e.*, such monetary assets which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, as are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose; and

(7) All other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the treasurer of charitable endowments under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

A Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay has been appointed to administer the Act. The first Charity Commissioner was appointed on the 14th August 1950. An Assistant Charity Commissioner has been appointed for Aurangabad region which is composed of the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Duties of Trustees.

The act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the act or its creation. When such an application is made the following particulars specified in the act are to be given, *viz.*, (*a*) the approximate value of moveable and immoveable property

owned by the trust, (*b*) the gross average annual income of the trust property, and (*c*) the amount of the average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed by special provisions of the act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous acts are deemed to be registered under this act.

Public trusts in Bhir district as on 30th June 1962, numbered 556. These trusts had moveable property worth Rs. 1,249 and immoveable property worth Rs. 61,275. Their gross annual average income amounted to Rs. 6,870 and the annual average expenditure Rs. 6,870. All the trusts were for the benefit of the Hindus.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenues of the state. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by chartered accountants or persons authorised under the act. A chartered accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the moveables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied for an object or for a purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immoveable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the act, etc.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor, or of a report, if any, made by an Officer authorised under Section 37 of the act, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or the Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Duties of Trustees.

misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report the same to the Charity Commissioner. The Charity Commissioner after due inquiry determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to a public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immoveable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

Application of funds by cypres.

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of a public trust, other than a trust for religious purpose, if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the district court or city civil court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application cypres of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the district court or city civil court, Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, an appeal lies to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

Charity Commissioner to be sole Trustee if appointed as Trustee.

The Charity Commissioner may, with his consent, be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a court or by the author of a trust, provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The court is however not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of religious public trust. In cases where the Charity Commissioner is appointed as a trustee he may levy administrative charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the act.

Inquiries by Assessors.

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person have to be conducted with the aid of assessors who are not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible,

CHAPTER 17. Other Social Services. CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors, can, however, be dispensed with inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the official gazette every three years. Districtwise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette.

Charity Commissioner and Charitable Endowments.

The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the treasurer of charitable endowments for the State of Maharashtra appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Temples, Mosques, and endowments managed by State Government.

In the case of religious and charitable institutions and endowments which are or the management of which vests in the state government, they are to be transferred and vested in the committees of management to be appointed by the state government for each district. The members of the committee will hold position of trustees of the endowments within meaning and for the purpose of the Assistant Charity Commissioner. The Charity Commissioner is invested with power to require duties of these committees to be performed and to direct expenses in respect thereof to be paid from the funds belonging to the endowments.

Commissioner of Wakfs.

The Charity Commissioner has been specified as the authority for discharging the functions of the Commissioner of *wakfs* under the *Wakfs* Act, 1954.

The Survey of *wakfs* in the Marathwada area is under progress. An Assistant Commissioner of *wakfs* with headquarters at Aurangabad is appointed for the purpose.

Punishment.

Contraventions of the act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for instituting legal proceeding in cases of contraventions.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

MANAGED ESTATES.

Under certain circumstances the Government have to take over the administration of estates so as to safeguard the interests of those persons who are incapable of managing their own estates. These include minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property due to any other cause and persons declared by the competent court to be incapable and of unsound mind for managing their properties.

Court of Wards Act.

The Hyderabad Court of Wards Act, 1350 *Fasli* is in force in Marathwada region of the state. Under the act, the collector of Bhir acts as the court of wards within the territorial limits of the district. The collector assumes the superintendence of the estates found under mismanagement to preserve the property of the wards from misuse.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

MANAGED ESTATES.

Estates under Management.

In Bhir district two estates were taken over for administration by the government under the Court of Wards Act, 1350 *Fasli*. One was taken under government supervision in 1951 which was subsequently released in favour of the legal heirs of the deceased owner in 1956. The court of ward cess of one and half anna per rupee was recovered from the income of the property. The particulars of demand and collection are as under:

Demand—Rs. 37,658.

Collection—Rs. 17,462-5-3.

Balance—Rs. 20,195-10-9.

The balance is recoverable from the cultivators of lands to whom the lands have been given on lease basis.

At present no property in the district is under government supervision.

CHAPTER 18 — PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS CHAPTER DESCRIBES THE SALIENT FEATURES OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS engaged in rendering social services, journalism and political representation which form part of public life of the district. These organisations and forces help enriching public life of the community of the people in the district. They are also very important in the context of the development of social democracy.

A voluntary social service, as here interpreted is generally the organisation and activities of a self-governing body of people who have joined together voluntarily to foster the betterment of the community. The particulars of this section are based on information supplied by the organisations themselves. An attempt is made to give an idea of various voluntary organisations which have made and are making a contribution to community life of the people in the district.

The voluntary organisations are classified into, (i) educational institutions, (ii) welfare organisations, and (iii) miscellaneous organisations.

PUBLIC LIFE.

Social service organisations which have a definite impact on the social advancement of the community of people, shape the public life in any particular district. These organisations contribute to the development of society and enrich public life. Public life constitutes the life of the community of people. It reflects the culture and civilisation of the community as a whole. Bhir district has not a very rich tradition of active public life. The district has, however, a good record of partaking in the national liberation movement. A number of patriots from Bhir took an active part in the uprisings of 1857. During the subsequent years also there were militant efforts to throw away the yoke of foreign rule. In the *satyagraha* of 1941, Mahatma Gandhi had chosen one celebrated *satyagrahi* from Bhir district. The young enthusiasts in the district played an active role in the national movement.

Bhir district has a rich tradition of saints and pious persons. The saint and poet, Mukundraj, who has been famous as one of the early poets of Marathi, left an excellent social heritage.

CHAPTER 18. Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations. PUBLIC LIFE.

Dasopant's literary works (*Pasodi*) did much to enrich the social life of the district. The district is proud of the manuscript volume of the celebrated *Dnyaneshwari* where it was first found.

The political parties in the district are the Congress, the Peasants and Workers party, the Republican party and the Jan Sangh. At present the district is represented in the Lok Sabha by one member. The *Bhir Samachar*, a Marathi weekly, is the only newspaper published in this district. It is published on every Thursday and mainly covers local news, announcements and advertisements, as also news from the neighbouring districts of Parbhani, Nanded and Aurangabad. From time to time this weekly has aired the grievances of the people and fought for their interests.

Another weekly, the *Zunjar Neta*, which had dedicated to the cause of the backward classes, has been closed after running for a short period.

A number of dailies and weeklies which are published outside the district have a wide circulation. They are listed below:—

English	Marathi	Hindi	Urdu
(1) The Times of India (Bombay).	(1) Lok Satta (Bombay).	Nav Bharat Times (Bombay).	(1) Inquilab (Bombay).
(2) The Indian Express (Bombay).	(2) Maratha (Bombay).	..	(2) Aashkar (Bombay).
(3) The Free Press Journal (Bombay)	(3) Kesari (Poona).	..	(3) Urdu Times (Bombay)
(4) Blitz Weekly (Bombay).	(4) Tarun Bharat	..	(4) Siyasat (Hyderabad).
(5) Current Weekly (Bombay).	(5) Ajintha (Aurangabad).	..	(5) Daawat Bi-Weekly.
(6) Radiance Weekly	(6) Marathwada Bi-Weekly (Aurangabad).		
	(7) Swarajya Weekly (Poona).		
	(8) Maharashtra Times (Bombay).		
	(9) Sakal (Poona).		
	(10) Gavkari (Nasik-Manmad).		
	(11) Vivek Weekly (Aurangabad).		

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS. Banjara Vasatigriha, Parali.

The Banjara Vasatigriha was started in June 1951 with a view to provide lodging and boarding facilities to students of the Banjara community. This *Vasatigriha* is in rented premises and accommodates about 50 boys. In 1960-61 the *Vasatigriha*

received Rs. 6,960 as grant from the government, and Rs. 3,490 as donations. As against these receipts, the *Vasatigriha's* expenditure in the year amounted to Rs. 10,500.

Bhir District Sarvodaya Mandal.

The Bhir District Sarvodaya Mandal is a branch of the *Maharashtra Sarvodaya Mandal*, established at Bhir in 1959. The primary purpose of the *Mandal* is to propagate the principles of *Sarvodaya*. The *Sarvodaya Mandal* accordingly has been working on schemes such as *Bhoodan* (donation of land), *Gramdan* (donation of village), *Panchayat Raj*, encouragement to Khadi and Village industries, etc. Its main emphasis, however, is on *Bhoodan*. The *Mandal* has so far acquired nearly 323.749 hectares (800 acres) of land. Of this nearly 161.874 hectares (400 acres) have been distributed among the needy and poor persons.

Champawati Shikshan Sanstha.

The institution was established on 23rd June, 1942. The institution runs a primary and a secondary school and associates itself with the literacy drive sponsored by the government. The school is managed by a general body which comprises patrons, fellows, associate members and members. There were 59 members on the general body in 1963.

The institution has property and assets worth Rs. 14,046. It received grant from government and non-government organisations, and donations from the public. A trust was created in 1961-62 and the property and assets of the institution were put in charge of the trustee committee. The number of students on the roll of the institution was 1,100 in 1963.

Gajanan Vasatigriha.

Gajanan Vasatigriha at Laul (Tahsil Manjlegaon) in Bhir district was established in June, 1962 with the object of raising the educational standard of the students with particular emphasis on the development of moral character and eradication of untouchability. Students are admitted to the hostel irrespective of caste or religion. It is managed by a trustee committee.

The annual income of the institution was Rs 3,209 in 1963. The student admitted to the hostel has to pay Rs. 12 every month under the rules of the committee. It did not receive any grant from government up to 1963. The committee received contributions and donations from the patrons and benefactors. Concessions in lodging and boarding are given to poor and deserving students.

Shri Ganesh Vidyamandir, Amalner.

Shri Ganesh Vidyamandir at Amalner (tahsil Patoda) is run by the *Rayat Shikshan Sanstha* of Satara. It was established in June, 1959 with the aim of bringing literacy to poor and deserving students from backward classes without making any distinction of caste, creed or community. The students earned while they learned and education through self-help was one of its guiding principles.

In 1962-63, the institution had assets and property worth Rs. 6,000. Its annual expenditure stood at Rs. 14,000. The institution receives a government grant of Rs. 7,000 per annum.

CHAPTER 18. Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS. Ganesh Vidyamandir, Amalner.

The institution also runs a hostel named *'Shri Gahineenath Boarding'* which admitted students who had no adequate means to provide for their education. The students work in fields and gardens owned by the institution and thus provide for their own food requirements. They are paid for their work and thus they learn the principles of self-help and self-reliance. The number of students in 1963 was 114.

A working committee of 6 members looks after the day-to-day management of the school. The school also has a Boy Scout's organization which gives military training to the boys. Various cultural programmes are arranged by the school on different occasions.

Hanuman Vyayamshala, Parali.

The Hanuman Vyayamshala of Parali was started some forty years ago with the object of encouraging among the younger generation a liking for games and gymnastics, and developing the art of wrestling. The *Vyayamshala* organises wrestling bouts of professional wrestlers.

The *Vyayamshala* has a considerable membership of young amateur gymnasts. They are coached and trained in gymnastics by experienced gymnasts. The gymnastic equipment in *Vyayamshala* consists of *mallakhamb* (athletic pole), Indian clubs, *lezims,* javelins and swords, chest-expanders, etc. A wrestling-pit (*akhada*) is also maintained.

Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bhir.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh of Bhir is a branch of the *Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh*. It was established in 1959 to eradicate untouchability from Hindu society and to render faithful service to the Harijans. The *Sangh* has three full-time propaganda workers to implement its aims and objects and thus to ameliorate the conditions of Harijans.

Kala Kendra.

Kala Kendra or the Art's Centre is a registered institution at Ambejogai established in 1953. Its aim is to enrich the cultural life of the people by fostering in them a liking for drama, music, literature and other allied arts. For the realisation of this aim the *Kendra* stages dramas and one-act plays, arranges musical concerts, runs classes in music, dance and dramaturgy, arranges seminars and lectures and celebrates anniversaries of great artists including poets and musicians. There is a life members' board, with a president, a secretary and a treasurer in charge of the *Kendra*. The day-to-day work of the institution is entrusted to a working body.

The *Kala Kendra* has won recognition of the *Sangeet Natak Academy*, New Delhi. There are 11 founder-members of this institution. The institution has no building of its own and does not possess any property.

During 1961-62 the *Kendra* received from the District Local Board a grant of Rs. 1,500 from which it purchased musical instruments worth Rs. 350.

Shri Kholeshwar Shikshan Sanstha at Ambejogai was started in June, 1951, with the object of promoting education and making ideal citizens. The institution runs a school imparting primary and secondary education. The school building was constructed by *shramdan* on the part of teachers and students. The institution also conducts adult education classes.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

Shri Kholeshwar Shikshan Sanstha, Ambejogai.

The day-to-day administration of the institution is looked after by a managing committee of seven persons. In addition there is an advisory committee composed of seven teachers.

Labour Welfare Centre, Parali.

The Labour Welfare Centre at Parali was opened in September, 1959, with the object of imparting liberal education and providing recreational facilities to the workers.

The centre conducts two classes for adult education. The centre's activities are meeting with favourable response from the workers. The centre also conducts classes in stitching, knitting and embroidery for women. The required material is supplied free of charge by the centre.

The centre manages a library where newspapers, periodicals and books are provided for the benefit of the workers.

The centre has equipment for the indoor and outdoor games such as chess, carrom, cards, volley-ball, ring-tennis and foot-ball. Cultural programmes are arranged every month and efforts are made to mitigate the monotony of routine life by providing the workers with entertainment in the form of drama, skits, etc. The centre is in charge of the welfare organiser. Its annual expenditure averages around about Rs. 4,500. It received grant from the government till 1961. However, from January 1962, the management of the centre is taken over by the *Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal.*

Mahila Mandal, Bhir.

The *Mahila Mandal* was established at Bhir in February, 1955. The institution in 1961-62 had assets worth Rs. 6,000. Its annual income for 1961-62 was Rs. 13,000, including Rs. 300 as annual grant-in-aid from the government, Rs. 800 as aid from other semi-governmental institutions and Rs. 5,000 from private sources.

The *Mahila Mandal* undertakes several activities for the benefit of women and children. In 1955, it started the *Kasturba Tailoring Centre* at Bhir; and in 1956, a Montessori school. Similar tailoring classes and schools are also run at Neknoor, Morgaon, Chausali and other places. The *Mandal* had fifty members on its roll in the year 1962.

Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha, Ambejogai.

It is a branch of the *Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha* of Nagpur. The aims and objects of this institution are:—

(i) to create aptitude among the people for the study of Sanskrit language and literature, (ii) to establish schools and *pathshalas* for imparting education in Sanskrit, (iii) to conduct libraries and reading rooms with special facilities for Sanskrit

Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha, Ambejogai.

books and literature, (iv) to prepare students for different examinations in Sanskrit, (v) to give impetus to research work and teaching in Sanskrit, and (vi) to print and publish books periodicals and magazines for the spread of Sanskrit language

In order to realise these objectives, the *Sabha* started in July 1955 a school known as the *Dasopant Sanskrit Vidyalaya* which has met with a wide response from the public. The main activities of the *Vidyalaya* consist in preparing students for different Sanskrit examinations conducted by the *Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith*, Poona, the *Swadhyaya Mandal*, Pardi and the *Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha* of Nagpur. Classes for coaching the students are also conducted on behalf of *Sabha*. A free reading room is also maintained for the students. The school celebrates occasions such as *Geeta Jayanti, Kalidas Jayanti, Dasopant Jayanti, Sharadotsava and Vyas-Paurnima*. It received during 1959-60, Rs. 500 as grant from the government. In 1960-61, the government grant was to the tune of Rs. 800.

Shri Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha, Ambejogai.

Shri Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha at Ambejogai established in February, 1960, aims at the propagation and promotion of education and endeavours to bring higher education within the reach of the common man.

The Mukundrai High School run by the *Sanstha* was opened in June, 1960 and it imparts education up to 9th standard The number of students on its roll was 200 in 1962 and the teaching staff numbered eight.

Siddharth Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Adas.

Siddharth Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Adas (Tahsil Kaij), was established in 1961 mainly with the purpose of improving the educational, cultural and social standard of students of scheduled castes and tribes in Bhir district and Marathwada region as a whole.

The institution is managed by a general body of 9 members and has a president and a vice-president.

The annual income of the institution was Rs. 10,337 in 1963. The institution received Rs. 2,660 in 1963 as grant from the Social Welfare department. The institution had 25 students on its roll in 1963.

Someshwar Shikshan Sanstha, Ghatnandur.

Someshwar Shikshan Sanstha at Ghatnandur, was established in 1952 with the aim of extending the facilities of secondary education to rural areas and to bring education within easy reach of all the poor and the needy. The institution runs a secondary school at Ghatnandur, where students are taught up to S. S. C. Examination.

The institution is governed by a general body with a membership of eleven. The property included the school building valued at Rs. 25,000. The annual income amounted to Rs. 14,000 comprising fees and donations received from the public. The schools received government grant of Rs. 9,500 in 1963.

The number of students in the school was 331 in 1963.

Shree Voluntary Organisations.
Vaidyanath Shikshan Sanstha.

Shree Vaidyanath Shikshan Sanstha at Parali Vaijnath was established in June, 1941, with the object of extending facilities for education, amongst masses and especially the poorer sections of the society. It also aimed at associating itself with the general literacy drive in the district by official and non-official organisations.

A working committee of eleven members looks after the day-to-day management of the institution.

The property of the institution includes its own building built in 1962. The institution runs a secondary school.

The value of assets and fixed property of the institution was Rs. 40,000 in 1962-63. During the same year, its annual income stood at Rs. 20,000 which included the fees and the grants. The grants amounted to Rs. 10,000 in the year 1962-63.

Vijay Vachanalaya, Parali.

The district has very few libraries. The *Vijay Vachanalaya* at Parali was established in January, 1955. It was registered under the Hyderabad Society Registration Act. In 1961, the library had thirty members on its roll.

In 1960-61, the income of the *Vachanalaya* was Rs. 450, while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 400. It gets Rs. 60 per annum as grant-in-aid from government. The *Vachanalaya* management also organises lectures and holds elocution competitions.

Welfare Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

A number of benevolent organisations and charitable institutions have been working for the welfare of the scheduled castes and the depressed classes in Bhir district. Most of them are branches of institutions established elsewhere in the state Save the branch of the *Akhil Bharatiya Shri Guru Deo Mandal* of Muzri in Bhir tahsil, they were started only a couple of years back for the benefit of the local people. Prominent among them are *Bharatiya Depressed Classes' League, Bhir; Buddha Vikas Sangh, Bhir; Banjara Seva Sangh, Georai; Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission,* Chausala; *Maharashtra Sevak Sangh, Bhir; Shri Baneshwar Shikshan Sanstha,* Bansarola; *Indian Conference of Social Work*, Bhir; and *Ganesh Boarding* of Rajuri (Navgahan).

These institutions received government grant-in-aid as detailed below:—

Name of the Institution	Government Aid (in Rs.)
Bharatiya Depressed Classes' League, Bhir	71,009
Buddha Vikas Sangh, Bhir	7,491
Banjara Seva Sangh, Georai	1,500
Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Chausala	2,600
Baneshwar Shikshan Sanstha, Bansarola	1,407
Indian Conference of Social Work, Bhir	1,476
Ganesh Boarding, Rajuri (Navgahan)	7,600

CHAPTER 18.
Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.
VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.
Yogeshwari Shikshan Sanstha, Ambejogai.

Yogeshwari Shikshan Sanstha, a leading educational institution of the district, was established at Ambejogai in June, 1935.

With its object of spreading education and literacy, it also aims at imparting higher education in the students' own mother-tongue.

The institution is managed by a general board which had 105 members in 1962-63. The assets comprised the school and the college buildings valued at Rs. 3.5 lakhs. Its annual income amounted to Rs. 2.5 lakhs inclusive of the grants and fees. The expenditure stood at Rs. 2.75 lakhs in 1962.

The primary and secondary schools had 300 and 1,000 students, respectively, in 1962. The Arts, Science and Commerce College at Ambejogai had 600 students on its roll in the same year.

Conclusion.

The course of public life is affected to a great extent by the presence of voluntary and social service organisations. The existing organisations, many of which have cropped up of late, are enriching the cultural life of Bhir through their benevolent and charitable activities. The mission they envisage needs mention for the simple reason that it makes possible for the masses to go forward in quest for a higher way of life. The foregoing pages review the scope, structure and working of such institutions which work patiently and unobstrusively in this mundane world.

It is observed that many of the institutions are located in towns like Bhir, Ambejogai and Parali Vaijnath. On account of the general backwardness of the district and the illiteracy prevalent in rural areas, there is a dearth of such institutions.

The spheres of interests and activities of these organisations are restricted to a limited field.

Due to paucity of funds many-a-time they find it difficult to carry out their ambitious programmes. As these institutions are run on no-profit basis, the funds which they are able to attract, fall short of the expectations and they are compelled to restrict their activities.

A band of selfless and devoted enlightened workers is a prerequisite for the fostering and nurturing of these institutions. In the absence of such persons, the institutions though existing become almost defunct.

CHAPTER 19 — PLACES

AMALNER.

AMALNER IS A VILLAGE IN PATODA TAHSIL having a population of 2,262 as per the 1961 Census. It has six temples, two dedicated to Māruti, two to Mahādev and one each to Viṭhobā and Rām. Excepting the temple of Rām, reported to be over 200 years old, no other temple is of any consequence. It has a spacious *maṇḍap*. The *gābhārā* containing the marble idols of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ and Sītā is 0.743 m^2 (8 ft. square) and is crowned with a *śikhar*. Its wooden door-frame bears lovely carved patterns of temple replicas. Outside, in a small stone edifice is an image of Mārutī. The local populace celebrates the *Rāmnavmī* festival with gaiety. *Kirtans* are recited and *pravacans* read from *Aṣṭamī* to *Ekādaśī*. The temple receives an annual income of Rs. 250 from 17 hectares (42 acres) of land of its propriety. Amaḷner is well-known for the manufacture of brass and copper ware. There is a high school conducted by the *Rayat Śikṣaṇ Samsthā*.

AMBEJOGAI (MOMINABAD.)

Ambejogāī, with a population of 17,443 in 1961 is the head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name and lies in 18° 41′ N and 75° 24′ E. The town is cut into two halves by the river Jayantī which takes its rise in the Bhimkuṇḍ *tirth* situated to the south of the town. It later meets the river Bāṇagaṅgā a little below the Mukundrāj *samādhī*. Being situated on the Bālāghāṭ range at a height of nearly 640.08 metres (2,100 ft.) above the sea level, it enjoys a very congenial climate.

There is no definite record about the history of the town before the advent of the Yādavas of Devagirī. Some inscriptions of the Yādava period found in the environments of the town throw a good deal of light on its history and prosperity under the Yādavas. In the *Yogeśvarī Mahātmya* a reference to a certain Jain king by name Jaitrapāla is to be found. The *yogeśvarī* Mahatmya refers to him as a Yādava king. During the reign of Jaitrapāla, Ambejogāī enjoyed the status of a capital. In the centre of the town near Kholeśvar *mandir* is a *gaḍhī* known as *Jaitrapālācī gaḍhī*, which during the Muhammedan rule came to be called as *Śāhburuz*.

In all, six inscriptions have been found in the town of Ambe-jogāī. One inscription of the time of Rāṣṭrakūṭa king *Mahā-maṇḍaleśvar* Udayāditya dated in *Śaka* 1066 speaks of the grant

of the villages of Sailu, Kumbhephaḷ, Javaḷgāṅv and a few others, by the king to the Śiva temple.

Ambejogāī attained the height of prosperity and glory during the days of the Yādavas. With the fall of the Yādava kingdom to the Muslim conquerors from the north its importance dwindled considerably and the inscriptions that remain are the only evidence giving us information of its past glory. The inscription found in the Gaṇeś *mandir* gives a detailed account of the prosperity of the town, its beautiful buildings and temples and its strong defence fortifications. It further speaks of Kholeśvar, a *senāpati* of *Rājā* Siṅghaṇa of the Yādavas, who had made the town his headquarters. In practically all the inscriptions of the Yādava times the name of this general appears prominently. It also refers to the gifts made by Kholeśvar to the Yogeśvarī temple. The town had good fortifications and in one of its bastions there still could be found an old temple built during the reign of Siṅghaṇa, containing an inscription dated in the year 1240.

After the defeat of the Yādavas by the Muslim invaders from the north, the town passed on successively to the Bahamanīs, the Moghals, the Nizāms and the Marāṭhās. When the Nizām entered into a subsidiary alliance with the English, the latter established an army contingent at Ambejogāī. During the Nizām's time, the name of the town was changed to Mominābād in 1903 A.D. by one of its tahsildars, not without the connivance of his overlord. It was again changed to Ambejogāī on the formation of the Mahārāṣṭra State.

Ambejogāī being the headquarters of the tahsil has the offices of the tahsildār and the panchayat samiti, a court of the civil judge, junior division; a police station, a post and telegraph office and a rest house.

Even from early times Ambejogāī is known as a great centre of education. The first and the foremost Marāṭhī poet Mukundrāj was born here. The saint-poet Dāsopant lived and died here. Excepting Auraṅgābād, Ambejogāī is the biggest centre of learning in the whole of Marāṭhvāḍā region. The Yogeśvarī college having the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce is conducted by the *Yogeśvarī Śikṣaṇ Saṁsthā* which also manages a high school and a primary school. There are five high schools including a multi-purpose high school, and quite a few primary schools. Besides there are a basic training college, a nurses' training centre, agricultural school, Sanskṛt school and many other institutions imparting training in various arts, crafts and industries. There is also a montessori.

The town is well provided with medical facilities, there being a T.B. sanatorium, a mobile hospital and a general hospital. The hospital maintains an ambulance and has a co-operative store

and pharmaceutical store attached to it. Besides this there are civil and veterinary dispensaries, a leprosy prevention centre and a malaria eradication centre. There is also an artificial insemination centre for animals, and sheep and poultry breeding centres.

Being a town of commercial importance, a market-yard has recently been established here. A number of co-operative societies and a nuclei of banking and trade has gradually sprung up along with the increasing commercial activity. The town owes its rising commercial activity to the good system of transport and communications which it possesses. It is only 24.14 km. (15 miles) from Paraḷī Vaijanāth, which is a railway station. Fine metalled roads also connect it with places like Paraḷī Vaijanāth, Udgīr, Lātūr, Osmānābād, Bārśi, Bīḍ, Auraṅgabād, Jālnā and Nānder̥.

Objects.

The town has a garden, popularly known as Company *bāg*, covering an area of 14.57 hectares (30 acres). In this garden are grown good quality oranges, *mosambi*, guavas and on a smaller scale coconuts, betel-nuts, *cikus*, mangoes, pomegranates, custard-apples and cashew. A centre to conduct research in the production of good quality seeds, has also been set up.

A number of ruined temples and cave temples, both Brahmanical and Jain in conception, are situated in the vicinity of the town. The most important of these is the one dedicated to Jogāī on the bank of the river Jayantī. It consists of a small pavilion in the middle of the courtyard and a big hall 27.43 x 13.72 metres (90′ x 45′) cut in rock and supported on four pillars.

Sakaleśvar Mandīr: A reference to this temple is to be found in one of the inscriptions of the Yādava period. It was built some time in *Śaka* 1150 and now lies amidst ruins overgrown with wild bushes and shrubbery. The fallen parts of the temple lying scattered around suffice to give an idea of the excellent workmanship of the temple. A circular shrine stands in the centre of the *sabhāmaṇḍap*. It is supported by eight pillars. The roof of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* which shows signs of decay has 12 pillars to support it. From these pillars the temple has also come to be known as *bārā khāmbī mandīr*. The pillars are so arranged that any one walking in the opposite direction from the *nandīmandap* finds six pillars on each of his side. The usage *bārā khāmbī* must have more probably been derived from this phenomenon. Figures of *sapta mātṛkās*, holding lamps on their heads, are admirably engraved upon the walls. There are also various other images but most of them have been defaced. A headless *nandi* image carved out of dark black flint-stone lies amidst the wild growth. There are many more defaced images lying around the temple.

Śambhuliṅg Svāmī Maṭh: This *maṭh* was established some 900 years ago by *Śri* Śambhuliṅg *Svāmī* with a view to propagate the *Vīraśaiv* doctrine. It has his *samādhī* inside. The *maṭh* has its branch at Giravli. The one at Bardāpūr was previously a

branch of this *math* but has now become independent of it. Every year on *Bhādrapad Vadya Caturthi*, the death anniversary of Śambhuliṅg *Svāmī* is celebrated. At the time of *Akṣaya-tṛtīya* Basveśvar *jayanti* is celebrated. On *Dasarā* day along with the palanquin of Yogeśvarī, the palanquin of Śambhuliṅg *Svāmī* is taken round the town and on the following day those desiring to enter the order of the *math* are admitted after the performance of necessary ceremonies and ablutions. Vāṇī, Telī, Koṣṭī, Ḍhor, Kumbhār and Fulārī belonging to the Liṅgāyat community are the followers of this *math*. The *gādī* or throne of the preceptor of the *math* lies vacant now because the person seeking to be its preceptor need necessarily be a bachelor. One *Śri* Śaṅkar *Svāmī* looks after the management of the *math*. There is nothing typically artistic about the construction of the *math*.

Gaṇeś Mandīr: Built in *Hemadpanti* style, the temple of Gaṇeś is located in the Cobhārā part of the town. It excels in architectural and ornamental carvings. The Kholeśvar inscription speaks of the temple as a resting place of the passers-by. An inscription on a stone block fixed in the western wall, speaks in glowing terms of the glory of Ambānagarī or Ambejogāī and the temples of the town. Near the *Bhaṭgalli nākā* there is another shrine dedicated to Gaṇapati. Dāsopant, the well-known saint-poet, on first coming to Ambejogāī. had resided in this temple. In *Ravivārpeṭh*, there is yet another temple of Gajānan. Inside the temple, floral patterns and other carvings could be seen.

Jogāīce Māher or Hattikhānā caves: Hardly half a kilometre to the north-west of Yogeśvarī temple, along the banks of the river Jayantī are situated what are popularly known as Hattikhānā caves. The river with hills in the back-ground provides an excellent setting. The caves are squarish in shape and are carved deep inside the hill. On the southern side of the hill is the entrance, hewn out of rock, leading into the 13.71 metres (45′) broad and 27.43 metres (90′) long *sabhāmaṇḍap*. It is 32 pillared and spacious enough to provide sitting accommodation to over 1,000 persons. The *maṇḍap* has a 8.36 m² (90 ft. square) court-yard in front. Facing the caves, at the entrance there are two huge elephant statues. Similar statues are also found on either side of the entrance to the *sabhāmaṇḍap*. The images of these elephants probably gave the caves their name, *viz*., the Hattikhānā caves. In the centre of the court-yard there is an elegantly carved *nandimaṇḍap* measuring 9.14 x 9.14 metres (30′ x 30′). In the centre of this *maṇḍap* there is an image of *nandī*. A portion of the *maṇḍap* on the eastern side has collapsed and now lies amidst ruins. In the wall in front of the *nandī* image, to the east of the *sabhāmaṇḍap*, in a temple of the shape of a tunnel an idol of Śaṅkar is seen. An inscription found here describes this idol as Bhucarināth. The same inscription dated *Śaka* 1066 records the grant of the villages of Sailu, Raḍī, Javalgāṅv and Kumbhephaḷ as *ināms* for the maintenance of

these caves by the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Udayāditya who was a *mahā-maṇḍaleśvar*. This inscription has been removed to the tahsildār's office at Ambejogāī for safe custody and preservation. There are figures of bodyguards and goddesses carved on the entrance door. To the right, there are two more carved temples which house the images of Gaṇapati and his brother Ṣaḍānan respectively. These are partly broken now. On the walls are carved in relief the images of Śiva in *tāṇḍavanṛtya* posture, pictures depicting *Śivalīlā*, the *Saptamātṛkās* and that of a cock. In another identical temple is the image of Pārvatī. In the wall to the south of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* there are two more caves. In the wall to the north, a tank has been built while in the north-west corner there is a *tirthkuṇḍ*.

The legend current about the cock image tells that Ambā came down from Aparānta (Koṅkaṇ) along with all her paraphernalia to marry Paraḷī Vaijanath, and camped in the place where the caves are situated. A propitious moment was fixed for the divine union. Next morning on hearing the cock's crow it was found that the fixed time had passed by. The marriage could not take place and hence instead of going back to Koṅkaṇ, Ambā stayed and settled at Mominābād along with the other gods who had accompanied her. The cave images depict Ambā and all the other gods who had accompanied her. Because of Ambā's stay here the caves came to be called as Jogāīce Māher. Legends aside, the lay out of the caves or of what remain of them depict the skilled artistry of the people of those times. Now there is nothing exuberant or spectacular about the caves. The ravages of time have destroyed what was once a pleasing sequence to the eye and imagination.

Śrī Mukundraj Samādhī: The honour of being the first poet to simplify *Vedānta* philosophy of self-knowledge goes to Mukundrāj, one of the most celebrated and earliest poets of Mahārāṣṭra who composed verses in simple Marāṭhī. His *samādhi* is located at a distance of 3.21 km (two miles) from Ambejogāī. on the slopes of Bālāghāṭ ranges, and the hill adorned by the *samādhī* is known as Mukundrāj hill. By the side, flows the river Bāṇagaṅgā mentioned in *Viveksindhū*, the celebrated work of Mukundrāj. The tops of the hills are always clad with dense forests and in the rainy season when the streams come trickling down the valley from the hill tops, the view is bewitching. Mukundrāj lived before Dnyāneśvar.

The *samādhī* situated inside a tunnel is approached by a flight of nearly 100 steps. The edifice housing the *samādhī* was built at a much later stage. A spring emanating out of the rocks, close by the *samādhī* is considered to be a *tīrth*. On the western side a few cloisters have been provided. These are generally used by the pilgrims coming from distant places. In the plains below, a huge *sābhāmaṇḍap* measuring nearly 371.61 sq. metres (4,000 square feet) has been erected by his devotees and admirers. In this *maṇḍap* a small shrine of Viṭṭhal Rakhumāī has also been installed. The *samādhi* has become a place of assemblage

for people on *Vadya Ekādaśi* every month when *kirtans* and *bhajans* are arranged. In *Mārgaśirṣa*, a fair attended by over 30,000 persons is held in honour of Mukundrāj.

To Mukundrāj (latter half of the 12th century) goes the honour of being the first great author of note in Marāṭhī. He wrote among others, the well-known philosophical work *Viveksindhū* in A.D. 1190. He was a great Sanskṛt scholar, a veritable sage, endowed with miraculous powers, a follower of *Śri* Śaṅkarācārya in his philosophy of *advaita,* and a spiritual preceptor of Jaitrapāla who probably was a petty chief in Berār. Other works ascribed to him are *Paramāmṛta, Pavanavijay, Mulastambha, Pañcikaran,* etc. They are all pilosophical treatises. Of these *Viveksindhū* and *Parmāmṛta* have immortalised him. It is said that he composed *Viveksindhū* to advise *Rājā* Jaitrapāla. The book is in two parts *purvārdh* and *uttarārdh*, the former containing 777 stanzas and the latter 894. The story goes that a certain *Rājā* by name Jaitrapāla came to Ambānagarı (modern Ambejogāi) and performed a *yajñya* to acquire *siddhī.* This *yajñyakuṇḍ* was guarded by a troupe of cavalry and hence this place came to be known as *Aśvadari.* From the *yajñya* a young boy emerged and told the *Rājā* that his goal would be better achieved if he looked after the well-being of the *sādhus* instead of performing *yajñyas*. The *Rājā* accepted the advice but one day on learning from the *sādhus* that they are incapable of teaching him the method for the realization of *siddhī,* got furious and began to persecute them. Upon this the *sādhus* approached Yogeśvarī who requested Mukundrāj to put the *Rājā* on the right path. Mukundrāj impressed the *Rājā* of the supernatural powers that he possessed by making a grinder grind automatically. The *Rājā* was convinced and attained peace of mind from what he learnt from Mukundrā . *Viveksindhu* is known to contain the advice given by Mukundrāj to *Rājā* Jaitrapāla or Jayantpāla.

Nāgzarī Tīrth: About 1 60 km (a mile) to the east of the town, is the Nāgzarī *tīrth* of which a mention is to be found in *Yogeśvarī Mahātmya.* It is situated in one of the hills of the Bālāghāṭ range. From a *gomukha* embedded in the face of a hill-scarp could be seen trickling a thin stream of water forming itself into a *kuṇḍ*. It is said that the *kamanḍalu* of sage Nāgdhari was upturned and the water in it began to flow out gradually, from which emerged the *Nāgzarī tīrth.* The river Ambuvahān (Ambehola) takes its source from this *tirth.* The spring of the Nāgzarī *tirth* never dries up. The water flowing from the *gomukha* is supposed to possess curative qualities. Near the *tīrth* there is a shrine dedicated to Mahādev.

Amleśvar Mahādeva Mandir: The Amleśvar Mahādev *mandir,* built in *Hemāḍpantī* style, is situated to the north-east of the town at a distance of about 1.60 km (a mile). It stands in a plain cut in the mountain rocks. That the temple was built during the time of the Yādavas can be made out from an inscription of the times of Yādavas which describes it as supplementing the grandeur of Ambānagarī. On the walls and the

pillars of the temple there are picturesque carvings of human and divine figures. At the entrance of the temple there is a stone slab on which is engraved the hand of a *sati* which is shown to be pointing to the figures of *Śivaliṅg*, Sun, Moon and a couple. The expressions on the faces are so striking that it appears as if the mute figures are engaged in a deep conversation. A series of carvings present the different stages of a *yoginī*. The episode of Vāman incarnation has also been well illustrated. Every pillar bears beautifully and proportionately carved figures. The temple *maṇḍap* is also artistically built. The *gābhārā* contains a *Śivaliṅg*. Nearby there is a *tirth* which is cut in the hill-rock. It is said of this *tīrth* that if a *bel* leaf is thrown to the left of its step it sinks, while at other places it floats.

Dāsopant and his Pāsoḍī: Dāsopant was born in *Śaka* 1473 in the *Deśpāṇḍe* family at Bīdar during the rule of the Bahamanīs. In his childhood the Nārāyaṇpeṭh *paragaṇā* was badly affected by a famine. Digambarpant, the father of Dāsopant, could not bear the piteous sight of the dying people and in order to lessen their sufferings he distributed food-grains from the state godowns to the people. Upon this, the emperor held Dāsopant as a hostage and threatened to convert the boy into a Muslim if Digambarpant did not pay two lakhs of rupees within one month. This sudden calamity nursed a change in the boy and he devoted his attention towards the attainment of divine nature. Though Digambarpant was able to pay the amount and escape the misfortune, the young boy was loathe to pursue worldly joys. He decided in favour of mind over matter, left his native place and engrossed himself in deep meditation. He later began Dattātraya worship. The idol which he worshipped has one face and 6 hands and can still be seen there. He later took up residence at Ambejogāī. His *samādhi* is near *Narsinha tīrth* along the Mukundrāj road. An agreeable edifice with latticed walls has been erected over the *samādhī*. He wrote many books of which the following are extant: (1) *Gitārṇava*, (2) *Gitārthcandrikā*, (3) *Prabodhodaya*, (4) *Padārṇava*, (5) *Granthara̅ja*, (6) *Upaniṣada Bhāṣyem* and (7) *Pāsoḍī Pañcīkaraṇa*. The *Pasoḍi* is 12.19 metres (40') in length and 1.21 metres (4') in breadth. It discusses in minute details the *pañcīkaraṇa vedānta*. It has been divided into 13 parts by drawing thick red lines across it. It is full of illustrations which convey the essence of what the author has to say. Scholars opine that *Pāsoḍī* is the only available minute discussion of *pañcīkaraṇa vedānta* of its type.

Kholeśvar temple: The temple of Kholeśvar, the oldest known at Ambejogāī, is to the north-east of Yogeśvarī temple. It is in the centre of a spacious court-yard which had a rampart wall around, with strong bastions. In later times the bastions collapsed and the temple was left defenceless. Still later its *maṇḍap* was turned into a court library. There was also a small castle inside where during the Nizām's rule the court was held. After some time the court was shifted to some other

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

AMBEJOGAI (MOMINABAD.)

Objects.

place. It is built on a plinth and has entrances on the east, north and the south, the first one being the main entrance. This entrance is ornamented with exquisite designs. On entering the hall, to the left is a Sanskṛt inscription in verse, which gives the date of its construction as *Śaka* 1162. The inscription further states that the temple was built by one Lakṣmī, daughter of Kholeśvar, the general of Yādava Siṅghaṇa, in commemoration of Rāma, son of Kholeśvar, who was killed in a battle. In the centre is placed a *liṅga*. The present *liṅga* was installed after the region became a part of Mahārāṣṭra. The hall is 1.86 m² (20 ft. square) and while the front part is squarish, the hind part is round in shape. Both inside and outside there are half broken statues and defaced designs and patterns. A *jatrā* is held on *Caitra Śuddha Ekādaśi* and on the occasion the palanquin is taken round in procession.

Yogeśvarī Mandīr: Yogeśvarī *mandir* is situated on the western bank of the river Jayantī which flows through the heart of the town. It has a double line of compound wall with three gates, one each on eastern, northern and the southern sides. The southern gate, which is by the road side, is the entrance gate. It has a *nagārkhānā* above. Nearby the eastern and northern gates there are two *dīpmāḷs*. On the *utsav* day these are illuminated with lamps.

The temple proper has also three entrances, *viz.*, on the eastern, western and the northern sides. On the western side there is the store house. The temple is in *Hemāḍpantī* style and there is much architectural work of note. In one of the inscriptions of the Yadavas, it is mentioned as having three big *śikhars*. It is probable that the original temple was destroyed. The present temple was built by Nāgojī Trimal and Śāmjī Bāpujī, some 250 years ago, on the remains of the original structure. The *gābhārā* is 3.05 × 3.05 metres (10′ × 10′) containing the idol of Yogeśvarī on a pedestal. It is surmounted by a *śikhar* ornamented with figure-filled niches. In the four corners there are replicas of the main *śikhar*. The *maṇḍap* and the main *śikhar* were built at some later stage. On turning to the right from the inner shrine, the images of Mahākālī and Tuljā Bhavānī could be seen. In the *sabhāmaṇḍap* are the images of Gaṇapatī, Keśavrāj and the *utsava mūrtis* of Yogeśvarī. The northern door leads to a *homakuṇḍ* where *śatacaṇḍī havan* is performed on the day of *utsava*. Near the *nagārkhānā* there is an image of Dantāsura which is reminiscent of the duel that took place between the goddess and the demon Dantāsura in which Yogeśvarī emerged triumphant. The *Yogeśvarī Mahātmya* relates the purpose of incarnation, which was to destroy the demon Dantāsura who was harassing the *Ṛṣis* performing *yajñyas*. To the north of the temple there is the *Saveśvar* or *Sarva tirth* and here on the western side are the shrines of Sarveśvar, Rudrabhairava and Mahārudra. There is a legend in *Tīrth Mahātmya* which states that the *tīrth* often receives the waters of the holy Gaṅgā and on such occasions its green and putrid waters become clear and pure.

To the south-east of the temple there is a *dharmaśālā* built by one Tātyā Cavsāḷkar. Along the course of the walls a number of cloisters have been built. From the western gate of the enclosure is seen the *Māyāmocan tīrth* where also there are the shrines of Kāḷbhairav, Agnibhairav, Mahārudra, Gaṇeś and Naradeśvar.

In the month of *Aśvin, Navrātra utsava* is celebrated and *śatcaṇḍī havan* is performed. On the *Dasarā* festival the goddess is taken in procession round the town. The *śatcaṇḍī havan* comes to an end on *Paurṇimā* which is the incarnation day of the goddess. The occasion is attended by well over 15,000 persons and the palanquin is taken out amidst great rejoicings.

Jain Caves: Nearby the Hattikhānā, on the opposite bank of the river Jayantī, in quiet and undisturbed surroundings, are situated the Jain cave temples, carved in a plain hill feature. On the eastern side, in the interior of the cave, there is a spacious *sabhāmaṇḍap*. Likewise to the north and south there are *pakṣamaṇḍapas*. In front of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* in the centre of an open court-yard, is a *mānas stambha*. A descent into the caves gives visitors a glimpse of two huge elephant images cut out of rock. In the *sabhāmaṇḍap,* facing the *mānas stambha*, in a temple is the image of Mahāvīra. It is much defaced and is beyond recognition. Two *yakṣiṇis* are shown to be in attendance on the Jain prophet. On either side of the entrance to this temple there are two door-keepers. To the left of this in a cell there is the image of Parśvanāth sheltered by a hooded cobra image and attended by two *yakṣiṇis*. In the eastern corner of the southern *pakṣamaṇḍap*, is an image of Vṛṣabhanāth. The second cave was supposed to be preserved for the *yatis* to perform penance and meditation. On the wall of the northern *pakṣa-maṇḍap,* are engraved, in three rows, the 24 Jain *Tīrthaṅkāras.* The images in the lowest row are disfigured. The caves, due to negligence and lack of proper care, are fast falling into decay.

The Vaiṣṇava Cave temples: The *Vaiṣṇava* caves are situated nearby the Jain caves along the Mukundrāj road. One *nālā* has cut its course across the caves and has done much damage to them. Much mud and debris have been deposited inside. The caves contain carved images of Vīrabhadra, Dattātraya, Aṣṭabhu-jādevī, Viṣṇū and Varāh or the boar incarnation of Viṣṇū.

Narsiṅh Tīrth: On the way to Mukundraj *samādhi* one comes across this *tīrthakṣetra.* It is situated amidst natural surroundings with several hillocks forming the background. In its vicinity are situated two temples of Śiva, one of Narsiṅh and the *samādhi* of Dāsopant. The *samādhi* of Dāsopant is housed in a small structure with the walls bearing lattice-work. At the back of the *samādhi* there are the shrines dedicated to Siddhaliṅg and Mallikārjuna. It seems that both these temples have been constructed out of the material of some of the pillaged temples. Closeby there is the temple of Narsiṅh facing north. It has a spacious court-yard and is fortified by a strong parapet wall. In the compound there are two *tīrthkuṇḍs.* Inside the compound

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quite a few corridors have been built. These serve as residential quarters for the pilgrims. The temple is constructed in *Hemāḍpantī* style. The entrance door leading to the sanctuary is very small and narrow. In front of the temple there is a *dīpmāḷ* which is almost in a dilapidated condition.

Municipality.

Ambejogāī or Mominābād municipality was established in 1954 and has an area of 7.77 km² (3.4 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction. The president, elected by the councillors from among themselves is the administrative head.

Finance: In the year 1961-62 the income of the municipality, from various sources, including a sum of Rs. 43,835.00 as extra-ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 1,48,391.00. It comprised the following heads: municipal rates and taxes Rs. 50,834.00; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 21,378.00 and grants for special and general purposes Rs. 32,344.00. During the same year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 74,530.00. It consisted of general administration and collection charges Rs. 37,455.00: public safety Rs. 4,194.00; public health and convenience Rs. 4,913.00: miscellaneous Rs. 19,397.00 and extra-ordinary and debt heads Rs. 8,571.00. Besides, the municipality invested a sum of Rs. 45,000.00 in Government securities, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 28,861.00.

Cremation and burial places: Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the respective communities.

Health and sanitation: Besides the medical aid rendered by the various hospitals and dispensaries maintained either by the government or the municipality, prompt measures are taken to vaccinate and inoculate the people to prevent the out-break or contain epidemic diseases. There is no special drainage for the town. There are *puccā* stone-lined gutters as well as *kutcā* surface drains. A water-works constructed in 1942 provides tap-water to the town populace.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is under the management of the Zilla Parishad. Municipality also makes some contribution towards this end.

Amenities: A park is maintained by the municipality in Deshpande *galli*.

ASHTI.

Aṣṭi, with a population of 4,980 as per the 1961 Census, is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and is said to be the birth-place of that famous historical figure and philanthropist Ahilyābāī Holkar. There is the *dargāh* of Hazrat Śāh Bukhāri, a Muslim *avaliyā*.

Municipality.

Constitution: Aṣṭī municipality was established in 1964. It has an area of 5.18 sq. km. (2 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction. Administrative matters are looked after by the president who is elected by the councillors from among themselves:

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Places.

ASHTI.

Municipality.

Finance: In the year 1959-60, the income of the municipality including extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 20,131.00. It comprised revenue derived from municipal rates and taxes Rs. 4,648.00; municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 4,649.00; grants and contributions for general and special purposes Rs. 7,497.00; other miscellaneous sources Rs. 2,365.00 and extra-ordinary and debt heads Rs. 972.00 only. During the same year the expenditure was Rs. 15,284.00 which comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 4,873.00; public safety Rs. 383.00: public health and convenience Rs. 8,941.00; miscellaneous Rs. 1,048.00 and extra-ordinary and debt heads Rs. 39.00.

Cremation and burial places: The communities concerned manage and maintain cremation and burial places.

Health and sanitation: The town has civil as well as veterinary dispensaries. There are no special type of drains. Some are *puccā* stone-lined gutters while some others, *kutcā* surface drains. Wells and rivers are the sources of water-supply.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is managed by the Zilla Parishad. There is also a high school conducted by the Government.

Amenities: The municipality maintains one park. The town has recently been electrified.

BARDAPUR.

Bardāpūr, with a population of 3,599 in 1961 is a village in Ambejogāī tahsil having a *math* of a noted *Liṅgāyat* saint and a temple dedicated to Mahādev. The temple of Mahādev was built some 300 years ago and is surrounded by protective walls. It has a spacious *sabhāmaṇḍap* supported on four solid pillars which form gorgeous arches in between. In the centre of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* and facing the *liṅg* inside, is fixed a stone image of a tortoise. The shrine containing the *liṅg* is 1.40 sq. metres (15′ square.) The symbol of *liṅg* here is a double one. A *śikhar* with figure-filled niches adorns the temple. It has a 1.219 metres (4 ft.) high gold plated spire, which can be seen from any of the farthest points of the village. A fair attended by a large congregation is held on *Caitra Śuddha* 11.

Objects.

Mahāliṅg Svāmī Samādhi: The *samādhi* is housed in a *math* belonging to the *Liṅgāyat* community. It was established about 700 years ago by the *Svāmī* of Dicpalli--a town in the former State of Hyderābād. The main structure which contains the *samādhi* of *Svāmī Mahāliṅg* is very antique. It is said that the Nizām was so much impressed by the prowess of one of the *Liṅgāyat* saints residing in the *math* that he granted *ināms* to it. A fair attended by 1,500 to 2,000 persons is held on *Aśvin Vadya* and lasts for three days.

BHIR TOWN.

Bīd, with 33,066 inhabitants according to the 1961 Census, is the headquarter town of the district of the same name situated in 18° 59′ N. and 75° 46′ E. on the banks of the Bendsurā river across which a dam has recently been constructed.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

BHIR TOWN.

History.

According to tradition, Bīḍ was called Durgāvatī during the time of the Pāṇḍavas and the Kurus, and its name was subsequently changed to Balni; but Campāvatī, Vikramāditya's sister after capturing it, named it Campāvatinagar. There are yet two more versions as to how the present name came to be given to the town. The first of these tells that a Yavana ruler finding water at a very low depth in the town named it *Bhir* which in Persian means water. The second one states that as the district is situated at the foot of the Bālāghāt range it looks as if it is in a hole and hence the name *bīl* (meaning hole in Marāthī) was given to it which in course of time corrupted into Bīḍ. So much for the origin of the name of the town.

The history of Bīḍ could be traced from epic to the ancient and mediaeval times. It must have been included successively in the kingdoms of the Āndhras, the Cālukyas, the Rāṣtrakūṭas and the Yādavas of Devagirī, the ruling dynasties of that region, and from whom it passed on to the Muslim invaders from the north. A mention of Bīḍ could be found in the *Purāṇas* which tell us that when Sītā was being forcibly carried away by Rāvaṇ, the demon king of Laṅkā (Ceylon), the bird Jaṭāyu tried to intercept him at this place. Jaṭāyu, however, was crippled by Rāvaṇ by cutting off one of his wings. Helplessly he fell down and kept waiting in agony for the arrival of Rām. It was only after narrating the story of Sītā's abduction to Rām that he breathed his last. The temple of Jaṭāśaṅkar, located in the centre of the town, is said to have been built on the spot where Jaṭāyu fell dead. The temple architecture indicates that it is the product of the Yādava period.

History has recorded that about the year 1326 Muhammad-*bin*-Tughluq changed the name of Campāvatī to Bīḍ. Muhammad after capturing it from the Yādavas made it the head-quarters of one of his Deccan provinces. Some 4.82 km. (three miles) from the town, Muhammad's tooth has been buried in a tomb. The tomb is to be seen even today.

A *subhedār* by name Junā Khān belonging to the Tughluq dynasty is said to have resided at Bīḍ for quite some time and introduced many reforms for the welfare of the ruled. He is said to have been responsible in diverting the course of the Bendsurā river from west to east.

After the death of Muhammad-*bin*-Tughluq, the town fell successively to the Bahamanī, the Nīzāmśāhi and the Ādilśāhi kingdoms. While yet the town was in the possession of the Bahamanīs a hotly contested battle between the Bīd *Jāgirdār* Habib-ul-lāh and Humāyunshah Jālim, was fought in the environs of the Kaṅkāleśvar temple. A number of people on either side were slain in this battle. The Moghals eventually captured Bīḍ in 1635, and annexed the territory. At this time the imperial army under Khān Jahān had camped here. Early in Shah Jahān's reign several battles were fought near this place between the imperial troops and those of Bijāpūr and Ahmadnagar. The

gate called the Kāzī gate of the town commemorates Shah Jahān. When Auraṅgzeb came as the *Subhedār* of the Deccan, he appointed Muhammad Sadar Shah as the *Nāyabsubhā* who carried out many improvements in the planning of Bīḍ town.

It is noted for several kinds of leathern work, especially water bottles called *chagals*, and sword-sticks (*guptis*) of a superior quality. Coarse cloth and *sāris* are manufactured on a small scale. Ordinary blankets are made by the Dhangars.

Bīḍ is one of the wholesale commercial centres of the district. Though it is not a railway station, there are good and direct roads connecting Bīḍ with Jālnā (96.56 km.=60 miles), Ahmadnagar (144.84 km.=90 miles), Auraṅgābād (128.74 km.=80 miles), Bārśī (103 km.=64 miles), and Paraḷi Vaijanāth (119.09 km.= 72 miles) all of which are commercial centres of importance. Cotton, groundnut, jovar, *mung*, *bājri*, gram, sesamum, *tur* and *sāl* are the principal commodities brought for sale in Bīḍ market yard. These in turn are mostly marketed to Jālnā, Ahmadnagar, Bārśi and Paraḷī Vaijanāth. The annual turn-over of trade transacted varies between 75 to 80 lakhs of rupees.

Bīḍ town has two oil mills, two ginning and pressing, and three ginning factories. There are two banks, *viz.*, a branch of the State Bank of Hyderābād and the Bīḍ District Central Co-operative Bank.

Objects.

Rājuri Masjid: The mosque is located near Rājurī *darvāzā*, one of the entrance gates to the town and hence is called after the name of the gate. It was built during the life-time of Muhammad Shah Ghāzī, in the year 1135 *Hijri*. The entrance to the mosque is on the eastern side. Its main hall is quite spacious and has two rows of pillars forming ten arches. Similarly, there are ten vaults, each in turn crowned with a small dome. There is also an outer hall which has been added recently.

Dargāh of Pīr Bālā Shah: The *Dargāh* of Pīr Bālā Shah is to the west of the town along Bīḍ-Ahmadnagar Road, about 1.60 km. (a mile) away. It is in the centre of a courtyard with a parapet wall around. The tomb has no built roof above but is covered with a canopy of overhanging creepers. To the right there is the tomb of his mother, surmounted by a dome. Its walls bear lattice work. In the rear of the *dargāh* there is a small mosque, with two domes crowning the top. To the left of it there are corridors. An annual *urus* is held in honour of the *Pīr*. It is attended by about 4,000 persons.

Dargāh of Shahenshavali: About a furlong (.201 km) away from the town is the *dargāh* of Shahenshavali, built on an elevated ground which could be reached after climbing a flight of 23 steps. It is enclosed by an arched compound wall, an imposing gate with its top crowned by two minars serving as the entrance. The *dargāh*, with a small mosque in its rear stands on a spacious plinth of 1.219 metres (4') in height. On three

sides of the plinth there are arches similar to those of the compound wall. The actual tomb has a double canopy-like structure, the inner being smaller and supported on 4 pillars. The outer one enclosing the inner one is much bigger and has 12 pillars. The floor of the *dargāh* is paved with coloured marble tiles having floral patterns. On the entrance gate is the old *naubatkhānā* or the music gallery. The *dargāh* has an *inām* of 242.81 hectares (600 acres) of land. In August an *urus*, attended by about 3,000 persons, is held. In the compound there are many tombs of unknown persons. At the bottom of the stairway leading to the *dargāh* there is a well.

The gates of the town: The town of Bīḍ was fortified during the Bahamanī and subsequent dynasties within which the town grew up. Today only the gates could be seen, the walls having collapsed for the most part. The town has now expanded far beyond the old fortifications. In olden times it had the following four main gates:

Rājurī darvāzā: It is to the west of the town and is flanked by two strong rounded bastions. The gate is about 15.24 metres (50 ft.) in height and its top could be reached by a flight of stairs. While entering, to the left there is an inscription giving the date of its construction as *Saka* 1613. There is a similar inscription in Urdu. To the right, against the inside of the gate there is a tomb of one Biland Savli. The gate has wall extensions on either side running to a length of about 7.31 metres (25 ft.)

Kotvālī darvāzā: This is to the east facing the Bindusarā or Benḍsurā river and has seven bastions to the wall extending alongside the river up to the Dhonḍā gate. The wall on the right also extends up to the Kāzī *darvāzā* and is in fair preservation. It has three bastions on this side. The walls of this gate are the only ones which stand erect even to date. They are built of stone masonry and are similar in design and setting.

Kāzī darvāzā: It is at a distance of about a furlong (.201 km.) from the *junā bazār* arch. It is half built in masonry and half in bricks.

Gañj darvāzā: It is near Hirālāl *cauk*, previously called Mehboob Gañj. While the lower part is of masonry the upper is of bricks.

Mansūr Shah Dargāh: The Mansūr Shah *dargāh* located near the new market place, stands in a spacious enclosed courtyard, entered through an imposing stone gate. The tomb is housed in a dome of white marble consisting of four pillars, each one of which is made up of three pillars joined together. The *dargāh* is on a plinth measuring 22.86 x 12.19 x .761 metres (75′ x 40′ x 2½′). On the same plinth, by the side of Mansūr Shah *dargāh*, are the tombs of his parents wife and many other relatives. These

other tombs are simple in design and are built in bricks and mortar. A dome has also been erected on the spot where Mansūr Shah used to offer prayers.

Kaṅkāleśvar mandir: On the eastern bank of the Beṇḍsurā river, at a furlong's (.201 km.) distance, in the centre of a lake, stands the temple of Kaṅkāleśvar unrivalled in beauty and magnificence. It is the finest temple in Bīḍ in design and workmanship and its beauty is all the more heightened by virtue of its being in the centre of a lake full of water. There is only one path-way to reach the temple. It is supposed to date back from the times of Yādavas and the architectural style used in the temple bears testimony to this contention.

Judging from the sculptural accomplishments of the temple it can be rated as the finest in the Bīḍ district. There is a marked similarity between the designs on this temple and those at the famous caves at Ellorā. Practically the whole surface of the temple as also the innumerable pillars which support it are covered with excellently carved divine and human figures. But today most of these are in a defaced state. The temple is said to have had a storey which was pulled down by the Muslim invaders.

At the end of the passage leading to the temple, there is a small *liṅg* and an image of *nandi*, with two *tulsī vṛndāvans* on both the sides. The *liṅg* is protected by three cobra images one sheltering it and the other two coiling around. On either side of the visitor, in the base of the facing wall are two niches containing idols of Tuḷjāpūr Bhavānī and Gaṅgadevī to the right and left respectively. The temple is reached by climbing five steps and the entrance to the actual temple is through a narrow passage flanked by many pillars. The *sabhamaṇḍap* is circular in shape and supported on many solid stone pillars. On a pedestal, in the centre of the *maṇḍap*, is a big image of *nandi*. In this *maṇḍap*, there are two small chambers to the left and right of the visitor. The one to the right contains idols of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ and Sīta canopied by an arch At the base, on a platform are placed two idols of Garuḍa. To the right of Rām, outside the arch compass, there is yet another image of Garuḍa and to the left that of Kārtik *Svāmi*. Kartik *Svāmi* is shown to be six-faced. Below the *Svāmi's* image is placed an idol of Dattātraya and those of Radhā and Kṛṣṇa below Garuḍa image. In the chamber to the left, in a similar setting, is an idol of Māruti depicted as lifting the Droṇāgirī. Under his feet is shown Jambu Mālī, the demon who tried to prevent Mārutī from performing this feat. Near the *gābhāra* there are openings on either sides. The *liṅg* occupies a central position in the 929 sq. metres (10 ft. sq) *gābhārā*. In the rear are placed the images of Gaṇpati, Śankar, Parvati and Lakṣmī Narāyaṇ.

The temple has a spacious terrace above. It was formerly surrounded by a dense jungle growth and shrubbery. It is said that it was here that during the time of the Bahamanīs a hotly

contested battle was fought between Habib-ul-lāh, the *jagirdar* of Biḍ, and Humāyunshah Jāhim. The graves that are seen roundabout are said to be those of the soldiers killed in this battle. The temple is said to have been built on the spot where a poor Brāhmaṇ, by his intense devotion received 1,000 pots full of gold from Śankar. A fair attended by over 25,000 persons is held at the time of *Mahāśivrātra*. Facing the temple of Kaṅkāleśvar on the bank of the tank is a small temple of Kāḷbhairava who is depicted as sitting on a dog, which in turn is shown to be devouring a demon. The idol is of flint stone.

Khaṇḍeśvari Temple: In the vicinity of the Khaṇḍobā temple is the antique temple of Khaṇḍeśvarī with three small *dīpmāḷs* in front. Around the temple there was a parapet wall of which only the gate surmounted by a *nagarkhānā* is in good condition. In the court-yard there is a *homakuṇḍ* and the *pādukās* of Kāḷojī, a Dhangar, who is supposed to have built the temple. Cloisters are provided for the visiting pilgrims. The pavilion of the temple is 2.86 sq. metres (20 ft. square) and has four rows of pillars, two being embedded in the side walls. In the centre of the *maṇḍap* there is an inverted lotus flower artistically embossed on the floor. On both sides of the entrance to the *gābhāra* are two niches in the wall containing idols of Gaṇapati, Māruti and many other deities. In the centre of the *gābhāra* which measures, 3.66 x 3.66 metres (12′ x 12′) is placed the facial plaque of Khaṇḍeśvarī made of brass. On the door-step is inscribed the name of the builder. Of the festivals, *Navrātra* is celebrated with gaiety and on the last day about 3,000 to 4,000 persons gather to grace the occasion.

Raṇkhāmb: To the west of Biḍ city by the side of Biḍ-Pāṭodā road is the *raṇkhāmb*. It is a block of stone about 1.219 metres (four feet) in height, standing on a square pedestal. This *raṇkhāmb*, bearing some illegible inscriptions in Marāṭhī and Urdu, was cleft into two and the parts were lying apart. However, they have now been put together.

Khaṇḍobā Temple: The temple of Khaṇḍobā, standing lonely on a rising ground just on the outskirts of the town (eastern side), is reported to be very old. Some say that it was built by Sulṭānjī Nimbāḷkar, one of the *jāgirdārs* of Biḍ. Others attribute it to Mahādajī Śinde. The structural design of the temple is notable for its finish and craftsmanship. It is built in *Hemāḍpanti* style and has two symmetrical and towering *dipmāḷs* in front, rising to a height of about 21.33 metres (70 ft.). They are ornamented with striking figures of human beings and animals, now in a defaced condition. The *dipmāḷs* are octagónal in shape and consist of 6 storeys, the last one having a crest on top affording a grand view of the green meadows surrounding the country. Time has withered them away and today they are in a very bad state of repair.

The temple has verandahs on its four sides with a roof supported on 32 solid pillars, which are in some cases single piece-blocks

of the length of 2.43 to 2.74 metres (eight to nine feet). The temple has a 4 pillared 1.8 sq. metres (20 ft. square) *sabhāmanḍap* and has besides the frontal entrance, two side doors. In a niche, in the back wall of the 1.49 sq. metres (15 ft. square) inner shrine is the idol of Khanḍoba. It is seated on a horse and armed with a sword. The idol is carved out of flint stone. A *śikhar* adorns the *gābhārā*. There are replicas of the same in the four corners. At the base of the *śikhar* there are images of various animals and deities carved in relief. A stairway leads up to the spacious terrace.

Municipality.

Constitution: Established in 1952, Bīḍ municipality has an area of 69.15 km² (26.7 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction. The president is the executive and administrative head. He is elected by the councillors from among themselves.

Finance: In 1959-60 the total income of the municipality, excluding income under extra-ordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs 2,28,277.55. It comprised municipal rates and taxes Rs. 79,109.31; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 45,922.55 and grants and contributions and income under miscellaneous heads together Rs. 1,03,245.69. In the same year expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,96,233.23. It excluded expenditure on extra-ordinary and debt heads. The item-wise expenditure was: general administration and collection charges Rs. 31,254.68; public works Rs. 17,848.65; conservancy Rs. 15,927.07 and miscellaneous Rs. 1,31,202.63.

Cremation and burial places: The communities concerned maintain and use the cremation and burial places.

Health and sanitation: Wells, private as well as public, form the main source of water supply. There are only surface drains. Cess-pools serve to collect the sullage. Bīḍ has an allopathic, an ayurvedic and a veterinary dispensaries All the three dispensaries are managed by the government. The town has a civil hospital, a maternity home, and a malaria eradication centre, which are adequately staffed and equipped. Recently two health centres were established.

Educational facilities: Primary education is compulsory. It is under the management of the Zilla Parishad. The high schools are privately managed. There are also a government managed girls school, a multi-purpose high school and a primary industrial training centre. In addition, the town has a college.

Municipal Works: The town has been provided with two vegetable markets and a meat market. Two bridges and a travellers' bungalow have also been built.

Amenities: Two parks are maintained by the municipality.

DHARMAPURI.

Dharmapurī, with 3,583 inhabitants in 1961, is a village in Ambejogāi tahsil, well-known for the Kedāreśvar temple of considerable antiquity. *Hemadpanti* in style, it is situated to the east of the village and has sufficient architectural elegance to

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Places.

DHARMAPURI.

evoke admiration of the visitors. Twelve strong pillars support the *sabhāmaṇḍap*, which has a 2.43 metres (8') wide verandah on all its four sides. It contains a *nandi* image based in the traditional posture. The vestibule, with its door-frame bearing artistic designs, besides containing a *liṅg* has in the rear idols of Parvati, Śaṅkar and a few other deities. Most of them are disfigured and defaced. But the remains give an impression that the idols were elaborately designed and perfectly shaped. The *śikhar* or the dome of the temple has also carvings upon it and are exuberant in style and composition. The western part of the temple which had crumbled has been rebuilt. Remains of the collapsed structures indicate the existence of corridors.

Āyiic Mandir: Located in the heart of the village, this *Hemaḍpanti* temple is reported to be of considerable antiquity. In front of the temple a decayed lamp-pillar or *dipmaḷ* of burnt bricks could be seen. The door leads the visitor into a hall 6.10 metres (20 ft.) in length and 2.43 metres (8 ft.) in breadth. At both the extreme ends are small shrines, one containing a *Śivaliṅg* and the other an idol of Gaṇapati. Beyond this hall is the main *sabhamaṇḍap*, having 48 pillars. Almost each and every pillar bears some engraved designs. In the rear of the *maṇḍap* is the *gabhara* containing a crudely shaped idol of the goddess. Nearby there are two other idols. Outside the temple to the right there are the remains of another temple. A few carvings could still be seen. It does not contain any idol.

DHARUR

Dhārur, with 7,464 persons in 1961, is the largest town in Kaij tahsil and is well-known for its celebrated fort. It was built in *Hijri* 975, by Kiśvar Khan Lari, a commander of Ali Ādil Shah of Bijāpūr, after the defeat of Ahmadnagar army. The Ahmadnagar king Murtaza Nizam Shah killed Kiśvar Khān and captured the fort in 977 *Hijri*. During the Moghal invasion of the Deccan, the Nizam Shah had retreated in this fort. In 1630 it was captured by the Moghal forces. The fort is described in the following words by Abdul Hamid Lahori: "The fort of Dharur was celebrated throughout the Deccan for its strength and munitions of war. It was built upon the top of a ridge, and deep rivers of difficult passage ran on two sides of it. It was so secure that any effort upon it was likely to prove unsuccessful". The town also contains a mosque constructed in the Hindu style of architecture and is said to have been built by one of Muhammad-*bin*-Tughluq's commanders.

Dhārur is mainly agricultural, the chief crops being groundnut and cotton. There are many oil *ghanis* and cotton gins and presses. There are civil and veterinary dispensaries and a health clinic as well. The town has a police station, a post office and a *vasti gṛha*. Dhārur is partially drained by the river Vān which takes its rise in the south of the Bālāghāṭ range. It flows eastwards up to Ambejogāī, then cuts across the hill range, changes its course northwards and flows into the Godāvarī, 32.19 km. (20 miles) downstream, near Sonpeth in Parbhani district. A

dam near the village Nāgāpūr is being laid across this river. It will have a storage capacity to irrigate 6,060 hectares (15,000 acres) of land.

Dhāreśvar Mandir: The temple of Dhāreśvar was originally a Jain temple. During the reign of Muhammad-*bin*-Tughluq it was converted into a mosque by one of his generals and it continued to be used as a mosque down to the time of the police action against the former State of Hyderabād. It was then that the temple was restored to its original status. It is built in stone masonry and contains 32 defaced images of the *Tirthankāras* of Jain hageology. The *sabhamandap* of the temple is rectangular and has 24 stone pillars to support it. On each of these pillars are carved images of various deities and *Tirthankāras*. They are said to number 1,011. Among others are to be found the figures of Mahādev with a *Nandi* by its side. To the left side of the temple there is an old *neem* tree under which a block of stone bearing an inscription in Pālī could be seen. It is not legible. In front of the temple stands an isolated masonry gate.

Dhārūr Fort: The hill fort of Dharur is over 400 years old. It offers a panoramic view of the surroundings. Before it was captured by Aurangzeb, it changed hands several times amongst the kingdoms of Bijāpūr, Bidar and Ahmadnagar. With the creation of a separate state by Nizam-ul-Mulk (who was the descendant of one of the chief nobles of Aurangzeb and who was with Aurangzeb in his Deccan campaign), it formed part of Hyderabād State and continued to be so till the State was merged in the Indian Union in 1948 after the police action.

The fort is located at a distance of about a furlong (.201 km.) to the west of Dhārūr on a hill range with an average height of about 753.47 metres (2,472'). The fort ramparts are of masonry and have a height of nearly 30.48 to 38.10 metres (100 to 125 ft.). There are, what appear to be, the remains of old gates of which only the frames are now in existence. Inside could be seen a mosque, probably as old as the fort itself.

The fort also contains a tank and three big wells. In the centre of this tank is a bore of 152.4 mm. (6") diameter and it appears to be the source of water to the tank.

The fort of Dhārūr presents an interesting phenomenon both from the points of view of human ingenuity and natural landscape. Situated as it is to the west of the town, it has only one entrance and that is to the east facing the city, so that viewed from the city the fort appears to be a land fort. As one enters the fort, this illusion is lost on the mind and one gets a wide expanse of the hilly region stretching beyond. On the descending hill-slopes to the north are built the powerful fort walls and bastions, probably with a view to prevent any attack upon the city from that side. The hills are gradual in their slopes and are easy of descent as well as ascent. The builders must have realised this drawback in the defence armoury of the fort and therefore to make the fort impregnable and thus secure the town

CHAPTER 19. Places. DHARUR. Objects.

against the enemy attacks, a solid wall with bastions was built on the slopes of the hills. All the bastions except the two at the main gate are in bad repairs. The fort walls to the east have an approximate height of about 4.57 metres (15 feet) and above them could be seen residential quarters and observation posts mainly for the party in reconnaissance. The above mentioned tank probably received its supply of water from three big tanks in the city itself from which water was taken all the way to the fort through earthen pipes, running a considerable east-west length. The novelty of the system was the sub-connections given to the main line, which enabled the planners to evenly distribute the water-supply throughout the length and breadth of the fort. However, hardly anything remains of the then water system today, which must have cost the builders a considerable amount and which at the same time must have required a highly developed technical ability and engineering ingenuity on their part. Remains of about five to six large tanks could still be seen wherein water was stored. From the appearance and the remnants of their general get up, one can probably assume that the tanks were built for different purposes, *e.g.*, for bathing, storing water, *etc.* The walls of the fort on the east are in rows of three and in-between the sunken space of the walls, particularly on the south side, there is a pond probably used as a source of water supply to the active garrison. Outside the fort walls to the south there must have been a big tank at one time for remains of the arrangement to lift up water from the tank over the wall with the help of *mot* could still be seen. To facilitate proper distribution of water on the fort, small storage tanks were built in different parts of the fort at elevated angles. This enabled the system to work smoothly because of the operation of the pressure principle. Looking to the inadequacy of the supply of water today in the city, one can safely assume that similar conditions might not have prevailed in the days gone-by as the remains of the elaborate water system speak eloquently of the abundance of water-supply in those days

There are no buildings of any consequence on the fort but the foundations and dilapidated remains of the few suggest that at one time there must have been spacious and exquisite constructions on the fort.

Exactly in front of the main gate could be seen a wall built in a zigzag fashion. What the purpose of the builder was cannot be fathomed but if conjecture is permissible one may say that the closeness of the wall to the main gate must have prevented many an enemy from making use of elephants to break open the doors.

Municipality.

Constitution: The municipality at Dhārūr was established in 1953. It covers an area of 59.82 km.^{2} (23.1 sq. miles) Aided by the necessary staff the president carries on the administration.

Finance: The income of the municipality in 1961-62 excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads but including a sum of Rs. 9,715.28 as the opening balance of the previous year totalled Rs. 20,283.23.

It comprised municipal rates and taxes Rs. 7,980.83; municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 1,235.12; and grants and contributions for special and general purposes Rs. 1,352.00.

The expenditure incurred during the same year was Rs. 16,025.11 which comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 7,542.03; public works Rs. 7,256.12 and miscellaneous Rs. 1,226.96.

Cremation and burial places: There are no cemeteries and cremation grounds maintained by the municipality. The same are maintained by the communities concerned.

Health and sanitation: There is one civil and one veterinary dispensary in the town. Both are conducted by the state government. Dhārūr with a height of 2,472 ft. above sea level enjoys an excellent climate and hence no cases of epidemic outbreaks are reported. The gutters for the most part are stone-lined. The fort of Dhārūr has inside it a large tank which is the major source of water supply. In addition to this there are a number of wells. A scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 4,19,000 to provide the town with tap water has been prepared. It would be executed by the state government.

Education: Primary education is compulsory in the town. It is under the control of the Zilla Parishad.

DHONDRAI.

Dhoṇḍrāi, with a population of 4,260 according to the 1961 Census, is a large village in Gevrāi tahsil, on Gevrāi-Ahmadnagar state transport route, at a distance of 14.49 km. (nine miles) from the tahsil headquarters. At a distance of 3.21 km. (two miles) from the village, in the bed of the river Amrutā, there is a temple of Maruti. It is considered to be a *jāgrt daivat*. A story is told of this temple that a certain village *pāṭil* used to visit the Maruti temple at Khaḍegānv regularly. As Khaḍegānv is approximately 9.66 km. (six miles) from Dhoṇḍrāi, the *pāṭil* during his old age was unable to visit it. Being pleased with the devotion of His devotee Hanumān came and took His seat where the present temple stands. On the bank of the same river there is yet another temple dedicated to a Devī. It is said to be that of Tuljapūr Bhavanī. The temple is in the *Hemāḍpanti* style. There is a post office at Dhondrai. A direct bus service operates between Bīḍ and Dhoṇḍrai, the distance between the two being 30.58 km. (19 miles).

GANGAMASLA.

Gaṅgāmāslā, with 3,591 inhabitants as per the 1961 Census, is a village in Mañjlegaṅv tahsil, situated on the bank of the river Godāvarī. It is well-known for the shrine of Gaṇeś which is in the bed of the Godāvarī. One Hari Vinayak Phadke, a *sardār* of the *Peśvas*, is said to have constructed it some 300 years ago. Some *inām* lands were given to it by *Rāje* Nimbāḷkar, whose descendants still continue to perform the *pūjā* on *Gaṇeścaturthī* day. The temple is about two and a half kilometres (a mile and a half) from the village. The village is largely agricultural and wells form the main source of water supply. Weekly market is held on Wednesdays. There is a post office and a high school.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

GEORAI.

Gevrāi, with a population of 7,129 according to the 1961 Census, is the headquarter town of the tahsil of the same name. It lies on the Jālna-Aurangābād-Śolāpūr road, and is fast developing as a centre of commercial importance. In August 1960 a market committee was established here. Land around is very fertile and crops of jovar, groundnut, *mung* and cotton are successfully grown. There are two ginning and pressing factories.

It has the offices of the tahsildar and the panchayat samiti. There are a civil dispensary, veterinary dispensary, a leprosy control centre, a *bālak mandir*, a government school, a police station, a post-office, and a court of the Civil Judge, Junior Division. There is also a rest house.

Objects

Gevrai has temples dedicated to Mahādev, built in the *Hemadpanti* style, Khandoba on the top of a nearby hill called *Pālkhya Dongar* and Lakṣmi Nārāyaṇ. Besides there are many other small ones but those noted above, claim some local importance. Khaṇḍoba is said to be a *jagṛt daivata* and in His honour an annual fair is held on *Mārgaśirsa Śuddha Ṣaṣṭhī*.

Lakṣmi Narayaṇ Mandir: The Lakṣmī Nārāyaṇ *mandīr* was built in 1959 at a cost of Rs. 40,000. Marble has largely been employed in the building of the *maṇḍap* which is 2.79 sq. metres (30 ft. square). A lofty entrance leads inside. On either side of the *maṇḍap* there are two raised platforms. The idol chamber is 0.743 sq. metres (8 ft. square) and contains the marble images of Lakṣmi and Nārāyaṇ doned with silver crowns. In addition, the *gābhārā* also contains the idols of Hanumān and Garuḍ.

Municipality

Constitution: The municipality at Gevrai was constituted in the year 1954. It has an area of 52.31 km.² (20.2 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction. The municipal committee is headed by the president who is elected by the councillors from among themselves. He is the executive head and discharges the municipal functions aided by the necessary staff.

Finance: The municipal income amounted to Rs. 32,900.03 in 1962-63 and consisted of revenue from municipal taxes Rs. 11,923.87 ; income from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 5,560.52 ; income from miscellaneous sources Rs. 2,746.10 and grants and contributions for special and general purposes Rs. 12,669.54. The municipal expenditure during the same year was Rs. 38,591.19, which showed a deficit of Rs. 5.691.16. The expenditure comprised general administration charges Rs. 7,142.86 ; public works Rs. 100.00 ; public health and safety Rs. 13,963.58 and miscellaneous Rs. 17,384.75.

Health and sanitation: The town has two dispensaries, one civil and one veterinary, located in *sadar bazar* and *khāṭik galli* respectively. Both are managed by the government. It has stone-lined gutters which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,000 in 1962-63. The source of water-supply is wells. Tap water would soon be made available to the town inhabitants.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is under the control of the Zilla Parishad.

Cremation and burial places: Cremation and burial grounds are owned and used by the communities concerned.

GHAT NANDUR.

Ghāṭ Nāndūr, with 3,822 inhabitants in 1961, is primarily an agricultural village in Ambejogāī tahsil connected with the tahsil headquarters by a *puccā* all-weather road. It is also a railway station on the Parali-Hyderābād broad gauge route and is known for its temple of Someśvar said to date back from the times of the *Peśvās*. During this period the temple had received two villages in *inām* for its maintenance. In front of the temple there is a small courtyard and above its entrance is the *nagārkhānā*. Its *sabhāmaṇḍap* is 40.23 × 48.28 metres (25′ × 30′) and has supporting pillars on three sides. These pillars, in between them, form three arches on each side, making a total of nine. Though the entrance to the *gābhārā* is through a low door it is elegantly carved. Especially the images of various deities carved at its base show good craftsmanship. The *Śivaliṅg* is placed in the centre of the *gābhārā* underneath which there is a continuous flow of water. Outside the *gabhārā* there are two water ponds. Though these ponds overflow during monsoon the *ling* is never completely submerged. In the background there are two idols of Pārvatī. The *nandi* image, flanked by two *liṅgs* of considerable size, occupies its usual position in the *maṇḍap*. To the right of the *maṇḍap* there is yet another pond whose waters are used for drinking. In honour of Someśvar two fairs are held, one at the time of *Caitra Śuddha Paurṇimā* and the other on *Kārtik Śuddha Paurṇimā*. From 2,000 to 3,000 people gather. The temple has been renovated recently.

GHOGAS PARGAON.

Ghogas Pārgāṅv, with 1,331 inhabitants in 1961 is a village in Gevrāī tahsil and was said to be the capital of one *Rājā* by name Ghogas. A stone seat is pointed out by the local people to be the throne of *Rājā* Ghogas. There is also a *Hemāḍpanti* temple on one of whose pillars there is an illegible inscription. To the north of the village there is the temple of Parāśar Ṛṣī with a cistern nearby. It is 1.52 metres (5 ft.) in diameter and always contains water. There is a *gomukh* to this cistern from which there is a perennial flow of water. It is spoken of as the *kamanḍalu* of the sage Parāśar and the village is often referred to as *Kamanḍalu Pārgāṅv*.

KAIJ.

Kaij, lying 32.19 km. (20 miles) west of Ambejogāi, is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name having a population of 5,430 as per the 1961 Census. There are criminal and civil courts, tahsildar's and panchayat samiti's office, civil dispensaries and a poultry farming centre. Besides the primary schools there is a high school and a *vasti gṛha*. It is noted for the *samādhi* of Uddhav *Svāmī*, a favourite disciple of Rāmdās *Svāmī*, a temple dedicated to Bālājī and a *dargāh* built by Qutbuddin's grandson. It is known as Khvājā Mazubuddin *dargāh* and is on the outskirts of the village. The *dargāh* is

CHAPTER 19. Places. KAIJ.

surrounded by a parapet wall and has in the front a protective double wall. Both the walls have lofty arch-shaped entrances. Inside there is an extensive courtyard. From the inner gate, a passage flanked by minars leads to the *dargāh* which stands on an elevated dais. The chamber of the *dargāh* is 5.49 x 5.49 metres (18' x 18') and contains three tombs. The first one is that of Khvājā's son Saif-ud-din, the middle one that of his wife and the third that of the Khvājā himself. It is a very solid edifice crowned with a vaulted dome. An *urus* lasting for 5 days is held on 6 *Rabi-ul-avval* and is attended by over 3,000 persons.

Objects.

Śri Uddhav Svāmī Samādhi: Uddhav *Svāmī* was one of the favourite disciples of *Śri* Ramdas *Svami*, the noted saint of Mahārāṣtra. The Deshpande family of Kaij, to which the *Svami* belonged built a *samādhi* in 1797. It is located in the centre of the village and is housed in a *math* of 3.05 x 3.05 metres (10' x 10') dimensions where his *pādukās* and a picture frame have been placed. Outside there is a small hall with four pillars forming three arches. In front is a 2.229 sq metres (24 ft. square) raised platform. An *utsav* lasting for four days is held on *Caitra Suddha Pratipada*, expenses being borne by the Deshpande family.

Bālājī Mandir: The temple of Bālājī, located in the eastern corner of the village, was built by one Bālakṛsṇa Mahārāj whose *samādhi* is to the right of the image of god in the temple. A brass *mukhavaṭā* is placed on the *samādhi*. It has a 2.79 x 2.79 sq. metres (30' x 30') *maṇḍap* supported on four rows of wooden pillars. The *gābhārā* is on a raised platform, its front being decorated with five arches formed by 6 pillars. It contains the idol of Bālājī flanked by those of Lakṣmī and Vyaṅkaṭeś. There is also an idol of Gopālkṛsṇa.

LIMBA GANESH.

Limbā Gaṇeś, with a population of 4,102 in 1961, is a village in Bīḍ tahsil lying 28.97 km. (18 miles) due south of Bīd town. It is noteworthy for the shrine dedicated to Gaṇeś which is said to be one of the twenty-one temples mentioned in the *Ganeś Purāṇa*. It is situated about half a furlong to the north-west of the village, in an oblong structure constructed of dark grey chiselled masonry and lies in the middle of a rectangular enclosure, which is also constructed of the same type of masonry. A three arched double storeyed entrance with an ornamental facing leads into the premises. The middle arch fitted with wooden door-shutters, is bigger than the two side ones. On either side of the entrance two blocks of stone fitted into the masonry, bear the following inscriptions:—

(१) निरंजन कृपा योगाद्गजानन पदे रवि
भवानीदास भक्तेन निजे प्रासाद निर्मितो
सक्र सालिवाहन ११?४ विक्रम श्रवल्सप्तम्यां

(२) गणेशचद्र उद्धारी कालचंद्र भिषाषारी
जीर्णालय उद्धारी भवानीदास
कुसरी सके १६३३ सीध आहे.

On entering the temple premises, there is in the front a conical *dipdān*. Behind it is a small four arched pavilion, each arch facing one of the four cardinal points. A detached image of a rat, which is the conventional vehicle of Gaṇapati is placed on a pedestal under the roof of the pavilion. The image faces the temple and is caparisoned with a flowing carpet on its back, evidently meant as a seat for Gaṇapati, and its mouth is harnessed with reins and ropes while its neck is adorned with a necklace of bells. The head of the rat is raised up and its back portion pressed down as if in a posture of pulling the weight of its rider forward.

The actual entrance of the temple, which is smaller, is also fitted within a similar arch that also faces north. Three inscribed stones, one on top of the door and two on either side of the entrance, bear the following inscriptions:—

(१) गुणेशालय उद्धारी
जीर्ण स्वानंद मंदिरी
निजवंश समुद्धारी
भवानीदास भूसरी

(२) श्री गणेशायनम:
स्थानक गणेशाचा नीथ
काम सभा मडप सके
१६३० सर्वधारी नाम
संवछरे स्त्रावन सुद्द १

(३) गणेशचंद्र उद्धारी
भालचद्रा भीषाघरी
जीर्णालय उद्धारी
भवानीदास कूसरी

The chamber which is dark is placed at rear (south) end of the structure and has a conventionally carved door with the *dvārpālas* on either side. The ante-chamber in front of the shrine has yet another image of a rat, placed on a raised pedestal and caparisoned in the same fashion as the one placed under the canopy of the outer court of the temple. The cellar contains the image of Gaṇeś. Repeated coats of sandal and *sendur* (red lead) applied for centuries over the idol have changed the very appearance of the image. Outside the cellar and facing west is a *gomukh* (water spout), through which the holy water of the daily ablutions given to the Ganapati flows out which is taken as *tirth* by the devotees. Immediately in front and just under the western enclosure wall there is a broad masonry arch which is shown as the place of burial of the head of the demon Limbāsura, who was defeated by a *sādhu* who had summoned Gaṇapati to help him. As the demon had failed in his challenge, he offered to kill himself in shame after obtaining a promise from the *sādhu* that his head would be buried under the arch inside the temple-premises while his body would be buried outside but adjoining the temple enclosure Accordingly, the *sādhu* kept the promise and the *samādhi* of Limbāsura could be seen there even to this day. In front of the platform is a small side-door, fitted into the outer-enclosure-wall, and to the further west of it is a stepped masonry well by the side of which the *sādhu* sat and conjured up the form of Gaṇapati. A *Hemādpanti* type of *śikhar* crowns the shrine.

According to the inscriptions, referred to and reproduced above, the temple was repaired and restored about 250 years ago by one Bhavānī Dās Bhusāri in *Śaka* 1630 but there are some old carvings and sculptures. One stump of a carved pillar, lying to right of the outer entrance, and some other carved fragments

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LIMBA GANESH.

bases of pillars, door-sills, etc., kept on the platform of the *samādhi* of the demon, indicate the actual site and the highly decorative workmanship of the original temple. In the court-yard stands a *dipmāḷ* or lamp-pillar about 7.62 metres (25 ft.) in height.

Varaṃdheśvar Mahadev temple is also located in the same village. It consists of only a single cell, fitted with a carved door. A detached and disproportionate *śaluṅkā* is kept in the middle of the cell.

At Limba Ganeś there is also a temple dedicated to Kṛṣṇa belonging to the *Mahānubhāv* sect. It is said that it was originally that of *Mahālakṣmī* but some time it was taken possession of by the *Mahānubhāvas* and converted into a Kṛṣṇa shrine.

MADALMOHI.

Madalmohi, with a population of 4,878 in 1961 is a large agricultural village in Gevrāi tahsil. It is reported that Madal and Mohi were two separate villages but once the former village was washed out owing to excessive rains. The survivors from this calamity migrated to the nearby village of Mohi and changed the name of the Mohi village to Madalmohi. It contains a temple dedicated to a certain *devī* (goddess) where a *yātrā* is held on *Āśvin Śuddha Paurṇimā*. Nearby the temple is a *tirthkunḍ*. On the outskirts of the village there is a hill called *Pālkhyā ḍongar*. It is supposed that on this hill, under the shade of a *neem* tree a disciple of *Śri* Rāmdās *Svāmī* by name *Śri* Harihar performed penance and it is here that the meeting between the master and the disciple took place. The leaves of the *neem* tree under which Harihar used to sit are said to taste sweet. There is also an old *math* in the village. Madalmohi has a post office, a primary school and a subsidised medical practitioner centre. Weekly bazar is held on Tuesdays.

MANJARSUMBHA

Mañjarsumbha, with a population of 821 as per the 1961 Census, is a small village in Bīḍ tahsil, known for the *samādhi* of Manmath *Svāmī* held in high esteem by the Liṅgāyats. It is situated about 1.60 km. (a mile) from Mañjarsumbha, amidst picturesque surroundings with a small water-fall in front, trickling down from a hill of about 9.64 metres (30 ft.) height. The *samādhi* of the revered *Svāmī* is housed in a 1.114 sq. metres (12 ft square) *gābhārā* surmounted by a small but well designed *śikhar*. Images of Śaṅkar and Mahādev in meditative pose have been painted on the *gābhārā* walls. The *sabhāmanḍap* with a *homakunḍ* in its centre is open on all the sides. Pavilions have been built near the *samādhi* to accommodate pilgrims coming from far off places to attend the annual *yātrā* held in *Māgh* at the time of *tulsi vivāha*. It lasts for five days and is attended by about 3,000 persons. The location is pleasantly cool due to growth of numerous trees, wild flowers and plants which thrive due to the proximity of the water-fall. Mañjarsumbha has a rest house, and a middle school.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

MANJLEGAON.

Māñjlegāṅv is the headquarter town of the tahsil of the same name and lies at a distance of 74.03 km. (46 miles) from Bīḍ, the district headquarters and 112.66 km. (70 miles) from Jālnā, a large commercial centre in Auraṅgābād district. According to 1961 Census it has attained to 8,876 inhabitants as against 6,389 in 1951. Though Parbhaṇī district is closeby Māñjlegāṅv has no access to its markets due to the Sindphaṇā river which is not bridged at this place. The various road projects which are under way when completed would connect it with many commercial centres of the neighbouring districts. The following schemes are under execution. (1) The road from Dhārur to Māñjlegāṅv is 33.80 km. (21 miles) and would connect Māñjlegāṅv with Osmānābād district and (2) 19.31 km. (12 miles) road from Māñjlegāṅv to Sailu will connect the town with Parbhaṇī district, thereby breaking its agelong isolation with Parbhaṇī district.

The town has civil and veterinary dispensaries and a health clinic. In addition to the primary schools, there is a high school and a Government school. There is a court of the civil judge, junior division, a police station, a post office and the office of the panchayat samiti.

Objects.

Siddheśvar Mandir: The temple of Siddheśvar, with an enclosure around, stands on the bank of the Sindphaṇā river. It faces east and is reached by climbing 18 steps. The shrine containing the *liṅg* is on an elevated plain and measures 0.929 sq metres (10 sq. ft.). Along the course of the wall, apartments have been built, and are used by the visiting devotees. In front of the shrine is an image of *nandi*. In the vicinity there are *audumbar*, *neem* and *pipal* trees.

Bazārpeṭh Masjid: The *masjid*, located in the centre of the town, was built about 70 years ago by one Mirza Amin Beg Saudāgar, a wealthy merchant of the town. It has a spacious paved court-yard with a well in its centre. The hall of the *masjid* proper is 13.71 × 9.14 metres (45′ × 30′) and has two rows of pillars, each having six pillars. Each row forms five arches decorated with various designs. Recently extensions have been carried out on the left of the hall. Four minars gracefully surmount the mosque top.

Municipality

Constitution: The municipality at Māñjlegāṅv was established in the year 1953. It has an area of 35.22 km.[2] under its jurisdiction. The president is the executive head of the municipal administration and is assisted by an executive officer and other necessary staff in carrying out the day to day administration.

Finance: In 1963-64 the municipal income amounted to Rs. 2,16,268. Against this it had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,78,520 during the same year.

Health and sanitation: The town has a Government civil dispensary with a veterinary dispensary attached to it. River and wells are the principal sources of water supply. As regards the drainage there are only *kutcā* drains, but a proposal to convert them into U type cement concrete drains is under study.

CHAPTER 19. Places. MANJLEGAON. Municipality.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is under the management of the Zilla Parishad.

Cremation and burial places: Cemeteries and cremation grounds are maintained and managed by the respective communities.

A library managed privately serves the town populace.

MATURI.

Māturi, with a population of 1,331 in 1961, is a village in Gevrāi tahsil, containing two *samādhis*, one of which is said to be that of Mātaṅg *Ṛṣi*. This village has been referred to in the *Purāṇas* as the abode of Mātaṅg *Ṛṣi*. On the knoll of a hill nearby there is a shrine dedicated to Bholeśvar Mahādev.

NIMGAON MAYAMBA

Nimgāṅv Māyambā, with 1,589 inhabitants in 1961, is a village in Gevrāi tahsil, lying south of the tahsil headquarters and situated on the banks of the Sindphaṇā river. On the knoll of a hill, on the outskirts of the village, there are three *samādhis*, one of which is in the open and the other two protected by a roof. The one which is roofless is supposed to be that of Macchindranāth and the other two those of Kānifnāth and another disciple of Macchindranāth respectively. In honour of Macchindranāth a fair is held on *Caitra Śuddha Dvitiyā*. It lasts for two days. Many people from the surrounding villages attend it. A belief is current among the village folk that every night Macchindranāth comes to take rest in a certain house. Adhering to this belief a bed has been provided in that house. On Thursdays and Sundays people visit the *samādhi* to invoke the blessings of the sage. The village has a primary school and wells are the only source of water

PALI.

Pālī is a small village in Bīḍ tahsil lying about 4.82 km. (three miles) from Bīḍ. It is known for the shrine of Nāgnath, built in *Hemāḍpanti* style.

Objects

Nāgnāth Mandir: It has an open courtyard and is surrounded by a 0.609 metre (2 ft.) high parapet wall. The *sabhāmaṇḍap* is octagonal in shape and has 16 pillars, of which 8 are embedded in the eight corners. The walls have lattice-work upon them. In the centre of the hall there is a flint-stone image of *nandi*. The *gābhārā* is a sort of a circular cell reached by descending a small flight of steps. The *liṅg* has a facial plaque of brass of Mahādev planted upon it and is sheltered by a five hooded cobra image made of the same metal. Its *śikhar* has a gold plated spire. Above the entrance door to the *maṇḍap* a cement canopy has been constructed and in it are set the images of Śaṅkar with *triśul* in hand, and Gaṇapati and Pārvatī to his right and left respectively. In the court-yard there is a *tulsī vṛndavan*. To the right of the temple there is a well, while at the back a squarish *tīrthkuṇḍ* with stone steps all round it. The Beṇḍsurā river emanates from the hill in Bīḍ tahsil and flows through that tahsil towards north and joins the river Sindphaṇā. A dam has recently been constructed across it near this village at a total cost of Rs. 58.82 lakhs. The net area irrigated would be 3.369 hectares (8.324 acres).

Khazānā Bāvli: A little over four kilometres (three miles) west of Bīḍ near the village Pālī is a large well called the *khazānā bāvli* which was constructed about 1582 A.D. by the then *jāgirdār* of Bīḍ. There are three inlets which feed the well and only one outlet. The source of water supply has not yet been traced. It has channels built for irrigation purposes which irrigate over a thousand acres of land. Its water level remains the same at all times of the year.

PARLI VAIJNATH.

Paraḷī Vaijanāth, one of the fast growing towns of Bīḍ district, lies in Ambejogāi tahsil and is an important centre of trade and commerce. It is very well served by road and rail transport, there being rail connections with Parbhaṇī and Hyderābād and road connections with Nānded, Jālnā, Bārśī, Lātur and Hiṅgoli.

There is a market committee provided with all the modern facilities. A proposal to build residential quarters for its employees is under study. The principal commodities sent to outside places, such as Akolā, Amaḷner, Jāmnagar, Howrāh, Delhī, Hubli, Kalyāṇ and Hyderābād from this yard are cotton, groundnut, jaggery, grains and pulses. Among the commodities purchased from outside markets, important are rice from Bajvāḍā, building stone from Śāhbād and timber from Nizāmābād.

In 1905 was set up the first ginning and pressing mill by two Italian merchants. It has 22 gins and was the first of its kind in the whole of Marāṭhvāḍā. Besides this there are now four more ginning and pressing factories, eight oil mills and four saw mills.

Objects.

Paraḷī Vaijanāth Temple: Paraḷī is well-known for the shrine of Vaijanāth containing one of the famous twelve *jyotirliṅgas* of India. It occupies an elevated plain about 21.33 to 24.39 metres (70′ to 80′ ft.) above the ground level and is half a kilometre to the north-west of the town, almost in the arms of the Meru *parvat*. The temple is supposed to have been originally constructed by Hemādri or Hemādpant, the chief minister of the Yādavas of Devagirī, of which nothing except an image of *nandi* remains to date. This gives the temple an antiquity of over 600 years and is proved by a date on one of the steps of the *junā ghāṭ*. The present temple was built by Ahilyābāī Hoḷkar, who once happened to visit the site and moved by the ruined state of the temple ordered its reconstruction. An inscribed block of stone bearing a Sanskṛt verse has been found which states: "The temple was built in 1706 *Krodhanām Samvatsara Caitra Sukla* 5, on Friday by the daughter-in-law of *Rājā* Malhārrāv Holkar, and the wife of Khaṇḍerāv Hoḷkar, *viz.*, *Rāṇi* Ahilyābāī Hoḷkar". This inrription helps in ascertaining the exact date of the reconstruction of the shrine.

The temple stands in the centre of an enclosure built of stone masonry having three arched entrances on the eastern, southern and northern sides. Long and broad flights of stairs lead up to these entrances. The one on the eastern side is called the *junā ghāṭ*, on the northern *navā ghāṭ* and on the southern as the

tirth ghāṭ, for here is located the *Harihar tirth*, one of the three *tirths*, the other two being *Mārkaṇḍeya tirth* and *Nārāyaṇ tirth* respectively. On one of the stones of the *junā ghāṭ* the date *Śaka* 1108 has been inscribed which perhaps is the year in which the *ghāṭ* was built.

The northern entrance is the main entrance and is reached after climbing 38 steps. If entered from the eastern side the visitor directly reaches the *sabhāmaṇḍap* of the shrine, which was built in 1315 *Fasli* by one *Śri* Rāmrāv Deśpāṇḍe *alias* Nānāsāheb with the help of donations and contributions made by people of the town. It has a storey above with galleries on four sides. In the centre of this *sabhāmaṇḍap* are three images of *nandi*, under a canopy, of which the middle one is of brass, and the other two of stone. A huge brass image of Virbhadra is also to be seen. Apart from the *maṇḍap* there are two more chambers, *viz*., the outer and the inner shrine. The door frame of the outer shrine is plated with silver and has exquisite designs upon it. Especially the floral patterns are engraved with extraordinary skill and artistry. The outer shrine is 6.10 × 6.10 metres (20′ × 20′).

A small lowly constructed door leads into the last and the inner shrine which holds the *jyotirliṅg*. It is 1.114 sq metres (12 ft. square), the *liṅg* occupying the central position. Two *śikhars* with brass spires adorn the tops of the outer and the inner shrines. In and around the temple there are 12 other *liṅgs* which go to signify the 12 *Jyotirliṅgs* of India. In the rear of the temple there is a small shrine dedicated to Nārad and to the left there is another built in honour of Kuber, the legendary god of wealth and prosperity. Along the course of the rampart wall a number of corridors have been erected. The eastern entrance is surmounted by a *nagārkhānā*, from where every morning and evening music is played in keeping with the old custom. There is a vertical tower shaped pillar on the uppermost step of *juna ghat* with an aperture at its top and it is said that twice every year, *viz*., on *Caitra Śukla* 15 and *Āśvin Śukla* 15, the morning rays of the sun used to fall directly on the *liṅg* through this aperture. It has however been found that the rays do fall on the *liṅg* on these particular days but they do not come through the above-mentioned aperture. It is quite possible that the episode might have had some credence when the temple was built some 750 years ago. A *dīpmāḷ* stands near the northern entrance. Nearby is a shrine dedicated to Śaneśvar and a Jangam shrine. The *utsav* commences on *Mahāśivrātra* and lasts for fifteen days. On every Monday the palanquin of the god is taken in procession.

Saneśvar Mandir: Nearby the Paraḷī Vaijanāth temple is a small, insignificant shrine dedicated to Śani *Mahārāj*. Its not too large *maṇḍap* besides containing a *homakuṇḍ* has a *samādhi* of one Śivśaṅkar *Svāmī* believed to be a devotee of Śani.

Zuraḷyā Gopīnāth: Zuraḷyā Gopināth temple is very small and occupies an area of about 6.503 sq. metres (70 sq. feet). The

Idol of Gopināth is underneath the temple in a very dark cellar, infested by many cockroaches, which are said to attack anyone trying to kill them. It is because the temple abounds in cockroaches that it has been nicknamed as Zuralyā Gopināth (झुरळ-Cockroach).

Sant Jagmitra Nāga Saṁsthān: At a short distance from Paraḷī municipal office is the temple of Jagmitra built over the *samādhi* of saint Jagmitra. The date of the *samādhi* is given as *Śaka* 1252, *Kārtik Śuddha* 11. It is said that Jagmitra was one of the most wealthy residents of the town and extended a helping hand to the needy. He was well-known amongst the rich and the poor alike. But by ill-luck he was rendered penniless which weighed so much upon his mind that he turned his devotion towards the worship of god. At this time there lived a noted saint by name Nāg *Svāmī* whose disciple Jagmitra became and later attaining the rank of a saint began to call himself Jagmitra Nāg. The structure housing his *samādhi* is not of considerable size, but has a spacious *sabhāmaṇḍap* which is open on the sides. *Svāmī* Jagmitra is said to be the contemporary of *Sant* Dñyāneśvar and *Sant* Nāmdev. He has composed some *abhaṅgas* or songs composed in praise of God.

Municipality

Constitution: The municipality at Paraḷī Vaijanāth was established in 1933 and, covers an area of 46.62 km² (18 sq. miles). Administrative matters are looked after by the president elected by councillors constituting the municipal committee.

Finance: In 1961-62 the municipal income amounted to Rs. 1,41,350.00 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes Rs. 57,836.00; income from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 46,275.00; grants and contributions for special and general purposes Rs. 26,486.00 and miscellaneous sources Rs. 10,755. In the same year the expenditure incurred by the municipality on various items was Rs. 1,40,620.00. It comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 23,593.00, public safety Rs. 67,788.00; conservancy Rs 35,175.00 and miscellaneous Rs. 14,064 00.

Municipal Works: The *nālā* dividing the town which used to disrupt the communications during the rainy season has been bridged at two places, thus doing away with this difficulty. A clock tower, named as *Rāṇī* Lakśmibāi tower, has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,000. A spacious building houses the municipal offices. The municipality maintains a rest-house. There is also a public library.

Cremation and Burial Places: The cemeteries and cremation grounds are owned, managed and maintained by the different communities.

Health and Sanitation: Besides private clinics, the dispensaries conducted by Government render prompt medical aid. The municipality takes such measures as are appropriate to contain

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Places.
PARLI VAIJNATH.
Municipality.

epidemics or to prevent their outbreak. Wells largely form the principal source of water-supply. Except during monsoons the *nālā* waters are also utilised. For the most part the town has stone-lined gutters with cess pools to collect waste water.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is managed by the Zilla Parishad.

PATODA.

Pāṭodā, with a population of 6,018 in 1961, is the headquarters of the mahāl of the same name and contains seven temples dedicated to Mahādev on account of which it is also known as the abode of seven *ṛṣis* or *sapta ṛṣis*. Though small, these temples are quite attractive architectonically and are built in *Hemāḍpanti* style. Brief information regarding each one of them is given below:—

(1) *Saṅgameśvar*: The Saṅgameśvar *mandir* is situated to the east of Pāṭodā. A fair in honour of the deity is held at the time of *Māgh Vadya Caturdaśi*. On *Dasarā* day the palanquin of Saṅgameśvar is taken in procession ;

(2) *Bhāmeśvar*: The *Śivliṅg* and the *nandi* image in this temple are of considerable size. The upper portion of its *maṇḍap* has remained incomplete because it is said that it could not be completed before sunrise as the temple was to be built overnight. Pāṭodā is sometimes called Bhāmyāce Pāṭode on account of this temple which is to the west ;

(3) *Tirtheśvar*: It is situated in the south-west corner. There is a current belief that the temple has been built on the surface of a well and that the well still exists underground. Nearby is the temple of Māhurcī *devī*. An annual fair is held on the *Dasarā* day when the palanquin of Saṅgameśvar is ceremoniously brought to this temple ;

(4) *Nagāreśvar*: Temple of Nagāreśvar is to the north-west ;

(5) Liṅgeśvar *mandir* is in the square formed by Vinavdevāḍi, Mangevāḍī, and Yevalvāḍī localities ;

(6) Beleśvar is in Belvāḍī and

(7) Gupteśvar, the last of the seven temples is underneath a pool of water formed by the confluence of the rivers Sayala and Vanjra.

PATRUD.

Patruḍ, with a population of 5,334 as per the 1961 Census, is a village in Māñjlegāṅv tahsil lying 9.66 km. (six miles) from the tahsil headquarters. It is known for the tomb of Hazrat Maqdum Sāheb Ansāri, a Muslim *fakir* who came to India from Arabastān during the reign of Emperor Auraṅgzeb. While wandering from place to place he settled at Patruḍ and the *dargāh* commemorating him, is said to have been built by his brother. Auraṅgzeb had made a grant of some land for the maintenance of the *dargāh*. The followers of this *avaliyā* are scattered throughout the *ex*-Hyderabad State and gather on the occasion of the annual *urus*. Patruḍ has a post office, a middle school and a dispensary. Thursday is the weekly bazar day.

RAJAPUR.

Rājāpūr, with 861 persons in 1961, is a village in Gevrāi tahsil, situated on the banks of the river Godāvarī. It was the residence of the Brahmin *Sardār* of the Nizām of Hyderabad referred to under Talvāḍā village. Its sole claim to importance lies in the gorgeous and splendid *ghāt* built right from the village up to the bed of the Godāvarī river. It was built by one of the dependents of the above noted *sardār*. In the vicinity of the *ghāṭ* there are two temples dedicated to Mahādev and Māruti, respectively.

RAJURI BK.

Rājurī Bk., a village lying 9.66 km. (6 miles) off Bīḍ, is noteworthy for its temple of Gaṇapati. The temple has a spacious *manḍap* of earthen floor and a vestibule which contains a squarish block of stone bearing four engraved images of Gaṇapati. Besides, the vestibule contains five more Gaṇapati images which have earned the name Nav Gaṇa Rājurī to this village. The ones on the block of stone are supposed to be *svayambhu* and said to have appeared when Brahmadeva performed a *yajñya*. On *Bhādrapad Śuddha Caturthi* the *utsav* attended by over 7,000 persons is celebrated.

RAKSHASA-BHUVAN.

Rākṣasabhuvan, with 1,859 inhabitants, in 1961, is an historically important village in Gevrāi tahsil, situated on the banks of the river Godāvarī. It was in this village on the banks of the Godāvarī that the memorable battle was fought between the Marāṭhās and the Nizām, Nizām Ali. It is known as the battle of Rākṣasabhuvan. The Marāṭhā armies were under the command of *Peśvā* Mādhavrāv and his uncle Raghunāthrāv *alias* Rāghobādādā. The Nizām's army and artillery were under the command of his minister Viṭṭhal Sundar. On the morning of 10th August 1763, a little before sunrise, the Marāṭhās made a surprise attack on the Nizām's army. Viṭṭhal Sundar could not withstand the charge of the gallant Marāṭhās and he, along with several other prominent chiefs, either fell fighting or were made prisoners. Within two hours of a severe engagement at close grips, the Marāṭhās won a decisive victory. Viṭṭhal Sundar's severed head was brought to the camp. His nephew Vināyakdās, and Gopāldās, the *Rājā* of Kandhār were killed in action. Murād Khān along with 16 other chiefs was taken prisoner. About eight thousand of Nizām's troops and four thousand trained infantry perished. Fifteen elephants, twenty-five pieces of cannon and a large number of animals and quantities of material fell into the hands of the victorious Marāṭhās. Nizām Ali escaped a similar fate as he had crossed the flooded river to the other bank, the previous day.

There is a temple of Śani, built on the banks of the Godāvarī. A big fair attended by over 25,000 persons is held annually. It is by far the biggest fair held anywhere in the Gevrāi tahsil.

RENAPUR.

Reṇāpūr, with a population of 7,173 inhabitants in 1961, is largely an agricultural village in Ambejogāi tahsil. It is noted for the temple of Reṇukādevī which is situated to its north and reported to be a few centuries old.

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RENAPUR

Renukādevi Mandir: The main structure was extended by an outer hall built in 1934. The temple is built in stone masonry and is in very good shape. In the courtyard near the entrance are two lamp-pillars or *dipmāḷs*, of which the one to the right swings, if given a jerk or two. This may more properly be termed as a tower which has a flight of steps leading up to the top. Just near the top it has a window. The crowns of both these have collapsed. The top of the *dipmāḷ* to the left is, however, replaced by a *Aśok stambha* of cement. The temple is in *Hemādpanti* style and consists of three parts, the outer and the inner halls and the sanctuary. The outer hall is 6.10 x 6.10 metres (20' x 20') and has two rows of pillars, each having 4 pillars. Each row forms three arches in between the pillars. In the walls, on either side of the entrance leading in the inner hall, there are two niches containing some images of deities. The inner hall measures 15 ft. square. In the centre of this hall, are the *pādukās* of the goddess embossed on a flint-stone. The sanctuary or the *gabhara* which is 3.04 x 3.04 metres (10' x 10') contains the facial plaque (मुखवटा) of the goddess installed on a pedestal. Around the idol there is a *prabhāvaḷ* of silver. A fair lasting for three days is held on *Vaiśākh Paurṇimā*. Besides, the festivals of *Navrātra* and *Dasarā* are also celebrated. The goddess is held in great reverence by the people and is supposed to cure maladies and diseases.

SAUTADA.

Among other temples at Reṇāpūr the temple of Mahādev is of some significance. In front of the temple there are five *nandi* images of black stone The pillars also bear some artistic designs.

Sautaḍā is a village in Paṭodā mahāl with a population of 2,194 as per the 1961 Census. It is known for the water-fall, called after the village name, and the temple of Rāmeśvar. The river Viñcarṇā rises at a place called Cikhli, and 1.60 km. (a mile) from Sautaḍā village falls down from a height of about 68.59 metres (225 ft.) and then further cuts its course through rugged hills and mountains clad with forests. It is not perennial and dries up in summer. The scene of the water falling down from such a great height is pleasing to the eye. From the mountain cliff down to the level of the river basin a flight of about 600 steps has been built. At the base of the fall there is a pond known as *dev kuṇḍ*. It is so-called because it is supposed to have been created by Ram by shooting an arrow. Further away is a big water strip in the form of a *doh* (डोहू) called *Sītā kuṇḍ*. On a stone slab here, there are the foot-prints of Sītā.

Objects.

Rāmeśvar Temple: Amidst such fascinating natural surroundings is situated the temple of Rāmeśvar built in the *Hemādpanti* style.

The Rāmeśvar *mandīr* stands alone at a height of about 15.24 metres (50 ft.) overlooking the river Viñcarṇā, flowing through the valley glades below. The temple has a small courtyard in front. It contains an idol of Kṛṣṇa, and hence is popularly known as the temple of Gopālkṛṣṇa. Outside the temple are scattered

SAUTADA. Objects.

broken images of Gaṇapati, Śani and many other deities. To the left of the entrance there is another temple containing the images of Mahādev and Pārvatī. It has a *Śivling* with an image of *nandi* facing it. To the right is a *tulsī vṛndāvan* with another *nandi* image facing it.

The main temple is at the back and has a *maṇḍap* which has two doors, one on the west and the other on the north. Facing both the doors are images of *nandi*, the carrier of Mahādev. The *sabhāmaṇḍap* is 1.86 sq. metres (20 ft. square) and is supported by 16 solid pillars bearing some excellent carvings. The *gabhārā* is 3.04 x 3.04 metres (10′ x 10′). Inside on a pedestal, is placed an idol of Rām. At the base there are the images of Sītā, Lakṣmaṇ, Bharat and Śatrughna. They are all made of white marble. There is a *Śivling* facing these images. The legend tells a tale to the effect that Rām had sent Hanumān to Kāśī to get him an idol of Mahādev but as Hanumān was late and the time of *pujā* had drawn very near, Rām prepared this *ling* of sand. Subsequently Hanumān brought the *ling* from Kāśī which was placed in the *sabhāmaṇḍap*. Here in the background are placed the idols of Viṣṇu with Nāgobā and Bahiroba to his left and right respectively. On the third Monday of the month of *Śrāvaṇ* a fair attended by over 3,000 persons is held.

SIRASMARG.

Sirasmārg, with a population of 2,525 in 1961 is largely an agricultural village in Gevrai tahsil. It was formerly included in the Ahmadnagar district. It is situated along the bank of the river Sindphaṇa and is well known for the temple of Javḷi Āyī, lying at a distance of about 2.41 km. (one and a half miles) from the village. In the month of *Caitra* a fair in honour of the goddess is held. The goddess is said to fulfil the cherished desires of her devotees. The village has a post office and a primary school. Weekly bazar is held on Mondays. River water is used for drinking and other purposes.

TALVADA.

Talvāḍā is a large village in Gevrai tahsil with a population of 5,248 persons according to the Census of 1961. It was formerly the *jāgir* village of one of the Brāhmaṇ *sardārs* serving under the Nizams of Hyderābād. To the south of the village, on a hill top, is an old temple of Tvaritapuri *devi*, with a *dipmāḷ* in front. A stone slab bearing an inscription is fixed in the *dipmāḷ*. It gives the old name of the village as Tvaritapūri called after the name of the goddess. It also gives the name of the builder as Gopal Vaijajī Kulkarṇī. At the foot of the hill, on which the temple is situated, there is a big lake. How the present name Talvāḍā was evolved is not known. But it is probable that the name was derived from the existence of the lake which means *taḷe* in Marāṭhi and *vāḍā* which means a hamlet. In honour of the goddess a fair beginning from *Caitra Vadya Aṣṭamī* and lasting till *Vaiśakh Śuddha Tṛtiyā* is held. It is the second largest fair in the whole of the tahsil, the first being that held at Rākṣasbhuvan. It is attended by over 20,000 persons. A considerable trade takes place on the occasion. A *kutcā* road connects Talvāḍā with Gevrāi. The village has a post office and a health clinic conducted by the Zilla Parishad.

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Places.

UMAPUR.

Umāpūr, with 3,880 inhabitants as per the 1961 Census is a village in Gevrāi tahsil, situated along Gevrāi-Ahmadnagar State Transport bus route. Recently the village has been electrified. It will go a long way towards the improvement of the system of well irrigation as this has facilitated fixing of electric pumps on wells. During the Nizām's regime the village was held in *jāgir* by the same *sardār* who was holding Talvāḍā, also a village in Gevrāi tahsil. There is a shrine dedicated to Umādevī. The goddess is the *grām daivat* of the village folk. There is a post office.

YELAMB GHAT.

Yeḷamb Ghāṭ, with a population of 5,562 in 1961, is a village in Biḍ tahsil with a temple of Mahādev and a *dargāh* of local importance. It has a post office, a middle school and a medical practitioner. Weekly bazar is held on Fridays.

Objects.

Mahādev Temple: The Mahādev temple is to the north-east of the village, a little beyond the inhabited locality, in the midst of an open field. The temple is built in *Hemāḍpanti* style and is a work in masonry. A small piazza-like porch with two pillars on either side forms the entrance. There are beautiful artistic designs carved upon it. This part of the temple is in bad repair. The hall or the *maṇḍap* of the temple is 4.58 x 6.10 metres (15' x 20'), the roof of which is supported by two rows of pillars bearing engraved human and divine figures. Each row is having four pillars. A narrow passage about 1½ yards in length leads into the inner shrine. This entrance is very low and is flanked by small pillars. At the entrance, on either side in the wall of the *maṇḍap*, there are two niches in one of which there is an image of a cobra engraved on a stone while in the other that of a goddess. There are similar niches in the passage walls also, containing images of various deities. On the portal frame of this passage are carved in relief the figures of Śaṅkar and his consort Pārvatī and many other deities. The shrine in which the *liṅg* is placed is cell-like and is reached by descending a few steps. It is 0.929 sq. metres (10 ft. square). Outside the temple near the main entrance there is a disfigured image of *nandi*. Near it on a stone slab is a figure depicted as riding a horse. The temple was said to have been built during the period of the Yādavas and if true, could be of considerable antiquity. In *Śrāvaṇ*, on every Monday, people visit the temple to make their obeisance.

Khudābakṣ dargāh: The *dargāh* lying to the west of the village, is not far from the *grāmpañcāyat* office. While the actual *dargāh* faces south its main entrance is to the east through a massive gate-way of super-imposed arches about 3.66 metres (12 ft.) in height and 1.52 metres (five ft.) in breadth. Above it was the *nagārkhānā*, which is now in ruins. The mounds of earth and heaps or stones around the *dargāh* indicate the existence of a masonry compound wall. A hall admeasuring 4.58 x 2.43 metres (15' x 8') holds the tomb of Khudābakṣ in its centre. The actual *kabar* has again a canopy over it. It is in bad repair and is crowned with a dome decorated with a crescent symbol and four minars.

At the end of the courtyard there is a minar near which is a huge old tree, its circumference being 9.14 metres (30 ft.). Its leaves and bark are used for medicinal purposes. The trunk is hollow inside and has cavities big enough to allow a person to enter inside. In December every year a *urus* is held when a large number of persons gather to pay their homage to Khudābakș. Near the tree there is a square well, its waters being utilised for irrigating agricultural land. By the side of the *dargāh* at a few yards' distance is a shrine of Mārutī, lying amidst ruins. The idol of Mārutī is without a shelter.

Facing the *dargāh* is the entrance gate to the village. Formerly there must have been defence walls around but they seem to have crumbled with the passage of time. Only the walls close to the gate on both the sides are standing. The *nagārkhānā* above the gate, has been repaired by the *grāmpañcāyat* and turned into a library.

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

The names of towns and villages are arranged in alphabetical order for the whole of the district.

Column (1).—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. The English spelling is marked diacritically as under :—

ā-आ; ī-ई; ū-ऊ; ṛ-ऋ; c-च्; ch-छ्; ṭ-ट्; ṭh-ठ्; ḍ-ड्; ḍh-ढ; n-न्; ñ-ञ; ṅ-ङ्; ṇ-ण्; s-स्; ś-श; ṣ-ष; ḷ-ळ्.

Abbreviations indicating Tahsils.—

Ambejogai*—Aji.	Kaij—Kj.
Ashti—Ast.	Manjleganv—Mjv.
Bhir—Bhr.	Patoda—Ptd.
Georai—Goi.	

Column (2).—(*a*) Direction ; (*b*) Travelling distance of the village from the taluka headquarters. Abbreviations used showing direction from taluka headquarters—

E—East	NE—North-East.
W—West.	SE—South-East.
N—North.	NW—North-West.
S—South.	SW—South-West.

HQ—Headquarters.

Column (3).—(*a*) Area (Sq. miles) ; (*b*) Total population ; (*c*) Number of households ; (*d*) Total number of 'cultivators' and agricultural labourers'.

Column (4).—(*a*) Post office ; (*b*) Its distance from the village.
Column (5).—(*a*) Railway station ; (*b*) Its distance from the village.
Column (6).—(*a*) Weekly bazar ; (*b*) Bazar day , (*c*) distance of the bazar place from the village.
Column (7).—(*a*) Nearest motor stand ; (*b*) Its distance from the village.
Column (8).—Drinking-water facilities available in the village —

br—brook.	pl—pipe-line.
cl—canal.	spr—spring.
n—nalla.	str—stream.
o—scarcity of water	t—tank.
p—pond.	W—big well.
rsr—reservoir.	w—small well.

Column (9) —Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, temple, math, mosque, dargah chavadi, gymnasium, library, dispensary, church and inscription—

Sl—school.	Cs—co-operative society.	(sp)—sale and purchase.	dh—dharamshala.
(h)—high.	(c)—credit.	(wvg)—weaving.	gym—gymnasium.
(m)—middle.	(fmg)—farming.	Fr—fair	ch—chavadi.
(pr)—primary.	(i)—industrial.	tl—temple	lib—library.
tr-clg—Training College.	(con)—consumers.	m—mtah.	dp—dispensary.
mun—municipality.	(mis)—miscellaneous.	mq—mosque.	(vet)—veterinary.
pyt—panchayat.	(mp)—multipurpose.	dg—dargah.	Cch—Church.
	(gr)—group.		ins—inscription.

Months according to Hindu Calendar—

Ct—Chaitra , Vsk—Vaisakha ; Jt—Jaishtha , Asd—Asadha ; Srn—Shravana ; Bdp—Bhadrapada ; An—Ashvina ; Kr—Kartika ; Mrg—Margashirsha ; Ps—Pausha ; Mg—Magh ; Phg—Phalguna ; Sud—Shudha (First fortnight of the month) ; Vad—Vadya (Second fortnight of the month).

N.B.—Figures for distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) stand for miles and furlongs.

*Formerly known as Mominabad.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ābegāṅv—Mjv.—आबेगांव ..	NE; 10·0	5·2; 862; 25; 499	Gangamasla; 4·0
Āḍagāṅv—Bhr.—अ।डगांव ..	E; 16·0	2·1; 661; 140; 348	Pimpalner; 8·0
Aḍapimparī—Goi.—अडपिंपरी ..	W; 14·0	1·3; 405; 81; 225	Ardha Pimpri; 1·4
Āḍas—Kj.—आडस	S; 10·0	10·7; 3414; 508; 1652	Local; ..
Aḍoḷā—Mjv.—अडोळा	E; 12·0	1·8; 224; 75; 116	Gangamasla; 1·0
Āgar Nāndūr—Goi.—आगर नांदूर	N; 7·0	4·4; 816; 171; 363	Devaki; 2·0
Aher Nimagāṅv—Bhr.—अहेर निमगांव.	N; 3·0	1·0; 213; 35; 102	Bhir; 4·0
Aher Ciṅcolī—Bhr.—अहेर चिंचोली.	NW; 8·0	3·5; 1036; 200; 483	Local; ..
Aher Dhānorā—Bhr.—अहेर धानोरा.	SW; 2·0	1·4; 522; 86; 247	Bhir; 3·0
Aher Vaḍagāṅv—Bhr.—अहेर वडगांव.	SE; 5·0	4·6; 1130; 173; 478	Local; ..
Aher Vāhegāṅv—Goi.—अहेर वाहेगांव.	SW; 10·0	2·1; 1553; 470; 916	Padalsingi; 2·0
Ākolā—Aji.—आकोला ..	S; 12·0	2·2; 781; 137; 348	Dhanora; 2·0
Āmalā—Goi.—आमला ..	SE; 14·0	3·7; 1076; 211; 543	. ..
Āmaḷaner—Ptd.—आमळनेर ..	SE; 18·0	6·5; 2262; 348; 615	Local; ..
Āmbalaṭek—Aji.—आबलटेक ..	NE; 10·0	1·4; 447; 78; 219	Nandagaul; 2·0
Āmbalavāḍī—Aji.—आंबलवाडी .	NE; 10·0	5·2; 630; 103; 389	Nandagaul; 2·0
Āmbejogāī (Mominabad) (Rural Area)—Aji—आंबेजोगाई (मोमिनाबाद) (ग्रामीण विभाग).	.. ..	35·0; 3552; 496; 1148	.. ..
Āmbejogāī (Mominabad) (Urban Area II)—Aji.आंबेजोगाई (मोमिनाबाद) (नागरी विभाग २).	HQ; ..	3·0; 17443; 3194; 1220	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Manvat Road; 12·0	Gangamasla; 4·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq.
.. ..	Pimpalner; 8·0; Fri.	Local; ..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 60·0	Bodhegaon; 6·0; Thu.	Mahar Takali; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahaboob-subani Urus Ct. Vad. 9; tl; m; dg; dh.
Parali Vaija-nath; 25·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Sud. 11; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Manvat Road; 14·0	Gangamasla; 1·0; Wed.	Stage; 1·0	rv.	tl.
Jalna; 37·0	Shahagad; 7·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Piroba Urus Ct. Vad 5; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna; 64·0	Bhir; 4·0; Sun.	.. 0·1	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Jalna; 60·0	Sirasmarg; 2·0; Mon.	Hirapur; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jagadamba-devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 2 tl; m; ch.
Jalna; 66·0	Bhir; 3·0; ..	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna, 62·0	Pali; 4·0; ..	.. 1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna; 32·0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Saidbadshavali Urus Ct. Sud. 5; 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Nivali; 12·0	Mamdapur; 4·0; Sat.	Vaghala; 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Jategaon Pati; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ranubai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15, 4 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 60·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W;rv.	3 Sl (2 pr, m), 2 Cs (c); Sayyad Pir Urus Mg. Sud. 15; 6 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; 2 ch; 3 lib; 3 dp.
Ghat Nandur; 3·0	Ghat Nandur; 2·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali Vaijanath, 7·0	Parali; 7·0; Mon.	Varvati; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); dp.
Parali Vaijanath; 15·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	Pl.	18 Sl (9 pr, 4 m, 5 h); Cs (c); Yogeshvar and Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 16 tl; 3 m; 16 mq; 2 dg; 5 dh; gym; lib; 10 dp.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ambe Sāvaḷī—Bhr.—अंबे सावळी	SE; 14·0	2·8; 470; 92; 260	Pimpalner; 2·0
Āmbevaḍagāṅv—Kj.—आंबे-वडगांव.	N; 16·0	2·6; 585; 130; 322	Choramba; 4·0
Ambhorā—Ast.—अंभोरा ..	W; 21·0	6·4; 1062; 181; 438	Local; ..
Ambīl Vaḍagāṅv—Bhr.—अंबील वडगांव.	S; 19·0	2·4; 558; 119; 309	Nandur; 6·0
Āmlā—Mjv.—आम्ला ..	S; 20·0	3·9; 643; 126; 286	Manjlegaon; 2·0
Ānandagāṅv—Mjv.—आनंदगांव	SE; 6·0	6·8; 1469; 299; 741	.. 2·0
Ānandagāṅv—Ptd.—आनंदगांव ..	N; 20·0	3·8; 411; 75; 240	Padali; 2·0
Ānandagāṅv—Kj.—आनंदगांव ..	SE; 6·0	4·7; 1057; 209; 534	.. ..
Ānandavāḍī—Aji.—आनंदवाडी ..	E; 12·0	2·7; 223; 33; 112	Ghat Nandur; 1·0
Āndalagāṅv—Aji.—आंदलगांव ..	E; 14·0	1·2; 396; 64; 201	Sindhgaon; 2·0
Andhāpurī—Bhr.—अंधापुरी ..	S; 20·0	1·9; 712; 125; 388	Khadki Ghat; 2·0
Ānegāṅv—Kj.—आनेगांव ..	NW; 7·0	2·3; 597; 123; 309	.. ..
Āñjanaḍhav—Kj.—आंजनढव ..	NE; 10·0	5·8; 1330; 252; 668	Local; .
Añjanapūr—Kj.—अंजनपूर ..	SE; 14·0	1·8; 504; 96; 296	Apegaon; 3·0
Añjanavatī—Bhr.—अंजनवती ..	S; 20·0	4·9; 1119; 229; 547	Limba Ganesh; 2·0
Ankoṭā—Goi.—अंकोटा ..	S; 16·0	1·1; 78; 14; 46	. ..
Antāpūr—Ptd.—अंतापूर ..	W; 14·0	2·0; 269; 47; 168	Savargaon; 3·0
Antaravālī Bk.—Goi.—अंतरवाली बु	SW; 8·0	6·4; 1244; 274; 610	.. ..
Apegāṅv—Kj.—आपेगांव ..	SE, 16·0	3·8; 1474; 355; 775	Local; ..
Ārajakheḍā—Aji.—आरजखेडा ..	S; 25·0	2·5; 751; 137; 420	Renapur; 5·0
Aranagāṅv—Kj.—अरनगांव ..	W; 9·0	2·4; 635; 123; 328	Kalegaon, 1·0
Araṇavāḍī—Kj.—अरणवाडी ..	N; 13·0	3·0; 549; 125; 254	Dharur; 2·0
Āraṇavihirā—Ast.—आरणविहीरा	W; 25·0	3·0; 508; 89; 224	Devulgaon Ghat; 3·0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jalna; ..	Pimpalner; 2·0; Thu.	Bhir; 14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 50·0	Local; .. Tue.	Dharur; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mariai Fr; tl.
Ahmadnagar; 25·0	Chichodi; 4·0; Fri.	Stage; 1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 3 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Yedasi; 40·0	Neknur; 6·0; Sun.	Neknur; 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 16·0	Dindrud; 6·0; Sun.	.. 18·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Manvat Road; 24·0	Mogara; 2·0; Tue.	Manjlegaon; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 55·0	Shirur; 4·0; Tue.	Kinhi; 8 0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	W;w	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl.
Ghat Nandur; 1·0	Ghat Nandur; 1·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur; 1·0	W.	tl; m; ch.
Latur; 18·0	Poharegaon; 4·0; Wed.	Kumbhari; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Parali; 60·0	Neknur; 4·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; m, dh.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Savaleshvar; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali Vaijanath; 30·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Murud; 10·0	Mamdapur; 3·0; Sat	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barshi; 50·0	Chausala; 4·0; Wed.	Chausala; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Tukavipra Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 12; 6 tl; 2m; 2 ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 4 0	W;rv.	Cs (c).
Ahmadnagar; 50·0	Amalner; 5·0; Sun	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
Murud; 13·0	Bori Savargaon; 5·0; Mon.	.. 6·0	br.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m; dg; ch.
Latur; 8·0	Renapur; 5·0; Fri.	Renapur; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath; 49·0	.. 2·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Parali Vaijanath; 30·0	Dharur; 2·0; Fri, Mon.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; m; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 20·0	Karanji Ghat; 6·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ardhamasalā—Goi.—अर्धमसला..	SE; 12·0	5·1; 1124; 266; 531	.. ..
Ardhapimparī—Goi.—अर्धपिंपरी	W; 14·0	2·9; 515; 103; 246	Local; ..
Ārvī—Ptd.—आर्वी ..	N; 24·0	1·0; 1345; 253; 755	Local; ..
Āsaraḍhav—Kj.—आसरढव ..	S; 11·0	6·3; 992; 166; 498	Adas; 3·0
Āṣṭā—Ast.—आष्टा ..	SE; 7·0	7·2; 2033; 404; 982	Local; ..
Āṣṭī (Rural Area)—Ast.—आष्टी (ग्रामीण विभाग).	.. ..	2·8; 2122; 436; 1157	.. ..
Āṣṭī (Urban Area)—Ast.—आष्टी (नागरी विभाग).	HQ; ..	20·0; 4980; 986; 777	Local; ..
Āśvalā—Kj.—आश्वला ..	E; 8·0	3·6; 1139; 231; 559	Anjandhav; 2·0
Āsvālāmbā—Aji.—आस्वालांबा ..	N; 12·0	3·6; 637; 143; 327	Nagapur; 2·0
Atharavaṇ Pimprī—Bhr. अथरवण पिंप्री.	E; 3·0	2·7; 682; 139; 368	Local; ..
Auraṅgapūr—Ast.—औरंगपूर ..	W; 25·0	0·7; 128; 22; 67	Vahira; 4·0
Auraṅgapūr—Bhr.—औरंगपूर ..	N; 7·0	0·9; 149; 32; 80	Kurla; 2·0
Auraṅgapūr—Kj.—औरंगपूर ..	SE; 10·0	2·2; 290; 58; 126	.. ..
Auraṅgapūr—Miv.—औरंगपूर ..	W; 12·0	0·9; 290; 48; 145	Sirsala; 2·0
Auraṅgapūr—Ptd.—औरंगपूर ..	NE; 18·0	2·6; 176; 40; 106	Khokarmoh; 4·0
Auraṅgapūr Javaḷakā—Goi.— औरंगपूर जवळका ..	SE; 12·0	1·0; 95; 17; 60	.. ..
Auraṅgapūr Kukaḍā—Goi.— औरंगपूर कुकडा ..	SE; 14·0	1·4; 324; 70; 211	Pachegaon; 3·0
Avaragāṅv—Kj.—आवरगांव ..	E; 4·0	1·7; 539; 95; 279	Dharur; 3·0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	Stage; 0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 2; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 60·0	Chaklamba; .. Tue.	Mahar Takali; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmidevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3 tl.
Jalna; 78·0	Brahmanath Yelam; 1·4; Fri.	.. 10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; 2 mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 30·0	Adas; 3·0; Sat.	Kaij; 11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar; 40·0	Jamkhed; 5·0; Sat.	Vadgaon Phata; 1·2	W;w.	2 Sl(pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9, Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 13 tl; 2m; mq; dh; gym; 2 ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Ahmadnagar; 36·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W;w.	4 Sl (3 pr, h); 7 Cs (5 c, mp, wvg); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud 6; 12 tl; m; 4 mq; 2 dg; 2 gym; lib; 4 dp (1 vet).
Parali Vaijanath; 32·0	Anjandhav; 2·0; Tue.	Kaij; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 4·0	Nagapur; 2·0; Wed.	.. 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Jalna; 70·0	Bhir; 7·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); Maruti Fr Ct. Sud. 15 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 20·0	Ghogargaon; 4·0; Sun.	Ahmadnagar; 4·0	W.	Cs(c); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna; 70·0	Hirapur; 5·0; Tue.	Pendgaon; 4·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 1·0	W.	tl; dg.
Parali; 15·0	Sirsala; 2·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon; 12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar; 69·0	Khalapuri; 2·0; Thu.	Nav Gan Rajuri; 4·0	W;rv.	3 tl; mq.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Jalna; 4·0	Kukadgaon; 2·0; Mon.	.. 12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); th; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 53·0	Dharur; 3·0; Mon.;	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Ardhamasalā—Goi.—अर्धमसला . .	SE;	12·0	5·1;	1124;	266;	531	..	..
Ardhapimparī—Goi.—अर्धपिंपरी	W;	14·0	2·9;	515;	103;	246	Local;	..
Ārvī—Ptd.—आर्वी ..	N;	24·0	1·0;	1345;	253;	755	Local;	..
Āsaraḍhav—Kj.—आसरढव ..	S;	11·0	6·3;	992;	166;	498	Adas;	3·0
Āṣṭā—Ast.—आष्टा ..	SE;	7·0	7·2;	2033;	404;	982	Local;	..
Āṣṭī (Rural Area)—Ast.—आष्टी (ग्रामीण विभाग).	..	..	2·8;	2122;	436;	1157	..	..
Āṣṭī (Urban Area)—Ast.—आष्टी (नागरी विभाग).	HQ;	..	20·0;	4980;	986;	777	Local;	..
Āśvalā—Kj.—आश्वला ..	E;	8·0	3·6;	1139;	231;	559	Anjandhav;	2·0
Āsvālāmbā—Aji.—आस्वालांबा ..	N;	12·0	3·6;	637;	143;	327	Nagapur;	2·0
Atharavaṇ Pimprī—Bhr.अथरवण पिंप्री	E;	3·0	2·7;	682;	139;	368	Local;	..
Auraṅgapūr—Ast.—औरंगपूर ..	W;	25·0	0·7;	128;	22;	67	Vahira;	4·0
Auraṅgapūr—Bhr.—औरंगपूर ..	N;	7·0	0·9;	149;	32;	80	Kurla;	2·0
Auraṅgapūr—Kj.—औरंगपूर ..	SE;	10·0	2·2;	290;	58;	128	..	..
Auraṅgapūr—Mjv.—औरंगपूर ..	W;	12·0	0·9;	290;	48;	145	Sirsala;	2·0
Auraṅgapūr—Ptd.—औरंगपूर ..	NE;	18·0	2·6;	176;	40;	106	Khokarmoh;	4·0
Auraṅgapūr Javaḷakā—Goi.—औरंगपूर जवळका ..	SE;	12·0	1·0;	95;	17;	60	..	..
Auraṅgapūr Kukaḍā—Goi.—औरंगपूर कुकडा ..	SE:	14·0	1·4;	324;	70;	211	Pachegaon;	3·0
Avaragāṅv—Kj.—आवरगांव ..	E;	4·0	1·7;	539;	95;	279	Dharur;	3·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day			Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	..	..	Stage;	0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 2; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Chaklamba;	..	Tue.	Mahar Takali;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmidevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3 tl.
Jalna;	78·0	Brahmanath Yelam;	1·4;	Fri.	..	10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; 2 mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Adas;	3·0;	Sat.	Kaij;	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Jamkhed;	5·0;	Sat.	Vadgaon Phata;	1·2	W;w.	2 Sl(pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9, Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 13 tl; 2m; mq; dn; gym; 2 ch; lib.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Ahmadnagar;	36·0	Local;	..	Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	4 Sl (3 pr, h); 7 Cs (5 c, mp, wvg); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud 6; 12 tl; m; 4 mq; 2 dg; 2 gym; lib; 4 dp (1 vet).
Parali Vaijanath;	32·0	Anjandhav;	2·0;	Tue.	Kaij;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	4·0	Nagapur;	2·0;	Wed.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Bhir;	7·0;	Sun.	Local ;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); Maruti Fr Ct. Sud. 15 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Ghogargaon;	4·0;	Sun.	Ahmadnagar;	4·0	W.	Cs(r); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Hirapur;	5·0;	Tue.	Pendgaon,	4·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	W.	tl; dg.
Parali;	15·0	Sirsala;	2·0;	Thu.	Manjlegaon;	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	89·0	Khalapuri;	2·0;	Thu.	Nav Gan Rajuri;	4·0	W;rv.	3 tl; mq.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	..
Jalna;	4·0	Kukadgaon;	2·0;	Mon.	..	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); th; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	53·0	Dharur;	3·0;	Mon.;	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Āvasagāṅv—Kj.—आवसगांव ..	NW; 1·4	3·6; 880; 184; 421	.. ..
Avvalapūr—Bhr.—अव्वलपूर ..	NW; 10·0	0·8; 227; 36; 129	Ketura; 2·0
Bābhaḷagāṅv—Mjv.—बाभळगांव ..	SE; 12·0	3·8; 804; 156; 378	Dindrud; 3·0
Bābhaḷakhuṇṭā—Bhr.—बाभळखुंटा	SE; 7·0	1·7; 219; 41; 100	Mauj; 1·0
Bābuḷagāṅv—Aji.—बाबुळगांव ..	SE; 16·0	1·3; 691; 125; 372	Patti Vadgaon; 3·0
Bābulatārā—Goi.—बाबुलतारा ..	E; 13·0	0·9; 194; 49; 113	Takarvan; 2·0
Bāgajharī —Aji.—बागझरी ..	SE; 18·0	1·5; 730; 132; 352	Pangaon; 2·0
Bāg Pimpaḷagāṅv—Goi.—बाग पिंपळगांव ..	NW; 2·0	3·3; 889; 163; 341	Georai; 2·0
Bahādarapūr—Bhr.—बहादरपूर ..	NW; 12·0	0·9; 288; 44; 173	Sirasmarg; 4·0
Bāhe Gavhāṇ—Kj.—बाहे गव्हाण	S; 22·0	3·9; 613; 127; 320	Vadvani; 1·0
Bāḷāpūr—Bhr.—बाळापूर ..	S; 18·0	4·3; 338; 74; 170	Neknur; ..
Bālevāḍī—Ast.—बालेवाडी ..	W; 17·0	2·3; 427; 75; 208	Vaghluj; 2·0
Banasāroḷā—Kj.—बनसारोळा ..	SE; 14·0	7·1; 2493; 498; 1078	Local; ..
Bāndakhel—Ast.—बांदखेल ..	NW; 25·0	2·7; 500; 95; 248	Vadgaon Daula; 2·0
Bānegāṅv—Kj.—बानेगांव ..	W; 14·0	0·9; 363; 74; 201	.. ..
Bardāpūr—Aji.—बर्दापूर ..	SE; 10·0	13·6; 3599; 683; 1387	Local; ..
Barhāṇapūr—Bhr.—बऱ्हाणपूर ..	NE; 6·0	1·4; 420; 76; 219	Kurla; 3·0
Barhāṇapūr—Goi.—बऱ्हाणपूर ..	W. 8·0	0·9; 334; 59; 187	.. ..
Bāvacī—Aji.—बावची ..	S; 24·0	1·9; 457; 94; 259	Renapur; 6·0
Bāvacī—Kj.—बावची ..	S; 8·0	1·8; 307; 51; 142	.. ..
Bāvī—Ast.—बावी ..	N; 12·0	4·5; 657; 132; 321	Doithan; 2·0
Bāvī—Bhr.—बावी ..	.. ..	0·8; 9; 2; 6	.. ..
Bāvī—Mjv.—बावी ..	S; 14·0	0·9; 176; 80; 114	Kuppa; 2·0
Bāvī—Ptd.—बावी ..	N; 33·0	2·5; 792; 145; 412	Brahmanath Yelam; 2·0
Belagāṅv—Ast.—बेलगांव ..	N; 5·0	5·2; 883; 186; 441	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	Local .. Thu.	.. 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ram. Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; m; dg; Ch.
Jalna; 70·0	Rajuri; 10·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 24·0	Dindrud; 3·0; Sun.	Manjlegaon; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalna; 64·0	Bhir; 6·0; Sun.	.. 7·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Ghat Nandur; 6·0	Ghat Nandur; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 56·0	Takarvan; 3·0; Fri.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Pangaon; 2·0	Pangaon; 2·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna; 42·0	Georai; 2·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; dg; dh.
Jalna; 80·0	Sirasmarg; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	w;rv.	tl; ch.
Parali; 70·0	Vadvani, 1·0; Wed.	Vadvani; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 2 tl; gym.
Vedasi; 60·0	Neknur; 2·0; ..	Neknur; 18·0	w.	Devi Fr. Mg Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar; 22·0	Dhanora; 2·0; Tue.	.. 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Bori Savargaon;	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 3 tl; m; 2 dh; ch; 2 dp.
Ahmadnagar; 16·0	Vadgaon Daula; 2·0; Wed.	Chinchodipatu; 6·0	w;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jogai Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; 6 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Yelambghat; 6·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Pangaon; 10·0	Local, .. Fri.	.. 1·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 6 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; 4 dp.
Jalna; 70·0	Kukadgaon, 3·0; Mon.	Bhir; 6·0	w;rv	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (mis, fmg); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 1·0	w.	Cs (c); tl.
Latur; 17·0	Renapur; 6·0; Fri.	Kumbhari; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	w;n.	Cs; tl.
Ahmadnagar; 33·0	Khilad; 4·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Ct. Vad 3; 2 tl; dg; ch.
.. 90·0	Chausala; 6·0; Wed.	.. ..	w.	..
Parali Vaijanath; 34·0	Kuppa; 2·0; Thu.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Ahmadnagar; 55·0	Brahmanath Yelam; 2·0; Fri.	.. 12·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
.. 40·0	Ashti; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; 2 ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Belagāṅv—Goi.—बेलगांव ..	NW; 5·0	2·2; 599; 124; 391	Dhondrai; 3·0
Belagāṅv—Kj.—बेलगांव ..	NW; 12·0	1·9; 411; 89; 234	Kalegaon; 3·0
Belakhaṇḍī—Bhr.—बेलखंडी ..	SW; 10·0	3·4; 881; 161; 430	Naigaon; 3·0
Belambā—Aji.—बेलंबा ..	E; 17·0	2·6; 1003; 191; 522	Local; ..
Belapurī—Bhr.—बेलपुरी ..	N; 2·0	0·7; 193; 48; 105	Kurla; 3·0
Belorā—Bhr.—बेलोरा ..	NW; 10·0	3·2; 1058; 269; 569	Local; ..
Belūrā—Mjv.—बेलूरा ..	E; 7·0	4·2; 1273; 98; 237	Dindrud; 5·0
Beṇḍasūr—Ptd.—बेंडसूर ..	E; 6·0	5·8; 710; 186; 394	Local; ..
Bhaḍakel—Ptd.—भडकेल ..	SE; 17·0	5·3; 582; 142; 234	Amalner; 2·0
Bhālagāṅv—Kj.—मालगांव ..	S; 8·0	2·9; 483; 101; 227	.. ..
Bhālāvaṇī—Ast.—मालावणी ..	NE; 4·0	1·7; 415; 69; 201	Local; ..
Bhāḷavaṇī—Bhr.—भाळवणी ..	SW; 9·0	3·2; 607; 97; 337	Pali; 4·0
Bhāraj—Aji.—मारज ..	SE; 4·0	3·3; 894; 159; 392	Saigaon; 3·0
Bhāṭ Antaravālī—Goi.—माट अंतरवाली ..	W; 5·0	1·6; 511; 86; 255	Umapur; 3·0
Bhāṭasāṅgavī—Bhr.—माटसांगवी ..	N; 8·0	1·1; 425; 79; 230	Kurla; 3·0
Bhāṭavaḍagāṅv—Mjv.—माट-वडगांव ..	NW; 2·0	3·4; 645; 132; 325	.. ..
Bhāṭepurī—Goi.—माटेपुरी ..	E; 7·0	2·0; 309; 71; 174	Sirasdevi; 2·0
Bhātoḍī—Ast.—मातोडी ..	SE; 8·0	1·9; 235; 69; 131	Ashta; 1·0
Bhāṭāmbā—Kj.—माटूंबा ..	SE; 6·0	3·1; 763; 150; 369	.. ..
Bhāvaṭhāṇā—Aji.—मावठाणा ..	W; 9·0	2·3; 1044, 220; 505	Ambejogai; [illegible]
Bhāyāḷā—Ptd.—मायाळा ..	E; 7·0	3·5; 788; 154; 439	Vaghira; [illegible]
Bheṇḍ Bk.—Goi.—भेंड बु. ..	W; 12·0	1·7; 463; 95; 229	Bhend Takali; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jalna;	42·0	Dhondrai;	3·0; Sat.	..	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barahi;	36·0	Kalegaon;	3·0; Sat.	..	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr) ; Cs ; tl.
Jalna;	80·0	..	10·0; Sat.	Pithi;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr.Ct.Sud.14; 2 tl; dg;ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	4·0	Parali Vaijanath;	4·0; Mon.	..	0·1	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; Cch.
Jalna;	74·0	Hirapur;	5·0; Tue.	Ghosapuri;	2·0	rv.	Cs (fmg); tl.
Jalna;	72·0	Rajuri Bk.;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Parali Vaijanath.	30·0	Dindrud;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	61·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr Ct. Sud. 13 ; 6 tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Amalner;	2·0; Sun.	Amalner;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Ankheri-devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; 2 ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	w;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Ahmadnagar;	46·0	Jamkhed;	6·0; Sat.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 3, tl; mq; dh.
Jalna;	82·0	Pali,	4·0; Fri.	Pali;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mhasoba Fr.Mg.Sud.15, Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud.16; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Bardapur;	5·0; Fri.	Saigaon;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; dg.
Jalna;	51·0	Uamapur;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Jalna;	70·0	Kukadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	Bhir;	8·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjle-gaon;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Jalna;	50·0	Sirasdevi;	2·0; Fri.	..	1·4	W;w.	2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Jamkhed;	5·0; Sat.	Rampur Phata;	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; ch; lib; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	24·0	Adas;	4·0; Sat.	Ambejogai;	9·0	W;w; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Bendsur;	1·4; Tue.	..	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Hanuman Fr. Vsk. Sud 13; 2 tl.
Jalna;	58·0	Bhend Taklali;	2·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Bhend Kh.—Goi.—भेंड खु. ..	W; 12·0	2·5; 378; 81; 178	Bhend Takali; 1·0
Bhend Ṭākaḷī—Goi.—भेंड टाकळी	W; 16·0	3·6; 1011; 204; 303	Local; ..
Bhilegāṅv—Mjv.—भिलेगांव ..	SE; 22·0	1·7; 307; 66; 157	.. ..
Bhogalagāṅv—Goi.—भोगलगांव ..	NW; 12·0	5·8; 1360; 229; 605	Local; ..
Bhogalavāḍī—Kj.—भोगलवाडी ..	N; 18·0	9·1; 2297; 468; 1184	Local; ..
Bhojagāṅv—Goi.—भोजगांव ..	W; 4·0	4·1; 736; 151; 421	.. ..
Bhokarambā—Aji.—भोकरंबा ..	S; 12·0	4·6; 1233; 223; 614	Local; ..
Bhopā—Mjv.—भोपा ..	S; 13·0	5·0; 776; 176; 340	.. ..
Bhopaḷā—Kj.—भोपळा ..	SW; 10·0	1·9; 450; 66; 238	.. ..
Bīḍ (Rural Area)—Bhr.—बीड (ग्रामीण विभाग) ..	.. ..	26·7; 1809; 585; 953	.. ..
Bīḍ (Urban Area)—Bhr.—बीड (नागरी विभाग) ..	HQ; ..	26·7; 33066; 6252; 2516	Local; ..
Bīḍasāṅgavī—Ast.—बीडसांगवी ..	N; 6·0	13·5; 1714; 261; 812	Local; ..
Bīṭaragāṅv—Aji.—बीटरगाव ..	SE: 18·0	6·4; 1703; 297; 987	Local; ..
Boḍakhā—Kj.—बोडखा ..	N; 20·0	2·4; 473; 95; 204	Bhogalvadi; 3·0
Bodhegāṅv—Mjv.—बोधेगांव ..	SE; 20·0	5·7; 1263; 225; 620	Moha; 3·0
Bopalā—Aji.—बोपला ..	NE: 12·0	3·1; 232; 38; 144	Kanhervadi; 2·0
Boradevī—Bhr.—बोरदेवी ..	W; 17·0	1·6; 349; 103; 225	Parbhani; 1·4
Boragāṅv—Kj.—बोरगांव ..	NW; 10·0	5·6; 1356; 282; 579	.. ..
Boragāṅv Bk.—Goi.—बोरगांव बु.	NW; 24·0	5·3; 967; 200; 442	Local; ..
Boragāṅv Cakalā—Goi.—बोरगांव चकला	SW; 20·0	2·7; 559; 95; 306	.. ..
Boragāṅv Thaḍī—Goi.—बोरगांव-थडी	SW; 14·0	1·5; 271; 59; 138	Bhogalgaon; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Jalna; 59·0	Bhend Takali; 1·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W;w.	tl.
Jalna; 60·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Sirsala; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Jalna; 55·0	Talvada; 5·0; Sat.	Georai; 12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 20·0	Kuppa; 6·0; Thu.	Dharur; 10·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Laxmiai Fr. Ps. Vad. 5 to 13; 7 tl; dg; ch.
.. .	.. .. ..	.. 1·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 2 tl; dg.
Latur; 20·0	Poharegaon; 3·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 2 tl; m; 3 mq; ch; lib; dp (vet).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15, 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kaij; 10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Jalna; 70·0	Bhir; 2·0; Sun.	Bhir; 3·0	W.	3 Sl (pr); ch.
Jalna; 70·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; Pl.	12 Sl (6 pr, 2 m, 4 h); 3 Cs (c); 18 tl; 4 m; 25 mq; 4 dg; 4 dh; ch; 5 gym; 12 dp; Cch.
Ahmadnagar; 44·0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct. Vad 4; 7 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Pangaon; 8·0	Renapur; 4·0; Fri.	Kumbhari; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 25·0	Kuppa; 5·0; Thu.	Dharur; 12·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Chandragibuva Fr. Mrg; Sud. 15; 4 tl.
Parali Vaijanath; 15·0	Local; .. Fri.	Parali; 12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr), Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15, Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 4 tl; ch.
Parali; 5·0	Parali; 5·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W;w.	tl.
Jalna; 73·0	Nathapur; 4·0; Sat.	Lonala; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kaij; 10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; dg; ch.
Jalna; 68·0	Kambi; 3·0; Wed.	.. 11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
Jalna; 57·0	Talvada; 7·0; Sat.	Georai; 14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Borakheḍ—Bhr.—बोरखेड ..	W;	28·0	12·8;	1983;	373;	1035	Local;	..
Borakheḍ—Mjv.—बोरखेड ..	NE;	16·0	2·0;	462;	84;	234	Pohaner;	3·0
Boraphaḍī—Bhr.—बोरफडी ..	SE;	11·0	7·8;	715;	140;	460	Shivani;	4 0
Borī Pimpalagāṅv—Goi.—बोरी पिंपळगांव	W;	5·0	3·3;	496;	91;	281	Umapur;	2·0
Borī Sāvaragāṅv—Kj.—बोरी सावरगांव	SE;	10·0	2·3;	751;	164;	265	Local;	..
Boroḍī—Ast.—बोरोडी ..	W;	22·0	3·5;	584;	111;	293	Kuntephal;	5·0
Brahmagāṅv—Ast.—ब्रह्मगांव ..	NE;	4·0	2·0;	1172;	236;	430	Local;	..
Brahmagāṅv—Bhr.—ब्रह्मगांव ..	E;	11·0	1·5;	143;	25;	79	Mauj;	1·0
Brahmagāṅv—Goi.—ब्रह्मगांव ..	W;	10·0	1·7;	402;	63;	191	.	..
Brahmagāṅv—Mjv.—ब्रह्मगांव ..	SW;	4·0	1·9;	598;	112;	288	Laul;	2·0
Brahmagāṅv Devī—Mjv.—ब्रह्मगांव देवी	NE;	8·0	0·8;	58;	16;	30	..	..
Brahmanāth Yeḷam—Ptd.—ब्रह्मनाथ येळम ..	N;	25·0	3·8;	812;	169;	337	Local;	..
Brahmavāḍī—Aji.—ब्रह्मवाडी ..	NE;	16·0	1·3;	183;	39;	96	Parali Vaijanath;	1·4
Cakalāmbā—Goi.—चकलांबा ..	W;	20·0	16·5;	2865;	587;	1316	Local;	..
Canaī—Aji.—चनई ..	W;	3·0	8·0;	1566;	298;	697	Ambejogai;	2·0
Candan-Sāvaragāṅv—Kj.—चंदन सावरगांव	E;	10·0	4·2;	934;	168;	429	Local;	..
Cāndāpūr—Aji.—चांदापूर ..	..	17·4	2·0;	251;	58;	79	Parali;	2·0
Cāndegāṅv—Bhr.—चांदेगांव ..	S;	25·0	1·1;	403;	83;	192	Devi Babhulgaon;	3·0
Cāradarī—Kj.—चारदरी ..	S;	15·0	4·6;	929;	189;	359	Choramba;	5·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day			Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Yedasi;	36·0	Limba Ganesh;	3·0;	Thu.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 5 tl; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Parali;	12·0	Sonpeth;	3·0;	Mon.	Manjlegaon;	16·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	56·0	Dhekanmoh;	5·0;	Thu.	Bhir;	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Badshaha Pir Urus Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; 3 dg; ch.
Jalna;	57·0	Umapur;	2·0;	Sun.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	Local;	..	Mon.	Stage;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Maruti Fr. Ct Sud. 15; 4 tl; 2 m.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Ghogargaon;	6·0;	..	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Ashti;	3·0;	Sun.	Ashti;	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Shrungeri Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; dh; dp.
Jalna;	75·0	Mauj;	1·0;	..	Bhir;	11·0	w;rv	2 tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); mq.
Manvat;	23·0	Laul;	2·0;	Fri.	Manjlegaon;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	rv.	3 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Local;	..	Fri.	..	12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bramhanath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 4 tl; mq; dh; ch; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	1·4	Parali Vaijanath;	1·4;	Mon.	..	1·0	W;w.	tl.
Ahmadnagar;	70.0	Local;	..	Tue.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Rokadeshvar Fr Ct. Sud. 15: 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; lib; 2 dp; Cch.
Parali;	17·0	Ambejogai;	2·0;	Sun, Tue.	Ambejogai;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (mp, mis); 4 tl; m; ch; lib.
..	..	..	..	..	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; m.
Parali;	2·0	Parali;	2·0;	Mon.	..	2·0	W;rv.	tl.
Barshi;	32·0	Chausala;	3·0,	Wed.	Chausala,	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	45·0	Vadvani;	8·0;	Wed.	Vadvani;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15, Kanhobadev Fr. Mrg. Vad. 3; tl; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Carhāṭā—Bhr.—चऱ्हाटा ..	SW;	8·0	7·9;	1703;	639;	906	Local;	..
Cāṭagāṅv—Aji.—चाटगांव ..	..	..	1·6;	502;	93;	275	Saigaon;	4·0
Cāṭagāṅv—Mjv.—चाटगांव ..	S;	13·0	2·7;	553;	106;	299	..	..
Caudasavāḍī—Bhr.—चौदसवाडी ..	S;	14·0	0·9;	117;	21;	69	Neknur;	2·0
Causāḷā—Bhr.—चौसाळा ..	N;	20·0	5·0;	2698;	511;	812	Local;	..
Chatraboragāṅv—Mjv.—छत्रबोरगांव	NE;	7·0	2·2;	981;	177;	447	Manjarath;	2·0
Cikhal Bīḍ—Kj.—चिखल बीड ..	N;	16·0	11·4;	832;	204;	410	Devala Bk.;	5·0
Cikhalī—Ast.—चिखली ..	SW;	5·0	3·7;	1007;	183;	544	Local;	..
Cikhalī—Goi.—चिखली ..	SW;	7·0	1·6;	176;	39,	104	..	..
Cikhalī—Mjv.—चिखली ..	SE;	15·0	1·9;	283,	58;	117	..	..
Cikhalī—Ptd.—चिखली ..	SW;	15·0	3·2;	1026;	139;	623	Savargaon;	3·0
Ciñcagavhāṇ—Mjv.—चिंचगव्हाण	W;	2·0	1·6;	264;	56;	156	Manjlegaon;	2·0
Ciñcagavhāṇ—Mjv.—चिंचगव्हाण	N;	10·0	3·5;	734;	150;	399	Harishchundra Pimpri;	2·0
Ciñcakhaṇḍī—Aji.—चिंचखंडी ..	W;	8·0	5·6;	923;	179;	476	..	..
Ciñcāḷā—Ast.—चिंचाळा ..	N;	2·0	1·7;	331;	56;	140	Ashti;	3·0
Ciñcāḷā—Mjv.—चिंचाळा ..	S;	10·0	6·7;	1279;	268;	631	Kuppa;	4·0
Ciñcapūr—Ast.—चिंचपूर ..	E;	8·0	2·8;	585;	108;	263	Ashta;	2·0
Ciñcapūr—Kj.—चिंचपूर ..	NE;	6·0	2·2;	674;	125;	335	Dharur;	4·0
Ciñcavan—Kj.—चिंचवन ..	S;	18·0	4·6;	875;	197;	454	Vadvani;	5·0
Ciñcolī—Ast.—चिंचोली ..	W;	14·0	2·8;	696;	90;	346	Dhanora;	1·0
Ciñcolī—Kj.—चिंचोली ..	SW;	5·0	7·6;	2579;	493;	1240	Local;	..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jalna;	90·0	Rajuri Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Stage;	3·0	W ;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sayyad Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 15; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Latur;	16·0	Ambejogai;	10·0; Sun, Tue.	..	4 0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	13·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Yedasi;	50·0	Neknur;	2 0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Yedasi;	40·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); tl; m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; 3 dp.
Manvat Road;	12·0	Sandas Chincholi;	3·0; Sat.	Manjlegaon;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq.
Parali Vaijanath;	40·0	Vadvani;	8·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Bhonai Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	38·0	Ashti;	5·0; Sun.	Ashti;	5·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Georai;	7·0	W;w.	Pir Urus Ct. Sud 10; tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Telgaon;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	50·0	Amalner;	5·0; Sun.	..	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; lib.
Parali;	28·0	Manjlegaon;	2·0; Sun, Wed.	Manjlegaon;	2·0	rv.	Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 12; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Parali Vaijanath;	35·0	Vadvani;	6·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Ambejogai;	8·0; Sun, Tue	Ambejogai;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	39·0	Ashti;	3·0; Sun.	Ashti;	2 0	W;	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parali;	30·0	Kuppa;	4·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Jamkhed;	4·0; Sat.	Stage;	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Dharur;	4·0; Fri, Mon.	Tambava;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jagadamba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	45·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	Vadvani;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15, Makardhwaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 6 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	26·0	Dhanora;	1·0; Tue.	Dhanora;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	37·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Kaij;	5·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ciñcolī—Ptd.—चिंचोली	W; 16·0	4·5; 319; 68; 143	Savargaon; 3·0
Ciñcoḷī Māḷī—Bhr.—चिंचोळी माळी	E; 4·0	1·8; 343; 68; 166	Nalvandi; 3·0
Ciñcoṭī—Mjv.—चिंचोटी	SW; 16·0	3·7; 784; 168; 436	Harishchandra Pimpri; 2·0
Coṇḍī—Kj.—चोंडी	N; 16·0	2·7; 951; 184; 557	Choramba; 4·0
Copanavāḍī—Aji.—चोपनवाडी	E; 12·0	1·2; 840; 146; 467	Ghat Nandur; 2·0
Corāmbā—Kj.—चोरआंबा	N; 15·0	3·4; 929; 191; 354	Local; ..
Cothevāḍī—Aji.—चोथेवाडी	SE; 15·0	0·9; 406; 67; 198	Ghat Nandur; 2·0
Cumbaḷī—Ptd.—चुंबळी	N; 5·0	5·4; 780; 157; 415	Tamba Rajuri; 2·0
Ḍābī—Aji.—डाबी	N; 17·0	3·3; 838; 150; 415	Nagapur; 2·0
Dādegāṅv—Ast.—दादेगांव	N; 17·0	10·0; 1971; 343; 879	Local; ..
Dahiphaḷ—Bhr.—दहिफळ	E; 5·0	1·4; 356, 56; 157	Nalvandi; 2·0
Dahiphaḷ Pahāḍī—Kj.—दहिफळ पहाडी	N; 20·0	2·0; 310; 72; 147	Vadvani; 6·0
Dahiphaḷ Vaḍamāvalī—Kj.—दहिफळ वडमावली	W; 16·0	11·2; 1942; 598; 1101	.. ..
Dahivaṇḍī—Bhr.—दहिवंडी	S; 20·0	2·9; 7; 1; 4	.. ..
Dahivaṇḍī—Ptd.—दहिवंडी	N; 40·0	0·4; 170; 33; 91	Shirur; 1·0
Daiṭhaṇā—Aji.—दैठणा	NE; 17·0	0·7; 784; 153; 333	Dharmapuri; 3·0
Daiṭhaṇā—Ast.—दैठणा	SW; 7·0	2·2; 391; 71; 190	Takalsing; 2·0
Daiṭhāṇā—Goi.—दैठाणा	S; 8·0	2·7; 1276; 265; 627	Antarvali; 4·0
Daiṭhaṇā—Kj.—दैठणा	W; 12·0	2·2; 591; 120; 272	Kalegaon Ghat; 4·0
Daiṭhaṇā (Ghāṭ Nāndūr)—Aji.—दैठणा (घाट नांदूर)	SW; ..	1·5; 449; 85; 220	Radi; 1·0
Dāravaṇṭā—Goi.—दारवंटा	S; 16·0	2·6; 496; 99; 260	Phulsangavi; 2·4
Darjī Boragāṅv—Aji.—दर्जी बोरगांव	S; 18·0	4·5; 1053; 137; 509	Local; ..
Dāsakheḍ—Ptd.—दासखेड	SE; 6·0	8·9; 1447; 268; 601	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Ahmadnagar;	50·0	Amalner;	4·0; Sun.	Amalner;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Gahininath Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Vad. 21; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Parali;	50·0	Bhir,	3·0; Sun.	Bhir;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parali;	32·0	Vadvani;	3·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon;	16·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr), Cs; Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	50·0	Dharur;	8·0; Mon, Fri.	Dharur;	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr An. Vad. 3; 3 tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	2·0	Ghat Nandur;	2·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	50·0	Dharur;	5·0; Fri, Mon.	Dharur;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; m; dh; ch;dp.
Ghat Nandur;	2·0	Ghat Nandur;	2 0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Patoda;	3·0; Thu.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Janpir Urus Mg. Vad. 1; 3 tl; ch.
Parali;	5·0	Nagapur;	2·0; Wed.	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m.
Ahmadnagar;	25·0	Devi Nimgaon;	3·0; Wed.	..	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Parali;	49·0	Bhir;	4·0; Sun.	Bhir;	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg.
Parali Vaijanath;	54·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Vadajai Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; 2 tl; dg; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·4	w.	Cs (gr).
Ahmadnagar;	53·0	Shirur;	1·0; Tue	Hingevadi;	6·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	8·0	Ghat Nandur;	8·0; Sun.	..	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 8; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	32·0	Mirajgaon;	4·0; Wed.	Mirajgaon;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Padmavati Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 4 tl; dg.
Jalna;	76·0	Talvada;	6·0; Sat.	Georai;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Yedsai;	19·0	Nandur;	4·0; Tue.	Kaij;	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	12·0	Mamdapur;	3·0; Sat.	..	.	w.	Sl (pr).
Jalna;	54·0	Phulsangavi;	2·4; Mon.	Hirapur;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Latur;	6·0	Renapur;	3·0; Fri.	Renapur;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Chinmayanand Maharaj Fr.Mg.Sud. 1; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dh; ch.
Yedsai;	60·0	Patoda;	5·0; Thu.	..	2·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 5 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Dattapūr—Aji.—दत्तपूर ..	E; 10·0	3·5; 232; 63; 111	Ghat Nandur; 2·0
Dāutapūr—Aji.—दाउतपूर ..	NE; 18·0	0·7; 580; 104; 370	Parali Vaijanath; 2·0
Daunāpūr—Aji.—दौनापूर ..	N; 8·0	6·6; 869; 160; 419	Nagapur; 2·0
Dauṇḍavāḍī—Aji.—दौंडवाडी ..	NE; 12·0	3·4; 572; 115; 341	Ghat Nandur; 2·0
Davanagāṅv—Aji.—दवनगांव ..	SE; 16·0	1·5; 717; 132; 380	Bitargaon; 4·0
Ḍāvaragāṅv Bk.—Mjv.—डावरगांव बु.	W; 14·0	0·6; 94; 20; 58	Talkhed; 3·0
Ḍepegāṅv—Mjv.—डेपेगांव ..	N; 6·0	1·6; 510; 100; 281	.. ..
Desūr—Ast.—देसूर ..	NE; 3·0	3·2; 486; 96; 255	Bidsangavi; 1·4
Devaḍhī—Mjv.—देवढी ..	SW; 10·0	6·4; 1298; 245; 622	Khalvat Nimgaon; ..
Devagāṅv—Kj.—देवगांव ..	W; 14·0	4·9; 1093; 212; 599	Local; ..
Devagāṅv—Mjv.—देवगांव ..	SW; 5·0	3·2; 905; 172; 499	Kadi Vadgaon; 2·0
Devakheḍā—Mjv.—देवखेडा ..	W; 2·0	1·1; 428; 50; 222	Manjlegaon; 2·0
Devakī—Goi.—देवकी ..	N; 5·0	2·6; 322; 63; 166	Georai; 4·0
Devaḷā—Aji.—देवळा ..	S; 12·0	4·3; 1471; 270; 697	Local; ..
Devaḷā Bk.—Kj.—देवळा बु. ..	N; 24·0	11·0; 1715; 335; 812	Local; ..
Devaḷā Kh.—Mjv.—देवळा खु. ..	E; 10·0	1·7; 199; 42; 126	Dindrud; 6·0
Devaḷālī—Ast.—देवळाली ..	N; 21·0	9·1; 1749; 304; 772	Local; ..
Devapiṁparī—Goi.—देवपिंपरी ..	W; 6·0	4·2; 784; 143; 413	Local; ..
Devaṭhāṇ—Mjv.—देवठाण ..	S; 14·0	2·4; 303; 66; 118	Dindrud; 6·0
Devī Babhuḷagāṅv—Bhr.—देवी बाभुळगांव.	S; 20·0	3·4; 632; 121; 323	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Ghat Nandur; 2·0	Ghat Nandur; 2·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur; 2·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Parali Vaijanath; 2·0	Parali Vaijanath; 2·0; Mon.	Parali Vaijanath; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Parali; 6·0	Nagapur; 2·0; Wed.	Parali; 6·0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs (fmg); tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur; 2·0	Ghat Nandur; 2·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur; 10·0	Bardapur; 3·0; Fri.	Palasi; 0·5	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Jalna; 60·0	Talkhed; 3·0; Thu.	.. 5·0	w.	mq.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Manjlegaon; 6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl.
Ahmadnagar; 40·0	Bidsangavi; 1·4; Fri.	Ashti; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	Vadvani; 6·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon; 10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jagadamba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Manvat Road; 35·0	Mangrul; 2·0; Tue.	Manjlegaon; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Parali; 28·0	Manjlegaon; 2·0; Sun, Wed.	Manjlegaon; 2·0	rv.	tl; mq.
Jalna; 60·0	Georai; 4·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Tivali; 12·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Vishvarupi Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; 2 dh; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 40·0	Local; .. Mon.	Bhir; 12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kaniphanath Fr. Phg. Sud. 11; 5 tl; mq; dg; dh; 2 gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 29·0	Dindrud; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 36·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 10·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch; 2 dp.
Jalna; 50·0	Umapur; 4·0; Sun.	Georai; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 16·0	Dindrud; 6·0; Sun.	Manjlegaon; 14·0	w.	Cs (c); tl.
Barshi; 32·0	Chausala; 3·0; Wed.	Chausala; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Devī Dahīphaḷ—Mjv.—देवी दहीफळ	S;	12·0	2·4;	1011;	180;	526	..	..
Devīgavhāṇ—Ast.—देवीगव्हाण ..	S;	2·0	0·2;	134;	29;	48	Jamgaon;	1·4
Devīnimagāṅv—Ast.—देवीनिमगांव	NW;	12·0	6·2;	1888;	315;	817	Local;	..
Devūḷagāṅv Ghāṭ—Ast.—देवूळगांव घाट.	NW;	26·0	8·0;	1152;	203;	596	Local;	..
Ḍhākephaḷ—Kj.—ढाकेफळ ..	E;	2·0	2·9;	629;	144;	401	..	..
Ḍhālegāṅv—Goi.—ढालेगांव ..	E;	18·0	1·1;	358;	70;	221	Rampuri;	2·0
Dhāmaṇagāṅv—Ast.—धामणगांव	NW;	18·0	19·5;	3176;	747;	1572	Local;	..
Dhanagar Javaḷakā—Ptd.—धनगर जवळका.	NW;	4·0	4·0;	729;	133;	312	Tamba Rajuri;	2·0
Dhanegāṅv—Kj.—धनेगांव ..	NW;	12·0	2·2;	569;	107,	243	..	..
Dhānorā—Aji.—धानोरा ..	S;	9·0	6·2;	1792;	315;	879	Local;	..
Dhānorā—Ast.—धानोरा ..	W;	..	3·4;	1090;	172;	465	Local;	..
Dhānorā—Goi.—धानोरा ..	SE;	12·0	2·8;	705;	133;	359	..	..
Dhānorā—Kj.—धानोरा ..	SE;	12·0	2·8;	709;	139;	408	Apegaon;	1·0
Dhānorā—Mjv.—धानोरा ..	S;	11·0	0·5;	86;	17;	34	Laul;	3·0
Dharmāḷā—Kj.—धर्माळा ..	N;	4·0	1·4;	306;	51;	203	Tambava;	4·0
Dharmāpūrī—Aji.—धर्मापूरी ..	E;	16·0	11·8;	3583;	678;	1894	Local;	..
Dhārūr (Rural Area)—Kj.—धारूर (ग्रामीण विभाग).	N;	..	28·3;	1271;	210;	696	..	..
Dhārūr (Urban Area)—Kj.—धारूर (नागरी विभाग).	N;	..	23·1;	7464;	1360;	1192	..	..
Dhāvaḍī—Kj.—धावडी ..	NE;	16·0	6·9;	1183;	225;	643	Adas;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	Manjlegaon; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15 to Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 40·0	Ashti; 4·0; Sun.	Ashti; 2·0	W.	Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Ahmadnagar; 30·0	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr.Vsk.Sud. 11; 2 tl; m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Ahmadnagar; 20·0	Karanji; 5·0; ..	Karanji; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 10 tl; m; mq; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Jalna; 66·0	Takarvan; 3·0; Fri.	Jategaon Pati; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 36·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 8·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (2 pr), 2 Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct Sud 15; 2 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; gym; 2 ch; lib; Cch.
Ahmadnagar; 40·0	Patoda; 3·0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl; lib
.. ..	.. .. ..	Vadgaon; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mesai Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl..
.. 20·0	Mamdapur; 2·0; Sat.	.. 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); dh; dp.
Ahmadnagar; 21·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shahin Shahavali Urus;Ct. Sud. 6; 5 tl; mq; dg; ch; dp (vet).
.. ..	.. .. ..	Sirasdevi Pati; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; dg.
Murud; 12·0	Bori Savargaon; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Parali Vaijanath; 30·0	Local; 3·0; Thu, Fri.	Manjlegaon; 11·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali; 47·0	Dharur; 4·0; Mon, Fri.	Kaij; 4·0	w.	Cs (gr); tl.
Ghat Nandur; 5·0	Ghat Nandur; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq dg; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
.. ..	Local; .. Fri, Sun.	.. ..	w;t.	dp.
Parali Vaijanath; 25·0	Adas; 2·0; Sat.	.. ..	n; spr.	Sl (pr); Cs!tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ḍhekaṇamoh—Bhr.—ढेकणमोह ..	E; 11·0	4·9; 860; 190; 410	Local; ..
Dhirḍī—Ast.—धिर्डी ..	W; 7·0	1·5; 323; 55; 181	Shirala; 1·0
Ḍhokavaḍ—Ptd.—ढोकवड ..	N; 20·0	0·8; 91; 18; 59	Padali; 1·0
Dhoṇḍarāī—Goi.—धोंडराई ..	E; 8·0	18·5; 4260; 850; 2032	Local; ..
Ḍhoragāṅv—Mjv.—ढोरगांव ..	W; 5·0	2·0; 425; 51; 244	Laul; 2·0
Dhotrā—Kj.—धोत्रा ..	W; 12·0	3·1; 249; 56; 151	.. ..
Dhumegāṅv—Goi.—धुमेगांव ..	W; 14·0	1·8; 506; 94; 266	Ardha Pimpri; 12·0
Dhunakavāḍ—Kj.—धुनकवाड ..	N; 20·0	4·1; 704; 156; 348	Vadvani; 6·0
Ḍighoḷ Ambā—Kj.—डिघोळ आंबा	E; 18·0	5·2; 1221; 231; 692	.. ..
Ḍighoḷ Deśamukh—Aji.—डोघोळ देशमुख.	S; ..	3·4; 1153; 226; 624	Poharegaon; 2·0
Ḍighoḷ Deśapāṇḍe—Aji.—डोघोळ देशपांडे.	S; ..	1·0; 232; 73; 106	Poharegaon; 1·0
Ḍigras—Goi.—डिग्रस ..	S; 15·0	1·6; 289; 42; 137	.. ..
Ḍigras—Mjv.—डिग्रस ..	E; 12·0	1·1; 545; 118; 239	.. ..
Dindrūḍ—Mjv.—दिंद्रूड ..	S; 10 0	6·2; 2689; 510; 1132	Local; ..
Dipevaḍagāṅv—Kj.—दिपेवडगांव	E; 17·0	2·3; 576; 106; 291	.. ..
Ḍoīṭhāṇ—Ast.—डोईठाण ..	N; 14·0	4·7; 673; 139; 375	Local; ..
Ḍokā—Kj.—डोका ..	SW; 8·4	1·5; 426; 67; 241	Chincholi; 2·4
Ḍombarī—Ptd.—डोंबरी ..	NE; 10·0	6·6; 983; 218; 371	Local; ..
Ḍonagaṅv—Kj.—डोनगांव ..	W; 4·0	1·5; 372; 67; 207	.. ..
Ḍoṅgaragaṇ—Ast.—डोंगरगण ..	NW; 12·0	7·6; 1479; 125; 625	Local; ..
Ḍoṅgarakinhī—Ptd.—डोंगरकिन्ही	N; 10·0	3·2; 2002; 377; 740	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	2·0; Tue.	Bhir;	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Vad 1 to 2; 2 tl; ch; dp (vet).
Ahmadnagar;	37·0	Mirajgaon;	7·0; Wed.	Ashti;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. An. Sud. 6; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	78·0	Brahmantha Yelam;	2·0; Fri.	..	10·0	w.	tl.
Jalna;	46·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Stage;	0·2	W;w.	2 Sl (2 pr); Cs (c); 7 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Parali;	24·0	Laul;	2·0; Fri	Manjlegaon;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	5·0	w.	tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Bodhegaon;	6·0; Thu.	Mahar Takali;	2·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 8, Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 7; tl; 2 dg; ch.
Parali; Vaijanath;	52.0	Vadvani;	6·0; Wed.	Dharur;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr): Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5 tl; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m): tl; dg; ch.
Latur;	14·0	Poharegaon;	3·0; Wed.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur;	12·0	Poharegaon;	1·0; Wed.	..	5·0	w.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Sirasdevi Pati;	4·0	rv.	tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; m; gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	20·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; 2 mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W;w.:	Sl (pr): tl.
Ahmadnagar;	37·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Ct. Vad. 4; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	60·0	Chincholi;	2·4; Thu.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Jalna;	80·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Stage;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khedeai Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Stage;	2·0	rv.	2 tl; dg; ch.
..	31·0	Kada;	4·0; Sun.	Kada;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Rodagiri Pir Urus Asd. Sud. 1; 2 tl; dg; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	68·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Stage;	0·1	W;rv.	3 Sl (2 pr, m); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ḍoṅgar Pīmpaḷā—Aji.—डोंगर पींपळा	W; 7·0	6·1; 1330; 262; 750	Ambejogai; 6·0
Ḍubā Majarā—Mjv.—डुबा मजरा	NW; 15·0	1·0; 290; 66; 147	Talkhed; 2·0
Ḍubā Thaḍī—Mjv.—डुबा थडी ..	NW; 13·0	0·9; 214; 34; 117	Hivara Bk.; 3·0
Dukaḍegāṅv—Mjv.—दुकडेगांव ..	SW; 12·0	1·0; 252; 48; 143	Kuppa; 4·0
Ekadarā—Mjv.—एकदरा ..	W; 12·0	2·3; 746; 150; 364	Nimgaon; 2·0
Eraṇḍagāṅv—Goi.—एरंडगांव ..	S; 10·0	1·9; 342; 113; 198	Padalsingi; 3·0
Gahūkhel—Ast.—गहूंखेल ..	W; 22·0	6·8; 1082; 153; 557	Local; ..
Gājhīpūr—Ptd.—गाझीपूर ..	SE; 29·0	0·6; 177; 38; 124	Khalapuri; 3·0
Gaṅgādevī—Ast.—गंगादेवी ..	W; 25·0	1·4; 463; 86; 221	Savargaon; 2·4
Gaṅgāmasalā—Mjv. —गंगामसला	E; 10·0	12·4; 3591; 710; 1845	Local; ..
Gāñjapūr—Kj.—गांजपूर ..	N; 4·0	1·9; 581; 100; 291	Kumbephal; 3·0
Garasuḷī—Aji.—गरसुळी ..	SE; 12·0	4·1; 875; 156; 397	Bardapur; 5·0
Gardevāḍī—Aji.—गर्देवाडी ..	NW; 12·0	2·6; 300; 54; 133	Nagpimpri; 6·0
Gauṇḍagāṅv—Goi.—गौंडगांव ..	W; 3·0	2·6; 679; 139; 309	Rajpimpari; 1·0
Gaundarā—Kj.—गौंदरा ..	N; 19·0	4·2; 789; 163; 303	Upali; 1·0
Gavārī—Bhr.—गवारी ..	NE; 14·0	1·1; 259; 46; 140	Neknur; 2·0
Gavhāṇ—Aji.—गव्हाण ..	SE; 20·0	2·2; 592; 98; 322	Renapur; 2·0
Gavhāṇ Thaḍī—Mjv.—गव्हाण थडी	N; 13·0	1·9; 256; 50; 166	Hivara Bk.; 0·4
Gāyakavāḍ Jaḷagāṅv—Goi.—गायकवाड जळगांव ..	SW; 18·0	3·3; 783; 115; 362	Umapur; 3·0
Gevarāī (Rural Area)—Goi.—गेवराई (ग्रामीण विभाग) ..	W; 1·0	20·0; 1233; 255; 583	Georai; 1·0
Gevarāī (Urban Area)—Goi.—गेवराई (नागरी विभाग)	HQ; ..	20·2; 7129; 1367; 1015	Local; ..
Ghāgaravāḍā—Kj.—घागरवाडा ..	N; 8·0	3·6; 534; 97; 265	Dharur; 5·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Parali;	22·0	Adas;	6·0; Sat.	Ambejogai;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Tukai Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Jalna;	70·0	Talkhed;	2·0; Sun.	..	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Partur;	16·0	Rajegaon;	5·0; Mon.	Pargaon Pati;	4·0	rv.	tl.
Parali;	29·0	Kuppa;	4·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	12·0	rv.	tl.
Jalna;	75·0	Talkhed;	3·0; Sun.	..	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (m); Bhavani Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	55·0	Aher Vahegaon;	2·0; Thu.	..	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	18·0	Devlali;	8·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalna;	76·0	Khalapuri;	3·0; Thu.	..	10·0	w.	tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	22·0	Devlali;	5·0; Tue.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Wed.	Stage;	0·1	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c); Moreshwar Fr. Mg. Sud 5, Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 5 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Tadola;	24·0	Kumbephal;	3·0; Sun.	Kaij;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Bardapur;	3·0; Fri.	Palasi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Parali;	15·0	Nagapur;	10·0; Wed.	Ambejogai;	12·0	w,rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Jalna;	..	Georai;	5·0; Wed.	..	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Parali Vaijanath;	26·0	Kuppa;	3·0; Thu.	Dharur;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh.
Yedsai;	50·0	Neknur;	2·0; Sun.	Neknur;	2·0	w;rv.	Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl.
Latur;	10·0	Renapur;	2·0; Fri.	Renapur;	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Patrud;	24·0	Rajegaon;	2·0; Mon.	..	5·0	rv;n.	tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	64·0	..	.. ..	..	1·4	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	40·0	Georai;	1·0; Wed.	Georai;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Jalna;	40·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W;rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl; 2 m; 6 mq; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	32·0	Dharur;	5·0; Mon, Fri.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Ghanasaragāṅv—Aji.—घनसरगांव	SE;	18·0	2·8;	1052;	201;	461	Renapur;	2·0
Ghāragāṅv—Bhr.—घारगांव ..	SW;	24·0	3·6;	433;	84;	210	Limba Ganesh;	5·0
Ghāṭā—Ast.—घाटा ..	N;	20·0	2·2;	818;	137;	467	Devlali;	1·0
Ghāṭajavaḷā—Bhr.—घाटजवळा ..	SE;	16·0	2·2;	223;	46;	128	Tadsonna;	2·0
Ghāṭasāvaḷī—Bhr.—घाटसावळी ..	E;	14·0	5·9;	1086;	225;	572	Dhekanmoh;	3·0
Ghāṭaśil Pāragāṅv—Ptd.—घाटशिल पारगांव	N;	30·0	4·6;	1312;	232;	782	Local;	..
Ghāṭ Nāndūr—Aji.—घाट नांदूर ..	E;	12·4	11·0;	3822;	778;	1315	Local;	..
Ghogas Pāragāṅv—Goi.—घोगस पारगांव	W;	24·0	4·9;	1331;	247;	691	Local;	..
Gholapavāḍī—Aji.—घोलपवाडी ..	E;	12·0	0·5;	118;	27;	59	Ghat Nandur;	1·4
Ghosāpurī—Bhr.—घोसापुरी ..	N;	4·0	3 5;	352;	132;	209	Kurla;	1·4
Gīrolī Āpeṭ—Aji.—गीरोली आपेट	E;	6·0	1·5;	502;	153;	250	Local;	..
Gīrolī (Bāvane)—Aji.—गीरोली (बावने)	E;	6·0	3·8;	928;	215;	438	Local;	..
Gītā—Aji.—गीता ..	SE;	4·0	1·9;	661;	112;	290	Saigaon;	6·0
Gogalavāḍī—Bhr.—गोगलवाडी ..	S;	20·0	0·5;	73;	14;	45	Limba Ganesh;	6·0
Golaṅgrī—Bhr.—गोलंग्री ..	S;	23·0	2·1;	302;	68;	160	Chausala;	1·0
Goḷegāṅv—Goi.—गोळेगांव ..	E;	10·0	2·8;	761;	149;	307	Jategaon;	2·0
Gomaḷavāḍā—Ptd.—गोमळवाडा ..	N;	16·0	4·1;	1294;	294;	577	Pimpalner;	0·4
Gondī Kh.—Goi.—गोंदी खु. ..	N;	10·0	1·5;	408;	76;	245	Gondi Bk.;	0·1
Gopāḷapūr—Aji.—गोपाळपूर ..	N;	24·0	0·6;	133;	29;	75	Nagapur;	4·0
Gopat Pimpaḷagāṅv — Goi. — गोपत पिंपळगांव	E;	18·0	1·5;	470;	89;	220	Rampuri;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	6·0	Renapur;	2·0; Fri.	Renapur;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch; lib.
Yedasi;	43·0	Chausala;	2·0; Wed.	..	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	30·0	Devlali;	1·0; Tue.	..	9·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Tadsonna;	2·0	Pimpalner;	4·0; Thu.	Bhir;	16·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
..	16·0	Dhekanmoh;	3·0; Tue.	Bhir;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 6 tl; mq.
Ahmadnagar;	56·0	Kharvandi;	3·0; Sun.	Amalner;	16·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ghatshiladevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 5 tl; m; dg; 2 ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;rv; t.	3 Sl (2 pr, h); Cs (c); Someshvar Fr.Ct.Sud.15; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
..	60·0	..	3·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; 3 Cch.
Ghat Nandur;	1·4	Ghat Nandur;	1·4; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	2·0	w;n.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	Hirapur;	3·0; Tue.	..	1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr.Phg.Vad. 14; 2 tl; gym.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Ghat Nandur;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Ghat Nandur;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); Sitaladas Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3 tl; 3 m; gym; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Parali Vaijanath;	18·0	Ambejogai;	7·0; Sun.	Pimpala Dahi-guda;	2·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Yedasi;	12·0	Neknur;	4·0; Sun.	..	1·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); m; tl; ch.
Yedasi;	53·0	Chausala;	4·0; Wed.	Chausala	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl m; ch.
Jalna;	56·0	Jategaon;	2·0; Thu.	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	65·0	Pimpalner;	0·4; Mon.	Sindphana Project;	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4 tl; 2 m; ch.
Jalna;	44·0	Gondi Bk.;	0·1; Mon.	..	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Nagapur;	4·0; Wed.	Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	w;rv.	3 tl; ch.
Jalna;	65·0	Rampuri;	2·0; Sun.	Jategaon Pati;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Goṭegāṅv—Kj.—गोटेगांव ..	S;	5·0	2·2;	709;	126;	401	..	..
Govardhana—Mjv.—गोवर्धन ..	W;	14·0	5·2;	1289;	251;	631	Hivara;	1·8
Govindapūr—Mjv.—गोविंदपूर ..	NE;	6·0	1·1;	311;	63;	167	..	..
Guḷaj—Goi.—गुळज ..	N;	17·0	6·4;	1284;	255;	621	Local;	..
Gundhā—Bhr.—गुंधा ..	E;	12·0	4·1;	994;	201;	509	Pimpalner;	2·0
Guñjāḷā—Bhr.—गुंजाळा ..	E;	18·0	1·0;	113;	22;	69	Pimpalner;	6·0
Guñjathaḍī—Mjv.—गुंजथडी ..	E;	8·0	2·3;	811;	162;	430	..	..
Guntegāṅv—Goi.—गुंतेगांव ..	NW;	24·0	1·8;	369;	69;	157	Borgaon Bk.;	2·0
Hadagāṅv—Kj.—हदगांव ..	NW;	9·0	2·7;	553;	111;	274	Malechi Chincholi;	3·0
Hājīpūr—Ast.—हाजीपूर ..	E;	2·0	2·0;	271;	47;	129	Brahmagaon;	2·0
Hājīpūr—Goi —हाजीपूर ..	SW;	16·0	1·8;	324;	60;	180	Phulsangvi;	1·4
Hāḷamb—Aji.—हाळंब ..	NE;	16·0	1·1;	943;	155;	487	Local;	..
Hanamantavāḍī—Aji.—हनमंतवाडी	E;	10·4	0·4;	164;	33;	95	Ghat Nandur;	1·4
Haṇamantagāṅv—Ast.—हणमंतगांव	SW;	7·0	3·2;	435;	78;	201	Chikhali;	1·0
Hānumant Pimparī—Kj.—हानुमंत पिंपरी ..	SW;	7·0	2·9;	731;	130;	354	Kalegaon-ghat;	1·0
Harakī Nimagāṅv—Mjv.—हरकी निमगांव ..	..	9·0	5·5;	1191;	232;	556	Pargaon;	2·0
Hāravāḍī—Aji.—हारवाडी ..	SE;	36·0	2·8;	1015;	199;	525	Mahapur;	2·0
Hariścandra Pimparī—Mjv.—हरीश्चंद्र पिंपरी ..	SW;	14·0	5·2;	926;	176;	503	Local;	..
Hāsanābād—Kj.—हासनाबाद ..	E;	5·0	0·7;	210;	42;	119	Dharur;	3·5
Hasanābād—Mjv.—हसनाबाद ..	W;	14·0	2·1;	135;	32;	55	Sirsala;	2·0
Hātoḷā—Aji.—हातोळा ..	SE;	18·0	5·2;	1521;	274;	717	Local;	..
Hātolā—Ast.—हातोला ..	NW;	16·0	5·9;	897;	222;	543	Doithan;	5·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	14·0	Sirsala;	3·0; Thu.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	6·0	w;rv.	tl.
Jalna;	40·0	Malegaon Kh.;	2·0; Wed.	Umapur;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq.
Jalna;	74·0	Pimpalner;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	75·0	Pimpalner;	6·0; Thu.	..	1·4	rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl; m; dh.
Jalna;	60·0	Malegaon Kh.;	3·0; Wed.	..	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	10·0	Malechi Chincholi;	3·0; ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	Ashti;	2·0; Sun.	Ashti;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Salsidbua Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	56·4	Phulsangvi;	1·4; Mon.	Umapur;	14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	8·0	Ghat Nandur;	8·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; dh; dp.
Ghat Nandur;	1·4	Ghat Nandur;	1·4; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	1·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	38·0	Mirajgaon;	5·0; Wed.	Mirajgaon;	5·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Yedasi;	21·0	Kalegaon ghat;	1·0; Sat.	..	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Uttareshvar Fr. Srn to Mg; tl; m.
Selu;	26·0	Rajegaon;	4·0; Mon.	Stage;	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dp.
Latur;	6·0	Renapur;	4·0; Fri.	..	1·4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 14; 5 tl.
Parali;	32·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon;	14·0	w;str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Harishchandra Fr. Mg. Vad 13; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath;	50·0	Dharur;	3·0; Fri, Mon.	Kaij;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	Sirsala;	2·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	14·0	W;rv.	tl.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Ghat Nandur;	6·0; Sun.	..	5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	42·0	Doithan;	5·0; Wed.	Stage;	0·4	W;w.	Cs (c); Mahalaxmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Hātolaṇ—Ast.—हातोलण ..	W; 24·0	1·5; 448; 77; 243	Vahira; 4·0
Heḷamb—Aji.—हेळंब ..	.. ..	2·5; 1253; 184; 698	Halamb; 1·0
Hiṅgaṇagāṅv—Goi.—हिंगणगांव ..	N; 9·0	1·8; 550; 108; 259	Devaki; 4·0
Hiṅgaṇī—Ast.—हिंगणी ..	SW; 9·0	2·9; 626; 116; 377	Takalsing; 3·0
Hiṅgaṇī Bk.—Bhr.—हिंगणी बु. ..	S; 22·0	3·8; 874; 165; 463	Local; ..
Hiṅgaṇī Bk.—Kj.—हिंगणी बु. ..	N; 21·0	5·6; 1240; 234; 275	Local; ..
Hiṅgaṇī Havelī—Bhr.—हिंगणी हवेली	N; 9·0	1·0; 191; 42; 108	Hirapur; 1·0
Hiṅgaṇī Kh.—Bhr.—हिंगणी खु. ..	SE; 23·0	1·1; 1135; 205; 614	Hingani Bk.; 1·0
Hiṅgaṇī Kh.—Kj.—हिंगणी खु. ..	N; 20·0	3·2; 825; 160; 310	Hingani Bk.; 0·1
Hirāpūr—Goi.—हिरापूर ..	S; 11·0	1·7; 610; 142; 270	.. ..
Hivarā—Ast.—हिवरा ..	W; 17·0	6·0; 1280; 211; 733	Dadegaon; 5·0
Hivarā Bk.—Mjv.—हिवरा बु. ..	NW; 14·0	5·3; 1294; 285; 619	Local; ..
Hivarā Kh.—Kj.—हिवरा खु. ..	E; 22·0	1·1; 333; 84; 212	.. ..
Hivar Gavhāṇ-Mjv.—हिवर गव्हाण	S; 14·0	2·3; 433; 93; 240	Vadvani; 5·0
Hivarā Govardhan—Mjv.—हिवरा गोवर्धन	E; 12·0	3·7; 1375; 247; 702	Local; ..
Hivarā (Pahāḍī)—Kj.—हिवरा (पहाडी)	N; 20·0	8·1; 818; 189; 445	.. ..
Hivarasiṅgā—Ptd.—हिवरसिंगा ..	N; 18·0	9·2; 1513; 284; 777	Khokarmoh; 2·0
Hivaravāḍī—Goi.—हिवरवाडी ..	SW; 14·0	1·3; 391; 70; 124	Chaklamba; 2·0
Hoḷ—Kj.—होळ ..	E; 11·0	9·1; 2340; 403; 1271	Local; ..
Iḍā—Kj.—इडा ..	NE; ..	24·0; 3943; 787; 1975	Local; ..
Ikarūkā—Kj.—इकरूका ..	SW; 12·4	3·2; 647; 75; 344	Nandur Ghat; 6·0
Imāmapūr—Bhr.—इमामपूर ..	S; 7·0	3·2; 564; 101; 316	Shivani; 4·0
Imanagāṅv—Ast.—ईमनगांव ..	W; 4·0	1·7; 186; 30; 85	Chikhali; 1·0
Indapavāḍī—Aji.—इंदपवाडी ..	N; 15·0	3·3; 522; 85; 229	Parali; 9·0
Indrathāṇā—Aji.—इंद्रठाणा ..	S; 25·0	1·9; 642; 109; 343	Borgaon; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Ghogargaon;	4·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	5·0	Ghat Nandur;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	W;t.	Sl (pr).
Jalna;	41·0	Shahagad;	5·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m.
Ahmadnagar;	32·0	Mirajgaon;	3·0 ..	Mirajgaon;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl.
Barshi;	80·0	Chausala;	1·4; Wed.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	20·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Dharur;	13·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 7 tl; dg; lib; dp.
Jalna;	55·0	Hirapur;	1·0; Tue.	Hirapur;	1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Barshi;	81·0	Chausala;	2·4; Wed.	..	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	20·0	Hingani Bk.;	0·1; Wed.	..	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Janpir Urus Phg. Vad 5; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	22·0	Dhanora;	4·0; Tue.	..	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; mq; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Pargaon Pati;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; 2 dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	rv.	tl.
Tadula;	30·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon,	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	14·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Manjlegaon;	12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (mis, fmg); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; 2 m; dh; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Moharchi Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	86·0	Rajuri;	4·0; Sat.	Nav Gan Rajuri;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 10 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	59·0	Chaklamba;	2·0; Tue.	Umapur;	6·0	W,rv.	Cs (c); Kanhoba Fr. Ct Sud. 1; tl; mq.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Adas;	6·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m; dg; ch; dp.
..	..	Local;	.. Sat.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	34·0	Nandur Ghat;	6·0; Tue.	..	1·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Pali;	4·0; Fri.	Bhir;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mhasoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 9; tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Ashti;	5·0; Sun.	Ashti;	4·0	w;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Parali;	3·0	Parali;	3·0; Mon.	Parali;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur;	6·0	Renapur;	6·0; Fri.	Renapur;	6·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; mq; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Iñjegāṅv—Aji.—इंजेगांव ..	N;	21·0	1·8;	841;	176;	456	..	2·0
Iragāṅv—Goi.—इरगांव ..	SE;	15·0	2·1;	349;	76;	233	Pachegaon;	3·0
Irlā Majarā—Mjv.—इर्ला मजरा ..	NW;	15·0	1·3;	237;	46;	144	Talkhed;	2·0
Isthaḷ—Kj.—इस्थळ ..	SE;	18·0	2·4;	666;	127;	281	..	..
Īṭa—Bhr.—ईट ..	E;	20·0	5·4;	953;	188;	509	Pimpalner;	2·0
Iṭakūr—Goi.—इटकूर ..	S;	14·0	0·9;	421;	82;	282	..	..
Iṭṭī—Aji.—इट्टी ..	W;	22·0	1·9;	505;	102;	239	Poharegaon;	2·0
Jādhav Javaḷā—Kj.—जाधव जवळा	SW;	10·0	3·5;	608;	123;	347	..	..
Jadīd Javaḷā—Mjv.—जदीद जवळा	E;	7·0	2·1;	630;	110;	326	Talkhed;	2·0
Jaigāṅv—Mjv.—जैगांव ..	W;	12·0	4·2;	942;	182;	461	..	..
Jaitāpūr—Mjv.—जैतापूर ..	SE;	14·0	1·0;	195;	42;	109	Dindrud;	6·0
Jaḷagāṅv—Ast.—जळगांव ..	N;	5·0	2·5;	442;	106;	222	Kelsangvi;	2·0
Jaḷagāṅv Majarā—Goi.—जळगांव मजरा.	SE;	11·0	1·0;	125;	27;	69	..	..
Jaḷagavhāṇ—Mjv.—जळगव्हाण ..	N;	14·0	1·2;	342;	50;	196	Pimpri Bk.;	2·0
Jāmagāṅv—Ast.—जामगांव ..	SE;	3·0	5·6;	995;	190;	476	Local;	..
Jāmb—Ptd.—जांब ..	N;	22·0	3·6;	417;	79;	274	Khalapuri;	2·0
Jānegāṅv—Kj.—जानेगांव ..	E;	4·0	2·9;	694;	141;	349	Kumbephal;	2·0
Jarūḍ—Bhr.—जरूड ..	SE;	6·0	6·0;	1222;	234;	620	Shivani;	1·0
Jāṭanāndūr—Ptd.—जाटनांदूर ..	N;	11·0	8·8;	1737;	373;	917	Local;	..
Jātegāṅv—Goi.—जातेगांव ..	E;	12·0	9·1;	1974;	454;	1009	Local;	..
Javaḷā—Mjv.—जवळा ..	E;	12·0	4·2;	589;	120;	342	..	..
Javaḷaban—Kj.—जवळबन ..	SE;	6·0	5·1;	1438;	148;	643	..	..
Javaḷagāṅv—Aji.—जवळगांव ..	E;	6·0	9·2;	2339;	405;	943	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Parali Vaijanath;	4·0	Parali Vaijanath;	4·0; Mon.	..	0·1	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch; dp.
Jalna;	57·0	Hirapur;	3·0; Tue.	..	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Talkhed;	2·0; Sun.	..	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
..	..	Pimpalner;	2·0; Thu.	Bhir;	12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, wvg); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Latur;	14·0	Poharegaon;	2·0; Wed.	Palasi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Selu;	26·0	Rajegaon;	4·0; Mon.	Stage;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	Dindrud;	6·0; Sun.	..	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	30·0	Kada;	4·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Vsk. Vad. 12; 3 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Sirasdevi;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali;	16·0	Sirsala,	5·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	14·0	W;n.	tl.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Ashti;	4·0; Sun.	Ashti;	3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Frangeshvaridevi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	76·0	Khalapuri;	2·0; Thu.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Parali;	28·0	Kumbephal;	2·0; Sun.	Kaij;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	64·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Bhir;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8 to 10; 3 tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	72·0	Dongarkinhi;	2·0; Sat.	Stage;	0·1	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jagadambadevi Fr. An. Sud. 9; 3 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; 2 ch; lib.
Jalna;	60·0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	Telgaon;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Bardapur;	3·0; Fri.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; m; mq; gym; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Javaḷālā—Ptd.—जवळाला ..	E; 8·5	5·2; 579; 123; 290	Bendsur; 2·0
Jebā pimprī—Bhr.—जेबा पिंप्री ..	SE; 23·0	3·3; 796; 159; 361	Chausala; 6·0
Jirevāḍī—Aji.—जिरेवाडी ..	NE; 14·0	1·9; 737; 139; 358	Kanhervadi; 1·0
Jivācīvāḍī—Kj.—जिवाचीवाडी ..	NW; 9·4	9·4; 1196; 232; 583	Yewta; 4·0
Jīvanapūr—Mjv.—जीवनपूर ..	E; 12·0	1·4; 57; 21; 44	Hivara Govardhan; 2·0
Jolā—Kj.—जोला ..	NW; 14·0	5·0; 560; 72; 346	.. ..
Jujagavhāṇ—Bhr.—जुजगव्हाण ..	E; 11·0	1·5; 186; 36; 103	Nalvandi; 2·0
Kaḍā—Ast.—कडा ..	E; 10·0	10·1; 4094; 734; 1329	Local; ..
Kāḍī Vaḍagāṅv—Mjv.—काडी वडगांव	SW; 7·0	3·9; 1002; 50; 492	Local; ..
Kājaḷā—Goi.—काजळा ..	SW; 14·0	2·0; 402; 66; 214	Phulsangvi; 2·0
Kākaḍahirā—Bhr.—काकडहिरा ..	SW; 4·0	2·1; 399; 132; 211	Bhir; 3·0
Kākaḍahirā—Ptd.—काकडहिरा ..	N; 13·0	3·0; 467; 117; 262	Nirgudi; 2·0
Kaḷamambā—Kj.—कळमअंबा ..	E; 12·0	6·0; 1476; 260; 840	.. ..
Kaḷasambar—Bhr.—कळसंबर ..	SE; 19·0	5·0; 1257; 238; 493	Neknur; 3·0
Kāḷegāṅv—Kj.—काळेगांव ..	W; 8·0	5·5; 1243; 133; 545	Local; ..
Kāḷegāṅv Havelī—Bhr.—काळेगांव हवेली	E; 11·0	4·8; 1167; 207; 608	Nalvandi; 2·0
Kāḷegāṅv Thaḍī—Mjv.—काळेगांव थडी	NW; 13·0	1·0; 371; 72; 196	Hivara Bk.; 2·0
Kāmakheḍā—Aji.—कामखेडा ..	SE; 16·0	6·1; 2286; 367; 1090	Local; ..
Kāmakheḍā—Bhr.—कामखेडा ..	NW; 7·0	4·4; 1328; 259; 475	Local; ..
Kamaleśvar Dhānorā—Ptd.—कमलेश्वर धानोरा.	SE; 28·0	2·2; 421; 78; 220	Khalapuri; 4·0
Kāmbī—Bhr.—कांबी ..	NW; 6·0	1·0; 352; 143; 175	Kamkheda; 1·0
Kāmbī Majarā—Goi.—कांबी मजरा	W; 18·0	1·7; 471; 87; 291	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Ahmadnagar;	150·0	Bendsur;	2·0; Tue.	..	0·5	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Yedasi;	38·0	Nandur;	5·0; Tue.	..	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; 4 dh; gym; ch.
Parali;	2·0	Parali;	2·0; Mon.	Parali;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Someshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; m; ch.
Parali;	50·0	Eda;	5·0; Sat.	..	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	20·0	Mogara;	2·0; Tue.	Manjlegaon;	12·0	W;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; dg.
Jalna;	65·0	Dhekanmoh;	2·0; Tue.	Bhir;	11·0	W.	2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	27·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Stage;	..	W;rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs (c, mis); Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 15; 5 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 4 dp.
Manvat;	40·0	Mangrul;	2·0; Tue.	..	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	59·0	Phulsangvi;	2·0; Sat.	Umapur;	11·0	W;w.	Mhasoba Fr. Phg. Vad. 9; tl; ch.
Jalna;	67·0	Bhir;	3·0; Sun.	Bhir;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	75·0	Rajuri;	3·0; Sat.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 1; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	..	Neknur;	3·0; Sun.	Neknur;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6 tl; 2 m; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	80·0	Local;	.. Sat.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); 4 tl; dg.
Jalna;	65·0	Dhekanmoh;	2·0; Tue.	Bhir;	11·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; ch.
Partur;	16·0	Rajegaon;	5·0; Mon.	Pargaon Pati;	5·0	rv.	tl.
Pangaon;	3·0	Renapur;	4·0; Fri.	Renapur;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 5 tl; m; ch; lib.
Jalna;	59·0	Hirapur;	6·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sayyad Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 11; 2 tl; m; mq; 1 dg; ch.
Jalna;	90·0	Khalapuri;	4·0; Thu.	..	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	55·0	Hirapur;	6·0; Tue.	..	1·0	w.	Janpir Urus Ct. Sud. 10; 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Kānaḍī—Bhr.—कानडी ..	S; 32·0	2·3; 672; 153; 360	Limba Ganesh; 6·0
Kānaḍī—Mjv.—कानडी ..	W; 16·0	1·1; 201; 39; 108	Sirsala; 2·0
Kānaḍī Badan—Kj.—कानडी बदन	E; 20·0	3·1; 743; 212; 387	.. ..
Kānaḍī Bk.—Ast.—कानडी बु. ..	W; 8·0	3·5; 795; 124; 458	Sarate Vadgaon; 3·0
Kānaḍī Kh.—Ast.—कानडी खु. ..	W; 15·0	2·8; 323; 86; 158	Sarate Vadgaon; 2·0
Kānaḍī Māḷī—Kj.—कानडी माळी	N; 2·0	3·6; 1186; 225; 646	.. ..
Kānhāpūr—Mjv.—कान्हापूर ..	SW; 21·0	2·0; 222; 53; 156	Vadvani; 2·0
Kanheravāḍī—Aji.—कन्हेरवाडी ..	NE; 13·0	5·3; 1743; 329; 708	Local; ..
Kāpasī—Ast.—कापसी ..	N; 16·0	3·9; 398; 88; 208	Doithan; 2·0
Karacoṇḍī—Bhr.—करचोंडी ..	S; 11·0	8·3; 623; 102; 219	Pali; 4·0
Karajhaṇī—Bhr.—करझणी ..	SE; 8·0	3·9; 597; 104; 318	Pali; 6·0
Kārakhel Bk.—Ast.—कारखेल बु.	N; 17·0	4·1; 429; 108; 202	Ambhora; 4·0
Kārakhel Kh.—Ast.—कारखेल खु.	NW; 25·0	4·7; 609; 131; 293	Devulgaon Ghat; 5·0
Karañjā—Kj.—करंजा ..	NE; 7·0	2·6; 1071; 158; 651	.. ..
Karañjavaṇ—Ptd.—करंजवण ..	NE; 9·4	3·3; 400; 86; 180	Rajuri Tamba; 4·0
Karañjī—Ast.—करंजी ..	E; 4·0	2·5; 496; 102; 201	Karhe Vadgaon; 3·0
Kāregāṅv—Ptd.—कारेगांव ..	N; 12·0	4·5; 688; 131; 265	Dongarkinhi; 2·0
Kāregavhāṇ—Bhr.—कारेगव्हाण	SE; 10·0	3·6; 834; 149; 464	Yelambghat; 7·0
Karhe Vaḍagāṅv—Ast.—कऱ्हे वडगांव.	E; 8·0	3·5; 1069; 202; 603;	Local; ..
Kārī—Kj.—कारी ..	N; 20·0	6·4; 1142; 259; 436	Bhogalvadi; 2·0
Kāsāravāḍī—Aji.—कासारवाडी ..	W; 18·0	0·6; 570; 105; 234	Parali; 4·0
Kāsārī—Kj.—कासारी ..	N; 4·0	2·4; 603; 118; 353	Tambava; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Yedasi;	42·0	Chausala;	3·0; Wed.	Chausala;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; gym; ch; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Sirsala;	6·0; Thu.	Parali;	10·0	W.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	28·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Ashti;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	28·0	Kada;	6·0; Sun.	..	4·0	W;rv.	Cs (c).
..	..	..	.. ..	Kaij;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Vadvani;	2·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon;	21·0	W;w.	Babadev Fr. Mg; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	3·0	Parali Vaijanath;	3·0; Mon.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	39·0	Doithan;	2·0; ..	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jyotiba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	75·0	Pali;	4·0; ..	Pali;	6·0	rv;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maktum Shaha Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 15; tl; dg; ch.
Barshi;	50·0	Pali;	6·0; Fri.	..	1·4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	18·0	Vadgaon Daula;	3·0; Thu.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Chinchvandi;	7·0; Fri.	Ambhora-phata;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Adbhanganath Fr. Ct. Sud 2, 3; tl; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	61·0	Bendsur;	5·0; Tue.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..	..	Jamkhed;	4·0; Sun	..	2·0	W,w.	Sl (pr); Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 13; 3 tl; m; mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Dongarkinhi;	2·0; Sat.	Nalvandi;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Barshi;	40·0	Yelambghat;	7·0; Fri.	Bhir;	10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Biruba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	42·0	Jamkhed;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	24·0	Kuppa;	3·0; Thu.	Dharur;	11·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhavani Fr. An. Sud. 1 to 9; 4 tl; dg; ch.
Parali;	4·0	Parali;	4·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; m; ch.
Parali;	46·0	Dharur;	3·0; Fri, Mon.	Tambava;	1·4	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Kāsārī Boḍakhā — Kj.—कासारी बोडखा	N;	20·0	5·9;	922;	213;	396	Hingani Bk.;	3·0
Kaṭaciñcolī—Goi.—कटचिंचोली ..	N;	10·2	3·7;	659;	123;	351	Gondi Bk.;	4·0
Kāṭhoḍā—Bhr.—काठोडा ..	SE;	5·0	2·1;	339;	50;	198	Shivani;	2·0
Kāṭhoḍā—Goi.—काठोडा ..	E;	13·0	6·2;	504;	90;	231	..	..
Kauṭhāḷī—Aji.—कौठाळी ..	N;	20·0	6·6;	834;	167;	410	Parali;	4·0
Kavaḍagāṅv—Goi.—कवडगाव ..	W;	12·0	1·6;	266;	47;	162	Madalmohi;	4·0
Kavaḍagāṅv—Kj.—कवडगांव ..	E;	10·0	2·9;	695;	141;	374	..	..
Kavaḍagāṅv Bk.—Mjv.—कवडगांव बु.	W;	12·0	8·3;	2267;	442;	1214	..	..
Kavaḍagāṅv Ghoḍā—Mjv.—कवडगांव घोडा	E;	21·0	3·8;	1181;	198;	592	..	..
Kavaḍagāṅv Huḍā—Mjv.—कवडगांव हुडा.	..	..	4·0;	714;	131;	391	Sonpeth;	2·0
Kavaḍagāṅv Sāvaḷā—Mjv.—कवडगांव सावळा	E;	20·0	2·2;	556;	107;	323	Pimpalgaon Gadhave;	2·0
Kavaḍagāṅv Thaḍī—Mjv.—कवडगांव थडी	NW;	12·0	1·4;	199;	39;	110	Hivara Bk.;	3·0
Kedār Sāṅgavī — Mjv. — केदार सांगवी	W;	3·0	0·9;	67;	15;	42	..	..
Kej—Kj.—केज ..	HQ;	..	16·0;	5430;	945;	1476	Local;	..
Kekātasārṇī—Kj.—केकातसार्णी ..	E;	12·0	2·7;	761;	140;	421	..	..
Kekat Pāṅgarī—Goi.—केकत पांगरी	E;	7·0	5·1;	1171;	243;	641	Local;	..
Keḷ—Ast.—केळ ..	NW;	27·0	2·9;	340;	54;	183	Vadgaon Daula;	2·0
Keḷagāṅv—Kj.—केळगांव ..	SW;	10·0	0·8;	291;	49;	182	Massa Jog;	3·0
Keḷasāṅgavī—Ast.—केळसांगवी ..	NW;	4·0	3·3;	725;	133;	364	Local;	..
Keṇḍe Pimparī—Mjv.—केंडे पिंपरी	S;	10·0	0·7;	135;	30;	61	Laul;	3·0
Kerūḷ—Ast.—केरूळ ..	NW;	10·0	9·3;	1531;	313;	750	Local;	..
Kesāpurī—Bhr.—केसापुरी ..	E;	18·2	1·4;	322;	60;	165	Parbhani;	0·4
Kesāpurī—Mjv.—केसापुरी ..	N;	2·4	3·0;	800;	161;	393	..	..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parali Vaijanath; 20·0	Dindrud; 5·0; Sun.	Dharur; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gurubaba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 11; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna; 42·0	Gondi Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	.. 8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 m; ch.
Jalna; 69·0	Bhir; 4·0; Sun.	Bhir; 5·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Jategaon Pati; 6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 10·0	Parali; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch; 2 Cch.
.. 48·0	Madalmohi; 4·0; Tue.	Georai; 12·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Parali; 14·0	.. .. ..	.. 6·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); 5 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Sonpeth; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 14·0	Sonpeth; 2·0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); dp.
Parali Vaijanath; 10·0	Sonpeth; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Partur; 24·0	Rajegaon; 3·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; tl.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Ramanavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 7 tl; 3 m; 3 mq; 2 dg; 3 dh; ch; 3 dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna; 44·0	Talvada; 3·0; Sat.	Georai; 7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 16·0	Vadgaon Daula; 2·0; Wed.	Chinchodi Pati; 6·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl.
Barshi; 36·0	Kalegaon; 3·0; Sat.	Massa Jog; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar; 32·0	Kada; 5·0; Sun.	Jalgaon; 2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 3 tl; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath; 30·0	Laul; 3·0; Fri.	Manjlegaon; 10·0	w;rv.	tl.
Ahmadnagar; 32·0	Devi Nimgaon; 2·0; Wed.	Kada; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq.
.. 24·0	Vadvani; 5·0; Wed.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; dh.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Manjlegaon; 2·4	W;t.	Sl (pr); Keshav Raj Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 5 tl; m; 2 mq; 2 dg; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ketūrā—Bhr.—केतूरा ..	NW; 10·0	2·3; 530; 109; 218	Local; ..
Kevaḍ—Kj.—केवड ..	S; 5·0	3·5; 568; 113; 308	.. ..
Khaḍakat—Ast.—खडकत ..	S; 11·0	5·8; 1316; 221; 590	Local; ..
Khaḍakī—Goi.—खडकी ..	S; 12·0	1·9; 410; 50; 222	Sirasmarg; 2·0
Khaḍakī—Kj.—खडकी ..	NW; 23·0	8·9; 973; 239; 524	Devala Bk.; 1·4
Khaḍakī Ghāṭ—Bhr.—खडकी घाट	S; 20·0	2·3; 975; 178; 474	Local; ..
Khālāpūrī—Ptd.—खालापूरी ..	N; 20·0	4·7; 1417; 268; 717	Local; ..
Khaḷavaṭ Nimagāṅv—Mjv.—खळवट निमगांव.	E; 8·0	5·8; 1441; 307; 701	.. ..
Khaḷegāṅv—Goi.—खळेगांव ..	W; 10·0	12·1; 2149; 490; 1197	.. ..
Khāmagāṅv—Bhr.—खामगांव ..	N; 8·0	0·9; 272; 41; 164	Aher Chincholi; 2·0
Khāmagāṅv—Goi.—खामगांव ..	N; 7·0	1·8; 319; 66; 190	Shahagad; 0·4
Khāmagāṅv—Mjv.—खामगांव ..	NE; 16·0	2·4; 361; 66; 153	Sirsala; 2·0
Khāmbā—Ptd.—खांबा ..	N; 24·0	1·5; 362; 75; 193	Khalapuri; 1·0
Khānāpūr—Aji.—खानापूर ..	SE; 21·0	1·4; 259; 52; 231	Bardapur; 2·0
Khānāpūr—Ast.—खानापूर ..	W; 3·4	0·8; 193; 23; 108	Chikhali; 1·4
Khānāpūr—Mjv.—खानापूर ..	SE; 18·0	4·7; 850; 176; 352	.. ..
Khānāpūr—Mjv.—खानापूर ..	SW; 4·0	3·9; 457; 79; 233	Laul; 2·0
Khaṇḍāḷā—Bhr.—खंडाळा ..	S; 15·0	5·3; 770; 113; 323	Morgaon; 2·0
Khāṇḍavī—Goi.—खांडवी ..	E; 5·0	6·0; 1207; 269; 545	Local; ..
Khāṇḍepāragāṅv—Bhr.—खांडेपारगांव.	E; 6·0	2·3; 870; 194; 438	.. 2·0
Kharaḍagavhāṇ-Ast.-खरडगव्हाण	W; 20·0	1·8; 287; 47; 176	[illegible]; 5·0
Kharāt Aḍagāṅv—Mjv.—खराते अडगांव.	E; 5·0	4·0; 953; 194; 515	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Jalna;	70·0	Sirasmarg;	4·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kaij;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Jeur;	32·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Pir Urus Vak. Sud. 5; 15 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	55·0	Sirasmarg;	2·0; Mon.	Padalsingi;	9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq.
Parali Vaijanath;	39·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Parali;	60·0	Chausala;	4·0; Wed.	Raulasgaon;	1·4	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; m; dh; gym; 2 ch; lib; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 3 tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	Umapur;	3·0	w;w; rv.	2 Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2 tl; m; 2 dg; ch.
Jalna;	59·0	Sirasmarg;	4·0; Mon.	Hirapur;	2·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct. Vad. 11; tl; mq.
Jalna	36·0	Shahagad;	0·4; Thu.	..	0·3	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Sirsala;	2·0; Thu.	Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	w;n.	tl; ch.
Jalna;	90·0	Khalapuri;	1·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); 2 m.
Latur;	14·0	Bardapur;	4·0; Fri.	..	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Ashti;	4·0, Sun.	Ashti;	3·0	w;rv.	.. ..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	16·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Manvat;	25·0	Laul;	2·0; Fri.	Manjlegaon;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Barshi;	42·0	Morgaon;	2·0; Mon.	..	0·4	w;str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	0·5	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	..	Bhir;	5·0; Sun.	Bhir;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 2 tl; 2 dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Dhanora;	8·0; Tue.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Kharoḷā—Aji.—खरोळा ..	SE; 35·0	14·4; 4161; 779; 1938	Local; ..
Khātagavhāṇ—Mjv.—खातगव्हाण	E; 13·0	1·2; 524; 88; 303	.. ..
Kheraḍā Kh.—Mjv.—खेरडा खु. ..	NW; 12·0	2·5; 824; 162; 396	.. ..
Kherḍā Bk.—Goi.—खेर्डा बु. ..	W; 20·0	4·8; 968; 196; 565	Bhend Takali; 2·0
Khiḷad—Ast.—खीळद ..	N; 14·0	3·5; 1109; 179; 499	Local; ..
Khoḍas—Kj.—खोडस ..	NE; 10·0	2·0; 546; 107; 305	.. ..
Khoḍavā Sāvaragāṅv—Aji.—खोडवा सावरगाव.	NE; 16·0	0·7; 1042; 207; 624	Dharmapuri; 3·0
Khokaramoh—Ptd.—खोकरमोह ..	N; 18·0	10·0; 1710; 447; 811	Local; ..
Khopaṭī—Ptd.—खोपटी ..	S; 17·0	3·8; 447; 88; 173	Pimpalvandi; 3·0
Khuṇḍras—Bhr.—खुंड्रस ..	NE; 14·0	4·7; 220; 46; 141	Pimpalner; 6·0
Kinagāṅv—Goi.—किनगांव ..	E; 5·0	2·3; 504; 91; 251	Georai; 4·0
Kinhī—Ast.—किन्ही ..	N; 7·0	7·5; 1063; 183; 530	Belgaon; 3·0
Kinīpāī—Bhr.—किनीपाई ..	N; 6·0	0·7; 149; 28; 78	Kuria; 1·0
Kiṭī Āḍagāṅv—Mjv.—किटी आडगांव.	NW; 8·0	12·8; 2876; 685; 1213	.. ..
Kodrī—Kj.—कोद्री ..	E; ..	2·9; 614; 116; 368	Lokhandi Savargaon; 2·0
Kohinī—Ast.—कोहिनी ..	N; 11·0	2·1; 333; 57; 162	Doithan; 3·0
Koḷagāṅv—Aji.—कोळगांव ..	SW; 18·0	2·7; 830; 137; 347	Renapur; 6·0
Koḷagāṅv—Goi.—कोळगांव ..	S; 10·0	9·9; 1915; 405; 957	Local; ..
Kolkānadī—Aji.—कोल्कानदी ..	SW; 8·0	3·5; 638; 107; 305	Lokhandi Savargaon; 4·0
Koḷavāḍī—Bhr.—कोळवाडी ..	S; 8·0	1·6; 461; 76; 207	Pali; 6·0
Koḷapimparī—Kj.—कोळपिंपरी ..	NE; 8·0	3·2; 966; 184; 368	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
.. 5·0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 7·0	W;w.	4 Sl (3 pr, m); 3 Cs (c); Datta Fr.Srn.Vad.1; 14 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; 2 dg; 3 dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Manjlegaon; 13·0	rv.	tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna ; 60·0	Bhend Takali; 2·0; Tue.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch.
.. ..	Local; .. Thu.	Kada; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur ; 8·0	Ghat Nandur; 8·0; Sun.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna ; 50·0	Local; .. Wed.	Nav Gan Rajuri; 6·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr,m); Cs(c); Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Sud.10; Siddheshvar Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5 tl; m; 2 mq; 2 dg; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar ; 64·0	Pimpalvandi; 3·0; Thu.	Pimpalvandi; 2·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl ;m; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna ; 74·0	Pimpalner; 6·0; Mon.	.. 1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna ; 62·0	Georai; 4·0; Wed.	Georai; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Ahmadnagar ; 36·0	Ashti; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Mrg.Sud.15; 4 tl; mq; ch.
.. ..	Hirapur; 3·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); Bramhaji Bua Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 11 tl; mq; ch.
Ghat Nandur ; 16·0	Adas; 5·0: Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Ahmadnagar ; 32·0	Khilad; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Latur ; ..	Renapur; 6·0; Fri.	Kumbhari; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jagadamba Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 2; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna ; 56·0	Madalmohi; 5·0; Tue.	Padalsingi; 9·0	W;w	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 8 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ghat Nandur ; 18·0	Mamdapur; 2·0; Sat.	Lokhandi Savargaon; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
[illegible]; 50·0	Pali; 6·0; Fri.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Dharur; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Kolher—Goi.—कोल्हेर ..	N; 2·0	2·6; 640; 126; 343	Georai; 2·0
Koparā—Goi.—कोपरा ..	SE; 14·0	0·8; 125; 29; 81	Pachegaon; 3·4
Koprā—Kj.—कोप्रा ..	SE; 13·0	1·5; 264; 49; 143	Apegaon; 2·0
Koregāṅv—Kj.—कोरेगांव ..	SE; 6·0	2·8; 849; 157; 485	Massa Jog; 2·0
Kotan—Ptd.—कोतन ..	SE; 19·0	9·4; 1577; 340; 841	Local; ..
Koṭhāraban—Kj.—कोठारबन ..	S; 17·0	3·4; 453; 114; 238	Vadvani; 5·0
Kotharūḷ—Mjv.—कोथरूळ ..	SE; 10·0	4·4; 1025; 210; 587	Hivara Govardhan; 2·0
Koṭhī—Kj.—कोठी ..	NW; 7·0	1·5; 471; 50; 247	.. ..
Koyāḷ—Ast.—कोयाळ ..	W; 29·0	4·3; 703; 129; 222	Pimpala; 3·0
Koyāḷ—Mjv.—कोयाळ ..	S; 22·0	1·9; 471; 83; 254	Mohakhed; 2·0
Kukaḍagāṅv—Bhr.—कुकडगांव ..	NE; 12·0	0·9; 966; 204; 519	Pimpalner; 6·0
Kumasī—Bhr.—कुमसी ..	NW; 6·0	3·4; 500; 91; 285	Kamkheda; 2·0
Kumbephaḷ—Aji.—कुंबेफळ ..	S; 6·0	3·3; 1272; 256; 600	.. 3·0
Kumbephaḷ—Ast.—कुंबेफळ ..	W; 17·0	2·8; 509; 80; 283	Kuntephal Pundi; 2·0
Kumbephaḷ—Kj.—कुंबेफळ ..	E; 5·0	3·3; 872; 172; 454	.. ..
Kumbhārī—Aji.—कुंभारी ..	S; 28·0	1·7; 294; 52; 142	Poharegaon; 5·0
Kumbhārī—Bhr.—कुंभारी ..	S; 19·0	1·9; 447; 91; 225	8·0
Kumbhe Jaḷagāṅv—Goi.—कुंभे जळगांव.	W; 9·0	2·0; 536; 77; 313	.. ..
Kuṇḍī—Mjv.—कुंडी ..	SE; 12·0	2·3; 477; 86; 207	Sirsala; 4·0
Kuṇṭephaḷ Puṇḍī—Ast.—कुंटेफळ पुंडी.	W; 17·0	5·9; 1155; 209; 536	Local; ..
Kuṇṭephaḷ Vāṭephaḷ—Ast.—कुंटेफळ वाटेफळ.	W; 32·0	1·6; 317; 55; 179	Loni; 2·4

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jalna;	48·0	Georai;	2·0; Wed.	Georai;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Jalna;	55·0	Kukadgaon;	2·0; Mon.	..	10·0	w;rv.	tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	26·0	Mamdapur;	5·0; Sat.	..	..	w.	tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	46·0	Massa Jog;	2·0; Mon.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Amalner;	2·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Bakshibaba Urus Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath;	40·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	Vadvani;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	2·0	Mogara;	2·0; Tue.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	19·0	Rui;	2·0; Sun.	Rui;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	17·0	Dindrud;	7·0; Sun.	..	12·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	..	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nasirjang Pir Urus Ct. Vad. 4; 3 tl; m; 3 dg; ch.
Jalna;	56·0	Bhir;	6·0; Sun.	Ghosapuri;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 15; tl; m; dg.
Ghat Nandur;	13·0	Mamdapur;	2·0; Sat.	Lokhandi Savargaon;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	23·0	Dhanora;	3·0; Tue.	..	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Latur;	17·0	Poharegaon;	5·0; Wed.	Stage;	0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Yedsai;	60·0	Neknur;	5·0; Sun.	Neknur;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	Sirsala;	4·0; Thu.	..	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Asara Devi Fr. An. Vad. 14; tl.
Ahmadnagar;	24·0	Dhanora;	2·0; Tue.	..	3·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	19·0	Rui;	3·0; Sun.	Dahigaon;	1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Kuppā—Mjv.—कुप्पा ..	SE; 14·0	1·4; 1173; 226; 486	Local; ..
Kuraṇ Pimparī—Goi.—कुरण पिंपरी.	NW; 26·0	1·8; 552; 93; 335	Borgaon Bk; 2·0
Kurlā—Bhr.—कुर्ला ..	N; 6·0	4·6; 1200; 278; 467	Local; ..
Kusaḷamb—Ptd.—कुसळंब ..	W; 8·0	7·7; 1496; 311; 663	Local; ..
Lāḍajharī—Aji.—लाडझरी ..	E; 14·0	1·1; 818; 141; 480	Ghat Nandur; 3·0
Lāḍegāṅv—Kj.—लाडेगांव ..	E; 10·0	4·0; 1038; 198; 553	Bori Savargaon; 1·0
Lāḍevaḍagāṅv—Kj.—लाडेवडगांव	E; 14·0	5·8; 1321; 251; 709	.. ..
Lahurī—Kj.—लहुरी ..	NW; 6·0	6·1; 2082; 377; 1082	Local; ..
Lakhā—Kj.—लाखा ..	N; 8·0	2·8; 523; 99; 267	.. ..
Lakhamāpūr—Aji.—लखमापूर ..	W; 10·0	2·2; 471; 87; 281	Bardapur; 2·0
Lakṣmīpūr—Mjv.—लक्ष्मीपूर ..	SW; 20·0	1·1; 144; 32; 101	Vadvani; ..
Lauḷ—Mjv.—लउळ ..	N; 6·0	5·9; 2535; 526; 1286	Local; ..
Leṇḍavāḍī—Aji.—लेंडवाडी .	NE; 12·0	2·1; 145; 24; 62	Ghat Nandur; 5·0
Limbā—Ptd.—लिंबा ..	N; 24·0	1·9; 613; 114; 360	Khalapuri; 1·0
Limbā Gaṇeś—Bhr.—लिंबा गणेश	S; 20·0	17·5; 4102; 729; 1875	Local; ..
Limbagāṅv—Aji.—लिंबगांव ..	SE; 17·0	0·7; 1222; 203; 578	Bardapur; 2·4
Limbā Rūī—Bhr.—लिंबा रूई ..	W; 7·0	2·3; 758; 141; 458	.. ..
Limbā Rūī—Bhr.—लिंबा रूई ..	NE; 14·0	1·2; 341; 75; 161	Pimpalner; 2·0
Limboḍī—Ast.—लिंबोडी ..	W; 13·0	1·2; 383; 80; 219	Devi Nimgaon; 1·0
Limbuṭā—Aji.—लिंबुटा ..	W; 25·0	2·7; 302; 78; 138	Nagapur; 3·0
Lokhaṇḍī Sāvaragāṅv—Aji.—लोखंडी सावरगांव	SW; 6·0	4·2; 1601; 271; 759	Local; ..
Loḷadagāṅv—Bhr.—लोळदगांव ..	N; 5·0	1·9; 701; 146; 319	Kurla; 2·0
Loḷatagāṅv—Goi.—लोळतगांव ..	S; 15·0	1·5; 260; 46; 132	.. ..
Loṇagāṅv—Mjv.—लोणगांव ..	E; 6·0	4·9; 819; 134; 478	Pathrud; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Parali Vaijanath;	32·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Manjlegaon;	14·0	W;rv.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; lib.
Jalna;	70·0	Mungi;	3·0; Mon.	..	14·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); mq; dg.
Jalna;	60·0	Hirapur;	3·0; Tue.	Pendgaon;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; lib; dp (vet).
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (m); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Ghat Nandur;	3·0	Ghat Nandur;	3·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Bori Savargaon;	1·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Yedasi;	25·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Hasan Pir Urus Mrg; 2 tl; 2 m; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kalamb;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Latur;	2·0	Bardapur;	2·0; Fri.	Bardapur;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch.
..	..	Vadvani;	.. Wed.	Manjlegaon;	20·0	W.	tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Manjlegaon;	6·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Ghat Nandur;	5·0	Ghat Nandur;	5·0; Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	tl.
Jalna;	10·0	Khalapuri;	1·0; Thu.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl; dg; ch.
Barshi;	40·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	0·1	W.	5 Sl (4 pr, m); Ganesh Fr. Bdp; 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Ghat Nandur;	6·0; Sun.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gaibi Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 7; tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	81·0	Nathapur;	2·0; Sat.	Bhir;	18·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	31·0	Devi Nimgaon;	1·0; Wed.	..	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	7·0	Pangari;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; 2 dg.
Parali;	21·0	Ambejogai;	6·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8-9; 2 tl; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Jalna;	72·0	Bhir;	5·0; Sun.	Ghosapuri;	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	4·0	w;rv.	Cs.
..	20·0	Pathrud;	3·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Lonāḷā—Goi.—लोनाळा ..	W; 20·0	1·7; 320; 56; 169	.. ..
Lonāravāḍī—Aji.—लोनारवाडी ..	.. 4·0	0·6; 279; 52; 168	Belamba; 1·0
Lonavaḷ—Mjv.—लोनवळ ..	S; 12·0	1·4; 200; 57; 129	Kuppa; 2·0
Loṇī—Aji.—लोणी ..	NE; 22·0	9·5; 804; 151; 428	Vadgaon Dadahari; 2·0
Loṇī—Ašt.—लोणी ..	W; 28·0	7·6; 2065; 352; 987	Local; ..
Loṇī—Bhr.—लोणी ..	.. ..	2·4; 605; 136; 311	.. ..
Loṇī—Ptd.—लोणी ..	N; 21·0	9·4; 1763; 348; 885	Local; ..
Loṇī ghāṭ—Bhr.—लोणी घाट ..	S; 30·0	4·9; 1104; 223; 522	Chausala; 6·0
Lukhāmasalā—Goi.—लुखामसला	NE; 6·0	4·4; 840; 173; 514	Georai; 6·0
Lukhegāṅv—Mjv.—लुखेगांव ..	NE; 3·0	1·4; 251; 45; 148	.. ..
Mādaḷamohī—Goi.—मादळमोही ..	S; 8·0	21·0; 4878; 917; 2542	Local; ..
Madamāpūrī—Ptd.—मदमापूरी ..	SE; 20·0	2·1; 203; 40; 90	.. ..
Mahāḷasāpūr—Bhr.—महाळसापूर	SW; 10·0	2·2; 283; 108; 157	Javala; 0·3
Mahāḷas Javaḷā—Bhr.—महाळस जवळा	E; 10·0	2·3; 1044; 183; 493	Local; ..
Mahāḷas Pimpaḷagāṅv—Goi.—महाळस पिंपळगांव	NW; 8·0	1·1; 342; 53; 184	Shahagad; 2·0
Mahāṇḍuḷā—Goi.—महांडुळा ..	SW; 13·0	1·6; 450; 70; 184	Chaklamba; 3·0
Mahāpūr—Aji.—महापूर ..	S; 30·0	4·3; 1254; 211; 667	Local; ..
Mahār Ṭākaḷī—Goi.—महार टाकळी	W; 14·0	1·8; 558; 109; 309	Ardhapimpri; 3·0
Mahāsāṅgavī—Ptd.—महासांगवी ..	W; 1·4	3·4; 666; 108; 363	Patoda; 2·0
Mahindā—Ašt.—महिंदा ..	N; 22·0	5·4; 529; 116; 227	Morala; .. 4·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	Stage;	0·4	W;w.	tl; m.
Parali Vaijanath;	4·0	Parali Vaijanath;	4·0; Mon.	Parali Vaijanath;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	34·0	Kuppa:	2·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	12·0	w.	Devi Fr. Ps. Vad. 3; 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	7·0	Parali Vaijanath;	7·0; Mon.	Parali;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dh.
Ahmadnagar;	14·0	Chinchodi;	5·0; ..	Chinchodi;	4·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sayyad Mirsaheb Urus Asd. Vad. 3; 5 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	80·0	Shirur;	4·0; Tue.	Hingevadi;	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jagadamba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl; mq; ch.
Yedasi;	35·0	Chausala;	6·0; Wed.	Chausala;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Ranubai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3 tl; dg; gym.
Jalna;	60·0	Georai;	7·0; Wed.	Georai;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	3·0	rv.	tl; mq.
Jalna;	62·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	4·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 6 Cs (c); Mohimata Fr. An. Sud. 15; 7 tl; dh; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	Amalner;	5·0	W;w.	tl; mq; dg.
..	..	Kukadgaon;	3·4; Mon.	..	..	w.	Cs (c); Bhonyai Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; tl.
..	..	Kukadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mohani Raj Maharaj Fr Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Jalna;	42·0	Shahagad;	2·0; Thu.	..	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; 2 dg; 2 Cch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Chaklamba;	3·0; Tue.	Umapur;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mithesahib Urus Phg. Sud. 10; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Latur;	6·0	Renapur;	4·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; 2 m; mq; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Bodhegaon;	6·0; Fri.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sayyad Urus Ct Sud. 11; tl; mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	38·0	Patoda;	2·0; Thu.	Patoda;	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	32·0	Pathardi;	10·0; ..	..	11·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Taraknath Fr. Kt. Vad. 12; tl; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Mahindā—Bhr.—महिंदा	E; 16·0	5·5; 643; 142; 320	Vadvani; 3·0
Maindavāḍī—Aji.—मैंदवाडी	NE; 12·0	2·6; 213; 65; 144	Ghat Nandur; 3·0
Mājalagānv (Rural Area)—Mjv. माजलगांव (ग्रामीण विभाग)	.. ..	13·6; 1155; 245; 621	.. ..
Mājalagānv (Urban Area)—Mjv. माजलगांव (नागरी विभाग)	.. HQ.	13·6; 8876; 1786; 1177	Local; ..
Mākegānv—Aji.—माकेगांव	SW; 10·0	1·9; 721; 139; 277	Somanath Borgaon; 2·0
Māḷahivarā—Aji.—माळहिवरा	N; 22·0	3·4; 182; 39; 87	Nagapur; 4·0
Māḷahivarā—Goi.—माळहिवरा	S; 6·0	1·6; 244; 46; 153	.. ..
Malanāthapūr—Mjv.—मलनाथपूर	S; 22·0	2·1; 297; 53; 153	.. ..
Māḷāpūrī—Bhr.—माळापूरी	N; 6·0	3·0; 1337; 349; 593	Kurla; 2·0
Māḷegānv—Kj.—माळेगांव	N; 6·0	3·8; 1012; 201; 467	.. ..
Mālegānv Bk.—Goi.—मालेगांव बु.	NW; 18·0	2·2; 821; 156; 373	Malegaon Kh.; 0.1
Mālegānv Cakalā—Goi.—मालेगांव चकला	W; 22·0	1·1; 615; 107; 339	.. 1·0
Mālegānv Kh.—Goi.—मालेगांव खु.	NW; 18·0	3·0; 1286; 383; 560	Local; ..
Māḷegānv Majarā—Goi.—माळेगांव मजरा	SE; 17·0	5·8; 150; 27; 77	.. ..
Mālevāḍī—Aji.—मालेवाडी	E; 20·0	0·8; 468; 108; 246	Parali; 4·0
Māḷevāḍī—Bhr.—माळेवाडी	N; 23·0	1·5; 221; 36; 123	Limba Ganesh; 5·0
Māḷevāḍī—Kj.—माळेवाडी	W; 11·0	3·2; 511; 97; 320	.. ..
Mālī Pāragānv—Mjv.—माली पारगांव	NW; 9·0	3·3; 864; 200; 408	Local; ..
Mamadāpūr—Aji.—ममदापूर	S; 8·0	2·2; 809; 176; 370	Nagpimpri; 6·0
Mamadāpūr—Mjv.—ममदापूर	E; 15·0	1·3; 446; 70; 267	Pohaner; 5·0
Mamadāpūr (Paraḷī)—Aji.—ममदापूर (परळी)	S; 8·0	1·7; 258; 68; 147	Ambejogai; 8·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Parali;	86·0	Vadvani;	3·0; Wed.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanhiphanath Fr. Phg. Sud. 13 to 14; 4 tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Ghat Nandur;	3·0	Ghat Nandur;	3·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	3·0	w;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Local;	.. Wed; Sun.	Local;	..	w;rv.	7 Sl (5 pr, m, h); Cs; 9 tl; 2 m; 13 mq; 5 dg; lib; 6 dp (5 dp, vet).
Murud;	18·0	Mamdapur;	3·0; Sat.	Lokhandi Savargaon;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Nagapur;	4·0; Wed.	Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	w;rv.	3 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Georai;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Sirsala;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalna;	60·0	Hirapur;	2·0; Tue.	Pendgaon;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 Cs (c, 2 mis); tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jagdamba Fr; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	44·0	Malegaon Kh.;	0·1; Wed.	Umapur;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud 6; 2 tl; mq; ch.
..	60·0	..	2·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna;	44·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Umapur;	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Jategaon Pati;	6·0	w;rv.	tl.
Parali;	4·0	Parali;	4·0; Mon.	Parali;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Andhari Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 3 tl; ch.
Yedasi;	52·0	Chausala;	3·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Partur;	24·0	Rajegaon;	3·0; Mon.	Stage;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 5 tl; m; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	17·0	Local;	.. Sat.	..	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; 2 dh; ch; 2 dp (dp, vet).
Parali;	15·0	Sonpeth;	4·0; Mon.	Parali;	14·0	W.	tl; mq.
Parali Vaijanath;	18·0	Ambejogai;	8·0 Sun.	Ambejogai;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Māmalā—Mjv.—मामला ..	SW;	17·0	1·2;	119;	22;	81	..	..
Māṇḍavā—Aji.—मांडवा ..	N;	5·0	6·2;	845;	153;	226	Ambejogai;	4·0
Māṇḍavā—Ast.— मांडवा ..	N;	5·0	3·9;	917;	165;	465	Belgaon;	1·4
Māṇḍavā Paraḷī—Aji.—मांडवा परळी ..	E;	20·0	0·5;	1014;	177;	558	Local;	..
Māṇḍav Jāḷī—Bhr.—मांडव जाळी	S;	8·0	2·0;	484;	81;	268	Pali;	3·0
Māṇḍī Khel—Aji.—मांडी खेल ..	N;	9·0	2·1;	695;	123;	394	Nagapur;	1·4
Maṅgarūḷ—Ast.—मंगरूळ ..	W;	3·0	3·2;	603;	109;	213	Chikhali;	2·0
Maṅgarūḷ—Mjv.—मंगरूळ ..	W;	6·0	8·4;	1897;	406;	897	Local;	..
Māṅgavaḍagāṅv—Kj.—मांगवडगांव	N;	6·0	8·0;	1565;	281;	816	..	..
Mañjarath—Mjv.—मंजरथ ..	N;	6·0	8·5;	1503;	273;	673	Local;	..
Māñjarasumbhā—Bhr.—मांजरसुंभा	S;	12·0	5·6;	821;	100;	406	Limba Ganesh;	6·0
Mañjharī Ghāṭ—Ptd.—मंझरी घाट	SE;	8·0	1·7;	258;	41;	176	Pachangri;	2·0
Mañjharī Havelī—Bhr.—मंझरी हवेली .	S;	7·0	5·3;	970;	181;	482	Pali;	2·0
Manubāī Javaḷā—Goi.—मनुबाई जवळा ..	E;	14·0	2·0;	424;	82;	191	..	..
Manūr—Mjv.—मनूर ..	NE;	2·0	5·0;	1434;	303;	784	Manjlegaon;	2·0
Mānūr—Ptd.—मानूर ..	N;	24·0	12·4;	1822;	323;	1028	Local;	..
Manyāravāḍī—Bhr.—मन्यार-वाडी	E;	15·0	1·2;	516;	113;	250	Pimpalner;	3·0
Maraḷavāḍī—Aji.—मरळ-वाडी ..	E;	18·0	1·3;	303;	64;	82	Parali;	3·0
Māraphaḷā—Goi.—मारफळा ..	E;	14·0	3·9;	703;	141;	659	..	..
Massā Jog—Kj.—मस्सा जोग ..	W;	8·0	6·0;	1088;	221;	486	Local;	..
Mātakuḷī—Ast.—मातकुळी ..	E;	9·0	5·4;	1112;	212;	713	Matawali;	[illegible]

Railway Station ; (5)	Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; (6)	Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; (7)	Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	17·0	w;rv.	tl; ch.
Parali;	20·0	Ambejogai;	4·0; Sun, Tue.	Ambejogai;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	40·0	Ashti;	5·0; Sun.	Jalgaon;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Parali;	4·0	Parali;	4·0; Mon.	Parali;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Jalna;	70·0	Pali;	3·0; Fri.	Pali;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
..	7·0	Nagapur;	1·0; Wed.	Ambejogai;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	39·0	Ashti;	3·0; Sun.	Ashti;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; gym.
..	..	Local;	.. Tue.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Malegaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jagadamba Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; 2 tl; m; ch.
Selu;	18·0	Manjlegaon;	6·0; Wed, Sun.	Manjlegaon;	6·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 7 tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath;	62·0	Neknur;	4·0; Sun.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch.
Barshi;	34·0	Jategaon;	1·0; ..	Jategaon;	1·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
..	..	Pali;	2·0; Fri.	Pali;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Jategaon Pati;	7·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; dp.
..	..	Manjlegaon;	2·0; Sun.	Manjlegaon;	2·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr); Renuka Devi Fr. Ps. Sud 15; 5 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	47·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Amalner;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nagnath Fr. An. Sud. 13; 23 tl; 2 m; 4 mq; 7 dg; ch; dp.
Jalna;	..	Pimpalner;	3·0; Thu.	Ghat Savali;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs, tl; mq; ch.
Parali;	3·0	Parali;	3·0; Mon.	Parali;	2·0	w;n.	Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 4 tl; m; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	46·0	Jamkhed;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Shrikrishna Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3 tl; m; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Mātāvaḷī—Ast.—मातावळी ..	E;	9·0	6·2;	1015;	152;	564	Local;	..
Māṭegāṅv—Goi.—माटेगांव ..	W,	8·0	3·8;	1082;	494;	405	Umapur;	2·0
Māṭegāṅv—Mjv.—माटेगांव ..	NE;	8·0	1·5;	249;	53;	126	Laul;	1·4
Māturī—Goi.—मातूरी ..	SW;	22·0	8·1;	1331;	240;	635	..	..
Mauj—Bhr.—मौज ..	E;	9·0	4·3;	1146;	196;	518	Local;	..
Mhātāragāṅv—Mjv.—म्हातारगांव	E;	17·0	2·6;	243;	54;	122	..	..
Mīragāṅv—Goi.—मीरगांव ..	N;	11·0	2·2;	416;	78;	230	..	3·0
Mirakaḷā—Goi.—मिरकळा ..	S;	5·0	2·3;	736;	155;	364	..	..
Mīravaṭ—Aji.—मीरवट ..	E;	18·0	4·5;	781;	165;	153	Parali;	4·0
Mogarā—Mjv.—मोगरा ..	E;	8·0	7·4;	1177;	195;	557	..	..
Mohā—Mjv.—मोहा ..	SE;	18·0	12·6;	1891;	377;	811	Local;	..
Mohā Jahāgir—Kj.—मोहा जहागिर	N;	12·0	5·6;	650;	136;	336	Dharur;	4·0
Mohakheḍ—Kj.—मोहखेड ..	N;	10·0	12·1;	1650;	338;	930	Local;	..
Moragāṅv—Bhr.—मोरगांव ..	SW;	15·1	5·5;	1567;	250;	682	Local;	..
Morāḷā—Ast.—मोराळा ..	N;	18·0	12·8;	1360;	285;	648	Local;	..
Moraphaḷī—Kj.—मोरफळी .	S;	14·0	4·3;	793;	155;	434	Adas;	4·0
Moravaḍ—Aji.—मोरवड ..	SE;	10·0	3·7;	702;	121;	386	Bardapur;	2·0
Moravaḍ—Mjv.—मोरवड ..	SW;	21·0	4·3;	639;	134;	274	Vadvani;	4·0
Moṭegāṅv—Ajl.—मोटेगांव ..	S;	24·0	5·4;	1404;	285;	769	Renapur;	..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Ahmadnagar;	46·0	Jamkhed;	6·0; Sat.	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	58·0	Umapur;	2·0; Sun.	Umapur;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Laul;	1·4; Fri.	Manjlegaon;	8·0	w;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg.
Jalna;	75·0	Dhekanmoh;	2·0; Tue.	Bhir;	9·0	w;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Parali;	12·0	W.	Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud 15; tl; m; dg.
Jalna;	55·0	Talvada;	4·0; Sat.	Georai;	11·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	Gadhai;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Parali;	4·0	Parali;	4·0; Mon.	..	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	13·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Parali;	14·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath;	50·0	Dharur;	4·0; Fri, Mon.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Sadhanath Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 4, Gaiba Saheb Urus Ps. Vad. 3; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Dindrud;	8·0; Sun.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Barshi;	40·0	Local:	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 4 Cs (mp, c, 2 mis), Nagnath Fr. Srn. Third Monday; 4 tl; m; 2 dg; ch; lib; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	12·0	..	.. ..	..	8·0	W;w; t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nagnath Fr. Srn. Third Monday; 14 tl; dh; ch; Cch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Adas;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur;	14·0	Bardapur;	2·0; Fri.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Tadula;	30·0	Vadvani;	4·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon;	21·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	Poharegaon;	3·0; Wed.	Palasi;	6·0	W;n.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Moṭegāṅv—Kj.—मोटेगांव ..	S;	4·0	0·7;	166;	30;	105	..	..
Mudegāṅv—Aji.—मुदेगांव ..	S;	18·0	3·1;	1082;	201;	586	Radi;	2·0
Mudhāpurī—Goi.—मुधापुरी ..	S;	8·0	1·8;	478;	85;	289	..	..
Mugagāṅv—Ptd.—मुगगांव ..	W;	16·0	7·3;	1035;	215;	647	Local;	..
Mugāṅv—Bhr.—मुगांव ..	W;	18 0	1·1;	174;	35;	103	Pimpalner;	2·0
Mulegāṅv—Kj.—मुलेगांव ..	NE;	12·0	1·6;	255;	49;	161	..	..
Muṅgī—Mjv.—मुंगी ..	NE;	18·0	3·2;	473;	106;	176	Sirsala;	6·0
Muraḍhav—Aji.—मुरढव ..	SE;	18·0	1·9;	863;	147;	434	Pangaon;	3·0
Murambī—Aji.—मुरंबी ..	SE;	14·0	1·6;	463;	87;	212	Ghat Nandur;	2·4
Murśadapūr (Ghāṭe)—Bhr.—मुर्शदपूर (घाटे) ..	S;	24·0	1·0;	282;	54;	145	Pothra;	0·1
Murśadapur Rājurā—Bhr.—मुर्शदपूर राजुरा ..	W;	7·0	1·5;	462;	100;	204	Local;	..
Mūrti—Aji.—मूर्ति ..	SE;	16·0	1·3;	303;	62;	163	Patti Vadgaon;	3·0
Nāgaḍagāṅv—Mjv.—नागडगांव ..	NE;	6·0	1·7;	388;	88;	190	..	..
Nāgadarā—Aji.—नागदरा ..	E;	12·0	1·4;	567;	130;	321	Ghat Nandur;	2·0
Nāgajharī—Bhr.—नागझरी ..	SW;	16·0	3·5;	441;	90;	237	Naigaon,	3·0
Nāgajharī—Goi.—नागझरी ..	N;	9·0	1·4;	421;	75;	231	..	..
Nāgajharī—Kj.—नागझरी ..	NW;	8·0	1·1;	128;	25;	62	Lahuri;	3·0
Nāgajharī Gāyamukh—Kj.—नागझरी गायमुख ..	N;	18·0	11·1;	713;	130;	453	Upali;	1·0
Nāgapimprī—Aji.—नागपिंप्री ..	N;	9·0	3·1;	531;	110;	296	Nagapur;	2·0
Nāgāpūr—Aji.—नागापूर ..	W;	23·0	0·7;	121;	23;	75	Poharegaon;	2·0
Nāgāpūr Bk.—Bhr.—नागापूर बु.	N;	5·0	2·0;	414;	89;	222	Atharvan Pimpri;	3·0
Nāgāpūr Kh.—Bhr.—नागापूर खु.	NE;	5·0	1·9;	821;	160;	375	Mahalas Javala;	2·0
Nāgāpūr (Paraḷī)—Aji.—नागापूर (परळी)	N;	23·0	8·3;	2257;	463;	891	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	..	..	.. ..	Vadgaon;	2·0	W.	tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur	12 0	Mamdapur;	2·0; Sat.	..	3·0	W; str.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mudeshvar Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m; dh; ch; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	Georai;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
..	..	Jamkhed;	5·0; Sun.	Sautada;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Tarak Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 7; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Jalna;	72·0	Nathapur;	2·0; Sat.	Lonala;	7·0	W;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	14·0	Sirsala;	6·0; Thu.	Parali;	14·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Pangaon;	3·0	Renapur;	4·0; Fri.	Renapur;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; lib.
Ghat Nandur;	2·4	Ghat Nandur;	2·4; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	60·0	Chausala;	6·0; Wed.	Chausala;	8·0	rv.	ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Rajuri Bk.;	1·0; Sat.	Bhir;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	4·0	Ghat Nandur;	4·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Pir Urus Ps. Sud. 15; tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ghat Nandur;	2·0	Ghat Nandur;	2·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalna;	89·0	Rajuri Bk.;	11·0; Sat.	Pithi;	3·0	w;rv.	Cs; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	40 0	Lahuri;	3·0; Wed.	..	8·0	w; str.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	27·0	Kuppa;	3·0; Thu.	Dharur;	10·0	rv.	Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl.
Parali;	8·0	Nagapur;	2·0; Wed.	Parali;	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Latur;	13·0	Poharegaon;	2·0; Wed.	Kumbhari;	3·0	w.	Cs; tl.
Jalna;	70·0	Bhir;	6·0; Sun.	Bhir;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Bhir;	6·0; Sun.	Bhir;	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Parali;	8·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Parali;	7·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Nagnath Fr. Ps. Sud. 11; 15 tl; 2 m; dg; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Nāholī—Kj.—नाहोली ..	S;	11·0	3·5;	944;	174;	557	Kalegaon Ghat;	3·0
Nākhalagāṅv—Mjv.—नाखलगांव	S;	7·0	4·7;	975;	203;	478	Dindrud;	3·0
Nāḷavaṇḍī—Bhr.—नाळवंडी ..	E;	9·0	7·0;	1763;	326;	773	Local;	..
Nālavaṇḍī—Ptd.—नालवंडी ..	N;	10·0	4·8;	964;	190;	410	Dongarkinhi;	1·4
Nāmalagāṅv—Bhr.—नामलगांव ..	N;	4·0	1·2;	200;	42;	95	Kurla;	2·0
Nāndā—Ast.—नांदा ..	W;	7·0	2·1;	344;	64;	149	Nimgaon Chobha;	2·0
Nāndāḍī—Aji.—नांदाडी ..	S;	7·0	1·8;	485;	147;	202	Mamdapur;	1·0
Nāndagāṅv—Aji.—नांदगांव ..	SE;	15·0	3·9;	967,	156;	466	Saigaon;	2·0
Nandāgauḷ—Aji.—नंदागौळ ..	NE;	10·0	4·6;	1442;	325;	733	Local;	..
Nāndaḷagāṅv—Goi.—नांदळगांव ..	SE;	19·0	1·9;	435;	107;	229	..	..
Nandanaj— Aji.—नंदनज ..	W;	17·0	5·3;	353;	77;	194	Parali;	5·0
Nandapūr—Goi—नंदपूर ..	W;	14·0	1·3;	354;	65;	176	..	..
Nāndevelī—Ptd.—नांदेवेली ..	NE;	25·0	3·1;	742;	138;	409	Brahmanath Yelam;	2·0
Nāndūr—Ast.—नांदूर ..	W,	20·0	5·5;	1050;	182;	527	Waghluj;	3·0
Nāndūr—Mjv.—नांदूर ..	W;	3·0	0·7;	66;	11;	38	Manjlegaon;	3·0
Nāndūr (Ghāṭ)—Kj.—नांदूर (घाट) ..	W;	18·0	12·7;	3924;	767;	1473	..	..
Nāndūr Havelī-Bhr.—नांदूर हवेली	N;	9·0	1·2;	403;	74;	251	Kamkheda;	2·0
Nāthāpūr—Bhr.—नाथापूर ..	NE;	14·0	2·5;	1292;	245;	582	Local;	..
Nāthrā—Aji.—नाथ्रा ..	N;	22·0	1·6;	796;	219;	317	..	..
Navābapūr—Bhr.—नवाबपूर ..	W;	14·0	0·7;	124;	50;	84	Kesapuri;	1·0
Navābavāḍī—Aji.—नवाबवाडी ..	SE;	14·0	0·8;	224;	31;	113	Ghat Nandur;	1·4

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Yedasi;	20·0	Kalegaon;	3·0; Sat.	..	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg; ch.
Parali;	25·0	Dindrud;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	60·0	Dhekanmoh;	3·0; Thu.	Bhir;	9·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 mq; dh; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	64·0	Dongarkinhi;	1·4; Sat.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (gr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	Hirapur;	4·0; Tue.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ganapati Fr. Mg. Sud. 4; 3 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	36·0	Mirjgaon;	7·0; Wed.	Ashti;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Masuba Fr. An. Sud. 6; tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	15·0	Mamdapur;	1·0; Sat.	Lokhandi Savargaon;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Latur;	20·0	Bardapur;	2·0; Fri.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	5·0	Ghat Nandur;	5·0; Sun.	Pus;	2·0	W,w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Lonala;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Nandubaidevi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dp.
Parali;	5·0	Parali;	5·0; Mon.	Parali;	5·0	w;rv	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; 4 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1 0	W;w.	Cs; Pir Urus Phg. Vad. 12; 2 tl;mq; dg.
Jalna;	60·0	Brahmanath Yelam;	2·0; Fri.	..	14·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr; 3 tl; m; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	17·0	Chinchodi;	4·0; Fri.	..	1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Chotumiya Urus Srn. Sud. 9; 7 tl; dg; ch.
Parali;	28·0	Manjlegaon;	3·0; Sun, Wed.	Manjlegaon;	3·0	w;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	. ..	..	7·0	w;rv.	4 Sl (3 pr, m); Cs; Ganpati Fr.Bdp.Sud. 14; Tuljapur Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 14 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; 3 dh; gym; ch; 4 dp (3 dp, vet).
Jalna;	54·0	Hirapur;	2·0; Tue.	Hirapur;	0·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct Sud. 10; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	60·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Bhend Takali;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl, mq; dg; dh; lib.
Parali Vaijanath;	6·0	..	.. ..	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Jalna;	76·0	Nathapur;	5·0; Sat.	Lonala;	14·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	1·4	Ghat Nandur;	1·4; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	1·4	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Nāyagāṅv—Kj.—नायगांव ..	SE; 10·0	3·8; 1061; 200; 460	.. ..
Nāyagāṅv—Ptd.—नायगांव ..	N; 15·0	4·7; 796; 149; 348	Local; ..
Nekanūr—Bhr.—नेकनूर ..	S; 16·0	20·0; 5949; 1198; 1781	Local; ..
Nimagāṅv Boḍakhā—Ast.—निमगांव बोडखा ..	NW; 21·0	2·6; 373; 40; 208	Vaher; 2·0
Nimagāṅv Cobā—Ast.—निमगांव चोबा	W; 7·0	7·5; 1336; 222; 672	Local; ..
Nimagāṅv Māyambā—Goi.—निमगांव मायंबा ..	SW; 18·0	6·4; 1589; 401; 845	.. ..
Nimālā—Mjv.—निमाला ..	S; 15·0	1·0; 216; 43; 134	Moha; 2·0
Nipāṇī Javaḷakā—Goi.—निपाणी जवळका ..	SE; 12·0	5·5; 1061; 217; 444	Ranjani; 3·0
Nipāṇī Ṭākaḷī—Mjv.—निपाणी टाकळी ..	SE; 5·0	3·4; 590; 69; 264	.. ..
Nirapanā—Aji.—निरपना ..	E; 15·0	0·5; 412; 67; 195	Pangaon; 3·0
Nirguḍī—Ptd.—निर्गुडी ..	N; 16·0	4·3; 1673; 338; 809	Local; ..
Nitrūḍ—Mjv.—नित्रूड ..	S; 10·0	13·2; 3540; 719; 1626	Local; ..
Nivāḍā—Aji.—निवाडा ..	.. 24·0	2·8; 716; 135; 262	Sindhagaon; 3·0
Nivaḍuṅgā—Ptd.—निवडुंगा ..	NW; 15·0	2·5; 485; 104; 285	Savargaon; 1·0
Pācangrī—Ptd.—पाचंग्री ..	SE; 10·0	7·3; 1507; 276; 831	Local; ..
Pācegāṅv—Goi.—पाचेगांव ..	SE; 12·0	7·8; 2290; 466; 1026	Local; ..
Pācegāṅv—Ptd.—पाचेगांव ..	E; 8·0	3·4; 431; 80; 188	Pachangri; [illegible]
Pāḍaḷasiṅgī—Goi.—पाडळसिंगी ..	S; 8·0	5·3; 995; 215; 368	Local; ..
Pāḍaḷī—Ptd.—पाडळी ..	N; 31·0	7·1; 1671; 313; 842	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	Local;	.. Wed.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; mq.
Jalna;	70·0	Bendsur;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; ch; dp.
..	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	w.	4 Sl (3 pr, h); 6 Cs (c, mp, 4 mis); Yankat Swami Fr. Vsk. Vad. 1, Kalika Devi Fr.Ct.Sud.15; 25 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; 5 dg; gym; ch; 2 lib; 4 dp (3 dp, vet).
Ahmadnagar;	24·0	Ghogargaon;	3·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Rokdoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	34·0	Kada;	4·0; Sun.	..	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kaniphanath Fr. Ct. Vad. 14; 6 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Umapur;	12·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Machhhindranath Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	Dindrud;	6·0; Sun.	..	16·0	rv.	tl.
Jalna;	..	Vahegaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Jyotiba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Pangaon;	3·0	Pangaon;	3·0; Sat.	Ghat Nandur;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Navaghan Rajuri;	4·0; Sat.	..	1·4	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	24·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Manjlegaon;	10·0	W;w.	3 Sl (2 pr, m); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 mq; dg; ch.
Latur;	12·0	Poharegaon;	4·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	50·0	Amalner;	4·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 15; tl; ch.
Barshi;	32·0	Jategaon;	1·0; Thu.	Jategaon;	1·4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (2 c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 3 tl; m; dg; gym; ch; dp.
Jalna;	..	Vahegaon;	3·0; Thu.	Padalsingi;	4 0	W,w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanhoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4 tl; mq.
Yedasi;	80·0	Jategaon;	3·0; Thu.	Jategaon;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl.
Jalna;	52·0	Hirapur;	2·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh.
Jalna;	90·0	Brahmanath Yelam;	2·0; Fri.	..	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; 2 m; mq; dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Pāḍuḷī—Mjv.—पाडूळी ..	W;	11·0	1·0;	251;	52;	123	Sirsala;	2·0
Paiṭhaṇ—Kj.—पैठण ..	SE;	9·0	2·2;	979;	137;	478	..	..
Paḷasakheḍ—Kj.—पळसखेड ..	E;	11·0	12·0;	560;	95;	200	..	..
Paḷasī—Aji.—पळसी ..	SE;	10·0	2·2;	490;	63;	272	Bardapur;	2·0
Pālasiṅgan—Bhr.—पालसिंगन ..	SE;	24·0	2·8;	1321;	260;	497	Local;	..
Pālavaṇ—Bhr.—पालवण ..	W;	2·4	6·5;	1418;	338;	448	Local;	..
Pālī—Bhr.—पाली ..	S;	5·4	8·7;	2018;	415;	863	Local;	..
Pānagāṅv—Aji.—पानगांव ..	SE;	14·0	25·4;	7974;	1499;	3687	Local;	..
Pāñcāḷeśvar—Goi.—पांचाळेश्वर ..	N;	12·0	2·4;	544;	109;	235	Rakshas Bhuvan;	2·0
Pāṅgarā—Ast.—पांगरा ..	N;	20·0	3·3;	328;	75;	169	Morala;	3·0
Pāṅgarī—Aji.—पांगरी ..	N;	23·0	1·6;	771;	175;	389	Nagapur;	3·0
Pāṅgarī—Bhr.—पांगरी ..	W;	5·0	3·3;	466;	99;	293	Bhir;	6·0
Pāṅgarī—Kj.—पांगरी ..	NE;	8·0	1·6;	365;	110;	214	..	..
Pāṅgarī—Ptd.—पांगरी ..	N;	10·0	6·2;	1169;	295;	498	Pimpalvandi;	2·0
Pāṅgūḷagāṅv—Goi.—पांगूळगांव	N;	11·4	1·1;	146;	25;	92	Antarvali;	5·0
Pāṅguḷagavhāṇ-Ast.-पांगुळगव्हाण	E;	6·0	2·3;	536;	104;	327	Brahmagaon;	2·0
Parabhaṇī—Bhr.—परभणी ..	E;	18·0	6·4;	1216;	235;	637	Local;	..
Paracuṇḍī—Aji.—परचुंडी ..	N;	18·0	1·0;	256;	53;	154	Nagapur;	4·0
Pāraḍī—Mjv.—पारडी ..	N;	6·0	3·0;	475;	115;	227	..	..
Pāragāṅv Ghumarā-Ptd.-पारगांव घूमरा	NW;	3·0	10·8;	2219;	405;	1126	Local;	..

Railway Station ; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Parali;	15·0	Sirsala;	2·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon;	11·0	w;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	0·6	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Latur;	14·0	Bardapur;	2·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Yedasi;	40·0	Nandur,	3·0; Tue.	..	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Ganapati Fr. Bdp. Sud. 14; 3 tl; 2 dh; ch.
Jalna;	90 0	Bhir;	3·0; Sun.	Bhir;	2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ranubai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c, mis); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 6 tl; m.q; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Sat.	..	9·0	W;w.	8 Sl (6 pr, m, h); 7 Cs 27 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; dg; 7 dh; 4 gym; ch; 3 lib; 4 dp.
Jalna;	42·0	Rakshas Bhuvan;	2·0; Mon.	Umapur;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Datta Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 5 tl; m, dp.
Ahmadnagar;	32·0	Pathardi;	10·0; ..	..	9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath·	7·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Parali Vaijanath;	7·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; 2 m; dg; ch; dp.
Jalna;	60·0	Bhir;	4·0; Sun.	Bhir;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Saydabasha Urus Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Dharur;	4·0	w.	Cs; Narasinha Jayanti; tl.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Pimpalvandi;	2·0; Thu.	..	0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Vad. and Jagadamba Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	40·0	Talvada;	4·0; Sat.	Georai;	11·4	rv.	4 tl.
..	..	Jamkhed;	4·0; Sat.	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 4 tl; ch.
..	24·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m; 2 mq. dh; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Nagapur;	4·0; Wed.	..	..	W;w.	tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	6·0	w;rv	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	65·0	Patoda;	3·0; Thu.	Patoda;	3·0	w;rv.	3 Sl (pr); Jamal Pir Urus Ct. First Thursday; 6 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Pāragāṅvjapti—Bhr.—पारगांव-जप्ति.	N;	9·0	1·5;	204;	42;	115	Hirapur;	1·0
Pāragāṅv Jogeśvarī—Ast.—पारगांव जोगेश्वरी.	S;	7·0	9·9;	1711;	339;	853	Local;	..
Pāragāṅv Pahāḍī—Kj.—पारगांव पहाडी	N;	20·0	4·5;	835;	167;	420	Vadvani;	6·0
Pāragāṅv Sīras—Bhr.—पारगांव सीरस.	NW;	8·0	3·0;	733;	97;	379	Local;	..
Paraḷī (Rural Area)—Aji.—परळी (ग्रामीण विभाग)	..	..	18·0;	728;	137;	464	..	..
Paraḷī (Urban Area)—Aji.—परळी (नागरी विभाग)	NE;	15·0	18·0;	19691;	3831;	1956	Local;	..
Pāraner—Ptd.—पारनेर ..	NW;	8·0	17·0;	2316;	426;	1280	Local;	..
Pāroḍī—Ast.—पारोडी ..	W;	23·0	2·0;	716;	120;	397	Vaher;	2·0
Pāṭaṇ—Ast.—पाटण ..	N;	10·0	1·3;	240;	35;	125	Khilad;	1·0
Pāṭasarā—Ast.—पाटसरा ..	N;	17·0	3·6;	614;	125;	322	Doithan;	3·0
Pāṭegāṅv—Bhr.—पाटेगांव ..	W;	18·0	1·0;	257;	72;	145	Pimpalner;	3·0
Pātharā—Kj.—पाथरा ..	SE;	5·0	2·1;	203;	35;	102	Local;	..
Pātharavālā Bk.—Goi.—पाथरवाला बु.	NW;	23·0	1·9;	414;	102;	201	Local;	..
Pātharavālā Kh.—Goi.—पाथरवाला खु.	NW;	24·0	1·1;	182;	34;	83	Borgaon;	1·0
Pāṭodā—Aji.—पाटोदा ..	S;	8·0	5·9;	1777;	316;	851	Local;	..
Pāṭodā—Bhr.—पाटोदा ..	SW;	12·0	6·8;	703;	146;	366	Naigaon;	4·0
Pāṭodā—Ptd.—पाटोदा ..	HQ;	..	24·5;	6018;	1086;	2382	Local;	..
Pātrūḍ—Mjv.—पात्रूड ..	S;	5·0	16·4;	5334;	1008;	2162	Local;	..
Paṭṭī Vaḍagāṅv—Aji.—पट्टी वडगांव.	SE;	16·0	4·9;	1737;	304;	872	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day			Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Jalna;	54·0	Hirapur;	0·4;	Tue.	Hirapur;	0·1	w;rv.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	42·0	Khadakat;	4·0;	Fri.	Khadakat;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Jogeshvari Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	52·0	Vadvani;	6·0;	Wed.	Dharur;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl; dp.
Jalna;	40·0	Sirasmarg;	2·0;	Mon.	Bhir;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	w.	..
Local;	..	Local;	..	..	Local;	..	W;w.	8 Sl (4 pr, 2 m, 2 h); 3 Cs (c); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 43 tl; 8 m; 10 mq; 5 dg; gym; ch; 2 lib; 16 dp (1 vet).
Ahmadnagar;	100·0	Kusalamb;	3·0;	Mon.	Yevalwadi;	2·0	w.	3 Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	24·0	Ghogargaon;	3·0,	Sun.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mhasoba Fr. Asd. Third Tuesday; 4 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	31·0	Khilad;	1·0;	Thu.	..	5·0	W;w.	2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	25·0	Doithan;	3·0;	Wed.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gaibi Pir Urus Ps; tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	72·0	Nathapur;	2·0;	Sat.	Lonala;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	W.	2 tl.
Jalna;	68·0	Kambi;	3·0;	Wed.	..	10·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	60·0	Malegaon Kh.;	3·0;	Tue.	..	11·0	w;rv.	tl.
Latur;	12·0	Mamdapur;	1·4;	Sat.	..	6·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 8 tl; m; ch; lib.
Jalna;	90·0	Rajuri Bk.;	10·0;	Sat.	Pithi;	3·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	62·0	Local;	..	Thu.	Local;	..	W;w.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Pathan Pir Urus Ct. Vad. 5; 7 tl; m; mq; 4 dg; ch; 2 lib; 4 dp.
..	..	Local;	..	Thu.	Local;	..	W;w.	3 Sl (2 pr, m); Cs; Baba Sidha Urus; 6 tl; 2 m; 16 mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Ghat Nandur;	5·0	Local;	..	Sun.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Pauṇḍūḷ—Ptd.—पौंडूळ ..	N; 25·0	3·5; 679; 120; 397	Khalapuri; 2·0
Peṇḍagāṅv—Bhr.—पेंडगांव ..	N; 6·0	1·7; 585; 106; 301	Local; ..
Pharadapūr—Aji.—फरदपूर ..	SE; 14·0	1·8; 498; 68; 230	Bardapur; 5·0
Phatte Vaḍagāṅv—Ast.—फत्ते वडगांव	W; 8·0	2·8; 465; 87; 191	Shiral; 2·0
Phulasāṅgavī—Goi.—फुलसांगवी ..	SW; 15·0	4·3; 1164; 208; 632	Local; ..
Pimpaḷā—Ast.—पिंपळा ..	W; 26·0	13·3; 2019; 327; 1185	Local; ..
Pimpaḷā—Goi.—पिंपळा ..	W; 10·0	11·0; 1993; 351; 910	Local; ..
Pimpaḷā—Kj.—पिंपळा ..	NW; 15·0	1·8; 495; 96; 209	Vadvani; 3·0
Pīmpaḷā Dahīguḍā—Aji.—पीपळा दहीगुडा	E; 4·0	4·2; 1037; 196; 485	.. ..
Pimpaḷādevī—Bhr.—पिंपळादेवी ..	NE; 18·0	3·7; 1025; 214; 524	Nathapur; 4·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Dāṇī—Ast.—पिंपळगांव दाणी	W; 16·0	2·8; 511; 125; 227	Sarate Vadgaon; 2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Dhas—Ptd.—पिंपळगांव धस	N; 12·0	5·7; 988; 216; 517	Local; ..
Pimpaḷagāṅv Gāḍhave—Mjv.—पिंपळगाव गाढवे	E; 20·0	9·0; 1452; 264; 829	Local; ..
Pimpaḷagāṅv Ghāṭ—Ast.—पिंपळगांव घाट	NW; 28·0	6·4; 933; 164; 452	Vadgaon Daula; 4·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Ghāṭ—Bhr.—पिंपळगांव घाट	S; 25·0	4·0; 1212; 281; 619	Chausala; 5·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Kānaḍā—Goi.—पिंपळगांव कानडा	S; 10·0	2·5; 422; 75; 194	Padalsingi; 2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Majarā—Bhr.—पिंपळगांव मजरा	E; 10·0	1·6; 346; 66; 208	Javala; 0·3
Pimpaḷagāṅv mocī—Bhr.—पिंपळगांव मोची	SE; 4·0	4·1; 690; 103; 315	Shivani; 5·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Nākhet—Mjv.—पिंपळगाव नाखेत	S; 8·0	1·6; 360; 76; 185	Dindrud; 3·0

Railway Station ; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Jalna; 60·0	Khalapuri; 2·0; Thu.	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna; 60·0	Hirapur; 6·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; mq.
Pangaon; 7·0	Bardapur; 3·0; Fri.	Palasi; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar; 35·0	Mirajgaon; 6·0; Wed.	Ashti; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Bahiruba Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 2 tl; ch.
.. 54·0	Local; .. Mon	Umapur; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq.
Ahmadnagar; 22·0	Rui; 5·0; Sun.	Chinchodi; 6·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hasan Saheb Urus Ct; 5 tl; dg; dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath; 38·0	Vadvani; 5·0; Wed.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Gaibi Saheb Urus Ps. Sud. 13; tl; dg; ch.
Ghat Nandur; 7·4	Ambejogai; 4·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Jalna; 80·0	Nathapur; 4·0; Sat.	Lonala; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhavani Fr Mrg. Sud. 5; 4 tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar; 28·0	Kada; 6·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Jalna; 80·0	Dombari; 6·0; Mon.	Stage; 0 2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jawalagiri-devi Fr. Asn. Vad. 7; tl; mq.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanhoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 15·0	Vadgaon Daula; 4 0; Wed.	.. 1·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; 4 dg; ch.
Yedsi; 40·0	Chausala; 5·0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk; 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Jalna; 52·0	Aher Vahegaon; 1·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); mq; ch.
.. ..	Kukadgaon; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Yedsi; 62·0	Bhir, 3·4; Sun.	Bhir; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Parali; 25·0	Dindrud; 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Pimpalaner—Bhr.—पिंपळनेर ..	E;	18·0	10·9;	3250;	667;	1345	Local;	..
Pimpalaner—Ptd.—पिंपळनेर ..	N;	14·0	9·0;	1399;	291;	733	Local;	..
Pimpalasuṭī—Ast.—पिंपळसुटी ..	SW;	9·0	1·0;	14;	2;	7	Shiral;	3·0
Pimpalaṭakkā—Kj.—पिंपळटक्का	N;	18·0	3·2;	250;	63;	139	Vadvani;	5·0
Pimpalavāḍī—Bhr.—पिंपळवाडी	SW;	7·0	5·6;	839;	152;	420	Belkhandi;	4·0
Pimpalavanḍī—Ptd.—पिंपळवंडी	N;	16·0	3·1;	2161;	429;	1116	Local;	..
Pimpal Gavhāṇ—Kj.—पिंपळ गव्हाण	W;	11·0	2·6;	809;	107;	449	..	..
Pimparagohan—Bhr.—पिंपरगोहन	W;	4·0	3·0;	352;	132;	155	..	..
Pimparakheḍ—Ast.—पिंपरखेड ..	W;	17·0	5·8;	849;	156;	393	Dhanora;	4·0
Pimparakheḍ—Mjv.—पिंपरखेड ..	SW;	14·0	5·3;	1225;	275;	640	..	..
Pimparavāḍā—Kj.—पिंपरवाडा ..	N;	16·0	6·7;	507;	92;	315	Bhogalvadi;	3·0
Pimparī Aṣṭī—Ast.—पिंपरी अष्टी	NW;	3·0	3·4;	393;	124;	163	Kelsangvi;	2·0
Pimparī Bk.—Mjv.—पिंपरी बु. ..	E;	16·0	7·2;	1289;	244;	659	Local;	..
Pimparī Kh.—Mjv.—पिंपरी खु. ..	E;	9·0	2·3;	576;	103;	172	..	..
Pimparī Ghāṭā—Ast.—पिंपरी घाटा	N;	19·0	3·1;	462;	87;	230	Devalali;	1·0
Pimprī—Ajl.—पिंप्री ..	SE;	16·0	0·5;	321;	57;	189	Patti Vadgaon;	2·0
Pimprī Ghumarī—Ast.—पिंप्री घुमरी ..	S;	16·0	5·5;	1169;	213;	601	Sarate Vadgaon;	4·0
Pisegāṅv—Kj.—पिसेगांव ..	E;	2·0	2·7;	828;	152;	461	Kaij;	2·0
Piṭhī—Ptd.—पिठी ..	N;	17·0	3·7;	743;	156;	399	Naigaon;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 Cs (mp, 3 mis); Dada Saheb Fr. Phg. Vad. 14; 8 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Ahmadnagar;	12·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Sindphana Project;	2.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c) Maliksaheb Urus Ct Vad. 8; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Ahmadnagar;	36·0	Mirajgaon;	3 0; Wed.	Mirajgaon;	3·0	rv.	..
Parali;	36·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Kaniphanath Urus Ps. Vad. 5; 7 tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	80·0	Bhir;	8·0; Sun.	Bhir;	7·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Malangshah Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 3; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (mp, c); Mahashivtra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 7 tl; m; mq; ch; lib; 3 dp (1 vet).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Jalna;	86·0	Bhir;	6·0; Sun.	Bhir;	2·0	w;rv; str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Dhanora;	4·0; Tue.	..	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Jagdamba Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch; 2 dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	9·0	W;w	Sl (pr), 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	50·0	Kuppa;	4·0; Thu.	Dharur;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mariai Fr. An. Sud. 8, 9; 5 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	34·0	Ashti,	3·0; Sun.	Ashti;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Parali;	14·0	W;w; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Budhan bua Urus Mg. Vad. 8; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	30·0	Devlali;	1·0; Tue.	..	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Ghat Nandur;	3·0	Ghat Nandur;	3·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	5·0	W;w.	tl.
Ahmadnagar;	35·0	Mirajgaon;	4·0; Wed.	..	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 4 tl; gym; ch.
Yedsi;	26·0	Kaij;	2·0; Fri.	Kaij;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Jalna;	70·0	Rajuri Bk.;	4·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Piṭhī (Ghāṭ)—Kj.—पिठी (घाट)	SW; 17·0	1·0; 351; 60; 185	.. ..
Pohaner—Mjv.—पोहनेर ..	E; 14·0	15·4; 3220; 568; 1375	Local; ..
Poharegāṅv—Aji.—पोहरेगाव ..	S; 21·0	5·4; 1931; 457; 843	Local; ..
Pokharī—Aji.—पोखरी ..	SE; 11·0	3·8; 897; 244; 411	Saigaon; 1·0
Pokharī—Ast.—पोखरी ..	E; 5·0	3·8; 780; 153; 367	Karhe Vadgaon; 2·0
Pokharī—Bhr.—पोखरी ..	E; 14·0	3·9; 504; 108; 274	Vadvani; 4·0
Pokharī—Goi.—पोखरी ..	S; 14·0	2·0; 561; 91; 231	.. ..
Polhe Pimpalagāṅv—Mjv.—पोल्हे पिंपळगांव	E; 7·0	2·1; 945; 189; 503	.. ..
Potrā—Bhr.—पोत्रा ..	S; 24·0	4·8; 717; 166; 352	Local; ..
Pugaṇī—Mjv.—पुगणी .	W; 16·0	1·1; 198; 42; 120	Talkhed; 3·0
Pulhe Pimpalagāṅv—Mjv.—पुल्हे पिंपळगांव	NW; 3·0	4·4; 272; 66; 164	.. ..
Punandagāṅv—Mjv.—पुनंदगांव ..	SW; 6·0	0·8; 405; 74; 232	.. ..
Puṇḍī—Ast.—पुंडी ..	W; 18·0	3·8; 971; 140; 480	Kuntephal; 1·0
Purasottamapurī.—Mjv.—पुरषोत्तमपुरी ..	N; 8·0	7·4; 1925; 385; 973	.. ..
Pus—Aji.—पूस .	E; 9·0	10·4; 1921; 349; 860	Local; ..
Pusarā—Mjv.—पुसरा ..	S; 13·4	4·0; 617; 109; 250	Vadvani; 5·0
Rāḍī—Aji.—राडी .	S; 6·0	8·6; 1912; 355; 926	Local; ..
Rāghāpūr—Ast.—राघापूर ..	N; 2·0	1·3; 90; 17; 49	Ashti; 2·0
Rāherī—Goi.—राहेरी ..	NE; 14·0	0·3; 898; 181; 472	Bhogalgaon; 2·0
Rajakapur—Bhr.—रजकपुर ..	E; 11·0	1·1; 103; 17; 52	Kurla; 3·0
Rājapimparī—Goi.—राजपिंपरी ..	W; 3·0	7·0; 1312; 260; 674	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	..	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; tl; gym. ch.
Manvat Road:	20·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 9 tl; 2 m; 4 mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; lib.
Latur;	..	Local;	.. Wed.	Kumbhari;	..	w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Imam Urus Ps; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	10·0	Ambejogai;	.. Wed; Sun.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Yeshwant Maharaj Fr. Kt. Vad. 1; 3 tl; mq.
Ahmadnagar;	40·0	Ashti;	5·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Parali;	84·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	Bhir;	14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Vitthal Rukhamai Fr. Ct. Vad. 13, Asd. Sud. 11; 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
.	..	..	.. ..	..	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	7·0	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Parali Vaijanath:	60·0	Chausala;	6·0: Wed.	Chausala;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dh; dp.
Jalna;	70·0	Talkhed;	3·0; Sun.	..	5·0	w;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Stage;	0·6	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Malubai Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	25·0	Dhanora;	2·0; Tue.	..	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; gym, ch.
..	..	..	.. .	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	4·0	Ghat Nandur;	4·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Padmavati Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; m; dg.
Tadula;	30·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	Manjlegaon;	13·4	n;str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; lib.
Ghat Nandur;	12·0	Mamdapur;	3·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	36·0	Ashti;	2·0; Sun.	Ashti;	2·0	w	tl.
Jalna;	50·0	Talwada;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna;	50·0	Kukadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	...	Georai;	4·0; Wed.	Georai;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Rājāpūr—Goi.—राजापूर ..	NE;	10·0	4·6;	861;	203;	459	Talvada;	2·0
Rājegāṅv—Kj.—राजेगांव ..	S;	13·0	1·3;	569;	84;	382	..	..
Rājegāṅv—Mjv.—राजेगांव ..	NW;	11·0	6·9;	1455;	300;	725	Local;	..
Rājevāḍī—Aji.—राजेवाडी ..	W;	8·0	3·5;	379;	79;	254	Ambejogai;	7·0
Rājevāḍī—Mjv.—राजेवाडी ..	S;	8·0	4·4;	1149;	217;	566	Laul;	2·0
Rājuri Bk.—Bhr.—राजुरी बु. ..	W;	8·0	16·2;	4114;	1022;	1684	Local;	..
Rājuri Ghoḍakā—Bhr.—राजुरी घोडका ..	E;	4·0	4·5;	795;	144;	389	Local;	..
Rākṣasabhuvan-Bhr.-राक्षसमुवन	N;	10·0	1·6;	338;	149;	176	Kurla;	3·0
Rākṣasabhuvan-Goi.-राक्षसमुवन	N;	12·0	4·9;	1859;	339;	699	Local;	..
Rākṣasavāḍī—Aji —राक्षसवाडी ..	NW;	10·0	3·2;	261;	54;	145	Nagpimpri;	6·0
Rākṣas Bhuvan-Ptd.-राक्षस मुवन	N;	32·0	6·0;	1812;	412;	1061	Local;	..
Rāḷe Sāṅgavi—Ptd.—राळे सांगवी	N;	27·0	1·3;	456;	83;	239	Brahmanath Yelam;	1·4
Rāmagāṅv—Bhr.—रामगांव ..	E;	18·0	0·8;	227;	43;	118	Nathapur,	0·5
Rāmapurī—Goi.—रामपुरी ..	E;	16·0	8·0;	1852;	489;	806	Local;	..
Rāmeśvar—Goi.—रामेश्वर ..	SE;	16·0	0·9;	139;	20;	72	..	..
Rām Pimpaḷagāṅv—Mjv.—राम पिंपळगांव	W;	8·0	1·4;	255;	48;	143	..	..
Rānamaḷā—Goi.—रानमळा ..	SE;	6·0	2·5;	366;	78;	228	Khandavi;	2·0
Rāṅjaṇī—Goi.—रांजणी ..	S;	5·2	7·4;	1929;	413;	1003	Local;	..
Rañjegāṅv—Bhr.—रंजेगांव ..	NE;	15·0	2·1;	621;	100;	347	Nathapur;	3·0
Rasūlābād—Goi.—रसूलाबाद ..	SW;	14·0	2·0;	266;	46;	96	Chaklamba;	2·0
Rauḷasagāṅv—Bhr.—रौळसगांव ..	S;	20·0	0·7;	577;	100;	364	Khadki Ghat;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Jalna;	50·0	Talvada;	2·0; Sat.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	Local;	.. Mon.	..	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3tl; mq; lib.
Parali;	23·0	Adas;	5·0; Sat.	Ambejogai;	8·0	W;w.	Nilkantha Fr. Mg; 2tl; dg.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Laul;	3·0; Fri.	Manjlegaon;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl, mq; ch; lib.
Jalna;	72·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Local;	..	W;w.	4 Sl (3 pr, h); 4 Cs (c); Janapir Urus Ct. Vad. 6, Ganapati Fr. Bdp. Sud. 8 and 9; 15 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 5 dp (1 vet).
Parali;	79·0	Bhir;	4·0; Sun.	Bhir;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr): Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	50·0	Kukadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	40·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Umapur;	6·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shani Amavasya Fr; 16 tl; 4 m; 4 mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; ch; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Nagapur;	10·0; Wed.	Ambejogai;	10·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	..	Local;	. Mon.	Hingevadi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Brahmanath Yelam;	1·4; Fri.	..	12·0	rv; str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	Nathapur;	0·5; Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	52·0	Jategaon;	3·0; Thu.	Jategaon Pati;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); Limbraj Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Vad. 11; 7 tl; 2 m; mq; dh; ch; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	Sirasdevi Pati;	8·0	w;rv.	3 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	48·0	Sirasdevi;	3·0; Fri.	..	0·8	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	0·1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ghodam-Sha-Vali Pir Urus Phg. Sud. 9; 3 tl; mq; dg.
Jalna;	80·0	Nathapur;	3·0; Sat.	Lonala;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	59·0	Chaklamba;	2·0; Tue.	Umapur;	6·0	W;rv.	tl; mq.
Yadasi;	32·0	Chausala;	4·0; Wed.	Stage;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Rāyamoh—Ptd.—रायमोह ..	N;	15·0	25·8;	3207;	677;	1402	Local;	..
Reṇāpūr—Aji.—रेणापूर ..	S;	25·0	18·9;	7173;	1400;	3206	Local;	..
Reṇāpurī—Mjv.—रेणापुरी ..	W;	4·0	1·3;	323;	55;	139	Mangrul;	2·0
Revakī—Goi.—रेवकी ..	N;	5·0	5·4;	933;	194;	509	Georai;	4·0
Revalī—Mjv.—रेवली ..	NE;	16·0	3·2;	829;	117;	322	Sirsala;	2·0
Ridhorī—Mjv.—रिधोरी ..	N;	17·0	1·9;	496,	50;	211	Hivara,	3·0
Rohatavāḍī—Ptd.—रोहतवाडी ..	E;	12·5	3·4;	504;	105;	251	Local;	..
Rokaḍā—Goi.—रोकडा ..	E;	9·0	0·7;	195;	39;	117	Talvada;	1·0
Rosaṇapurī—Mjv.—रोषणपुरी ..	N;	4·0	2·5;	349;	70;	200	..	..
Rudrapūr—Bhr.—रुद्रपूर ..	NW;	10·0	1·8;	245;	38;	141	Ketura;	1·0
Ruī—Bhr.—रुई ..	W;	7·0	1·9;	433;	76;	234	Murshadpur Rajura;	1·4
Ruī—Goi.—रुई ..	SE;	14·0	6·5;	1725;	331;	923	Local;	..
Ruī Dhārūr—Kj.—रुई धारूर ..	E;	9·0	7·1;	1454;	277,	768	Anjandhav;	3·0
Ruī Gavhāṇ—Bhr.—रुई गव्हाण ..	N;	24·0	1·4;	275;	51;	145	Limba Ganesh;	6·0
Ruī Nālakol—Ast.—रुई नालकोल	W;	9·0	3·3;	1006;	95;	457	Sarate Vadgaon;	3·0
Ruī Pimpaḷā—Kj.—रुई पिंपळा ..	N;	18·0	1·6;	225;	45;	91	Vadvani;	5·0
Ruīthaḷ—Goi.—रुईथळ ..	E,	7·0	4·3;	826;	170;	395	..	..
Rupūr—Ptd.—रुपूर ..	N;	17·0	1·4;	170;	30;	98	Pimpalner;	2·0
Ruṭī—Ast.—रुटी ..	W;	3·0	0·9;	111;	22;	62	Kelsangvi;	2·0
Sābaḷā—Kj.—सावळा ..	N;	4·0	1·9;	466;	106;	163	Lahuri;	2·0
Sābaḷakheḍ—Ast.—सावळखेड ..	W;	11·0	3·5;	901;	150;	474	Dhanora;	3·0
Sadhoḷā—Mjv.—साधोळा ..	S;	8·0	9·0;	1978;	302;	858	Local;	..

Railway Station Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Jalna;	70·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, wvg); Jalindharnath Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 4tl; mq; 3 m; dg; 2 lib; 2 dp (vet).
Pangaon;	6·0	Local;	.. Fri.	..	2·4	W;w.	2 Sl(pr, h); Cs (c); Renuka Devi Fr. Vsk. Pournima; 5 tl; 3 m; 3 mq; dg; dh; gym; 3 dp.
Parali;	28·0	Mangrul;	2·0; Tue.	Manjlegaon;	4·0	rv.	tl.
Jalna;	60·0	Georai;	4·0; Wed.	Georai;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Urus Ct. Vad. 13; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	14·0	Sirsala;	2·0; Thu.	Parali;	12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Partur;	24·0	Rajegaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl.
..	..	Bendsur;	3·0; Tue.	Stage;	0·5	W;w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7 tl; m; dg; ch.
Jalna;	46·0	Talvada;	2·0; Sat.	Georai;	9·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Bojiba Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; 3 tl; m.
Jalna;	71·0	Sirasmarg;	5·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Rajuri Bk.;	2·0; Sat.	Rajuri Bk.;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	58·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15, Ram Fr. Ct. Sud.9; 2 tl; m; mq; ch
Parali;	32·0	Adas;	5·0; Sat.	..	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Yedsai;	52·0	Chausala;	2·0; Wed.	..	24·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	80·0	Kada;	4·0; Wed.	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Parali Vaijanath;	38·0	Vadvani;	5·0; Wed.	..	18·0	rv.	tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Shirur;	6·0; Tue.	Sindphana Project;	1·0	w;rv.	tl.
Ahmadnagar;	34·0	Ashti;	3·0; Sun.	Ashti;	3·0	W.	Cs (gr); ch.
Parali;	47·0	Lahuri;	2·0; Wed.	Kaij;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	26·0	Dhanora;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	0·8	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Sādolā—Kj.—सादोळा ..	N;	6·0	1·7;	531;	94;	248	..	..
Śahābājapūr—Bhr.—शाहाबाजपूर ..	NW;	8·0	0·8;	139;	32;	73	Paigaon Siras;	2·0
Śahājahānapūr (Kāmakheḍe)—Bhr.—शाहाजहानपूर (कामखेडे)	NW;	8·0	1·4;	421;	72;	180	Kamkheda;	2·0
Śahājahānapūr (Limbā)—Bhr.—शाहाजहानपूर (लिंबा)	W;	7·0	0·9;	85;	14;	50	Rajuri Bk;	2·4
Śahājahānapūr (Loṇi)—Bhr.—शाहाजहानपूर (लोणी).	E;	18·0	1·4;	477;	49;	108	Nathapur;	0·6
Śāhājānapūr—Mjv.—शाहाजानपूर	NW;	10·0	1·4;	289;	58;	150	Kiti Adgaon;	2·0
Śahājānapūr Cakalā—Goi.—शाहाजानपूर चकला	S;	16·0	2·0;	566;	99;	311	Sirasmarg;	3·0
Śahāpūr Majarā—Mjv.—शहापूर मजरा	W;	12·0	1·6;	280;	49;	149	Talkhed;	1·0
Saidāpūr—Goi.—सैदापूर ..	SW;	14·0	2·9;	556;	104;	317	Phulsangavi;	1·0
Sākat—Ast.—साकत ..	W;	31·0	2·2;	526;	94;	278	..	3·0
Sākhare Boragāṅv—Bhr.—साखरे बोरगांव	S;	15·0	2·1;	644;	131;	302	Limba Ganesh;	6·0
Sākṣāḷ Pimprī—Bhr.—साक्षाळ पिंप्री	NW;	14·0	3·9;	1288;	295;	667	Local;	..
Sākūḍ—Aji.—साकूड ..	N;	4·0	7·4;	823;	166;	433	Ambejogai;	4·0
Sāḷegāṅv—Kj.—साळेगांव ..	SW;	4·0	9·9;	1921;	381;	997	Local;	..
Sāḷe Vaḍagāṅv—Ast.—साळे वडगांव	NW;	25·0	8·0;	1341;	140;	648	Ambhora;	2·0
Sāḷimbā—Mjv.—साळींबा ..	SW;	20·0	3·4;	721;	155;	395	Harishchandra Pimpari;	3·0
Sāḷuṅkavāḍī—Aji.—साळुंकवाडी ..	SE;	13·0	0·8;	727;	150;	411	Ghat Nandur;	2·0
Samanāpūr—Bhr.—समनापूर ..	S;	3·0	1·5;	252;	52;	109	Pali;	2·0
Samasāpūr—Aji.—समसापूर ..	S;	26·0	3·7;	684;	142;	374	Renapur;	2·0
Sanagāṅv—Kj.—सनगांव ..	E;	20·0	4·0;	891;	148;	448	Lokhandi Savargaon;	1·0
Sāṇḍaravan—Bhr.—सांडरवन ..	E;	20·0	1·5;	371;	73;	188	Pimpalner;	3·0
Sāṇḍas Cincoli—Mjv.—सांडस चिंचोली.	NE;	6·0	3·0;	1144;	254;	449	..	..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	Vadgaon;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	60·0	Rajuri Bk.;	6·0; Sat.	..	..	w;rv.	tl.
Jalna;	64·0	Hirapur;	5·0; Tue.	Pendgaon;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	112·4	Rajuri Bk;	2·4 Sat.	Rajuri Bk;	2·4	W;rv.	tl; ch.
..	..	Nathapur;	0·6; Sat.	..	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Patrur;	25·0	Kiti Adgaon;	2·0; Sun.	Mali Pargaon;	3·0	W;w.	tl.
..	..	Sirasmarg;	3·0; Mon.	Hirapur;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Jalna;	70·0	Talkhed;	1·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); 2 tl.
Jalna;	60·0	Phulsangavi;	1·0; Mon.	Umapur;	10·0	W;w.	Saiduba Fr. Phg. Vad. 7; 2 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	14·0	Chincholi;	5·0; Fri.	Vatephal;	1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Yedasi;	40·0	Neknur;	3·0, Sun.	Udand Vadgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), Pir Urus; tl; m; dg; ch.
Jalna;	80·0	Sirsamarg;	4·0; Mon.	..	..	rv	Sl (pr); Sakshal Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Ambejogai;	4·0; Sun.	Varvati;	3·0	w;rv; str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; dp (vet).
..	..	..	.. ..	Kaij;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jotiba Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	17·0	Chinchodi Pati;	4·0; Fri.	Ambhora-phata;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	30·0	Vadvani,	2·0; Wed.	Manjle-gaon;	20·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	2·0	Ghat Nandur;	2·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	66·0	Pali;	2·0; Fri.	Bhir;	3·0	W.	Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct; tl; dg.
Latur;	11·0	Renapur;	2·0; Fri.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	16·0	Adas;	6·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	80·0	Nathapur;	2·4; Sat.	Bhir;	20·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..	..	Local;	.. Sat.	Manjle-gaon;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; mq; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Saṅgam—Ajl.—संगम ..	NE; 17·0	2·7; 426; 90; 95	Parali Vaijanath; 2·0
Saṅgam—Mjv.—संगम ..	S; 21·0	2·5; 500; 108; 208	Dindrud; 2·0
Saṅgam Jalagāṅv—Goi.—संगम जळगांव.	N; 7·0	1·5; 377; 75; 196	Gondi Bk.; 4·0
Sāṅgavī—Ajl.—सांगवी ..	E; 15·0	1·9; 598; 126; 263	Sindhagaon; 2·0
Sāṅgavī Āṣṭī—Ast.—सांगवी आष्टी	S; 9·0	3·1; 693; 122; 329	Takalsing; 2·0
Sāṅgavī Pāṭaṇ—Ast.—सांगवी पाटण.	N; 14·0	5·7; 978; 182; 535	Doithan; 2·0
Sāṅgavī (Sārṇī)—Kj.—सांगवी (सार्णी). ..	W; 11·0	2·6; 857; 165; 447	Massa Jog; 3·0
Saphadarābād—Mjv.—सफदराबाद	E; 22·0	1·0; 117; 24; 72	.. ..
Saphepūr—Bhr.—सफेपूर ..	S; 14·0	1·9; 444; 77; 259	Neknur; 2·0
Sāraḍagāṅv—Ajl.—सारडगांव ..	E; 20·0	0·5; 840; 169; 484	.. ..
Sārṇī—Kj.—सार्णी ..	E; 4·0	3·5; 1000; 200; 495	.. ..
Sārṇī (Sāṅgavī)—Kj.—सार्णी (सांगवी). ..	W; 12·0	3·5; 818; 150; 412	.. ..
Sarapharājapūr—Ajl.—सरफराजपूर.	NW; 12·0	2·3; 262; 40; 117	Nagpimpri; 6·0
Sarāṭe Vaḍagāṅv—Ast.—सराटे वडगांव.	W; 10·0	3·8; 858; 108; 304	Local; ..
Saravar Pimpalagāṅv—Mjv.—सरवर पिंपळगांव. ..	NE; 10·0	2·4; 1005; 197; 391	Rampuri Kh.; 0·1
Sāruḷ—Kj.—सारुळ ..	W; 14·0	1·6; 463; 81; 242	.. ..
Sāsūrā—Kj.—सासूरा ..	NW; 15·0	2·0; 579; 110; 289	.. ..
Sātephaḷ—Ajl.—सातेफळ ..	S; 4·0	1·9; 475; 85; 238	Lokhandi Savargaon; 4·0
Sātrā—Bhr.—सात्रा ..	S; 24·0	2·3; 441; 77; 207	Pathara; 0·2
Saundānā—Bhr.—सौंदाना ..	NW; 7·0	1·6; 362; 141; 109	Kamkheda; 2·0
Saundānā—Kj.—सौंदाना ..	SE; 22·0	1·9; 531; 113; 222	.. ..
Saundānā—Ptd.—सौंदाना ..	E; 6·0	1·6; 275; 55; 105	Bendsur; 1·0
Sautāḍā—Ptd.—सौताडा ..	W; 11·0	10·4; 2194; 402; 1164	Local; ..
Sāvaḷeśvar—Goi.—सावळेश्वर ..	N; 8·0	1·5; 344; 63; 210	Shahagad; 1·0
Sāvaḷeśvar—Kj.—सावळेश्वर ..	NW; 6·0	2·7; 760; 139; 418	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Parali Vaijanath;	2·0	Parali Vaijanath;	2·0; Mon.	Local;	..	w;rv.	2 tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	24·0	Dindrud;	2·0; Sun.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Jalna;	40·0	Shahugad;	5·0; Thu.	..	4·0	rv.	Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 5 tl.
Latur;	20·0	Pohareganon;	3·0; Wed.	Kumbhari;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	35·0	Mirajgaon;	5·0; Wed.	Khadakat,	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr), tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	48·0	Khilad;	2·0; Thu.	..	2·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, technical); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Barshi;	32·0	Nandur Ghat;	6·0; Tue.	..	0·6	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	Parali;	10·0	rv.	2 tl.
Yedasi;	50·0	Neknur;	2·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 6; tl.
Parali;	4·0	Parali;	4·0; Mon.	Parali;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 7 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kumbephal;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; dh; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	0·3	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m; ch; 2 dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Nagapur;	10·0; Wed.	Ambejogai,	12·0	w;rv.	ch.
Ahmadnagar;	26·0	Kada;	6·0; Sun.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Vsk. Sud. 8; tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Manvat Road;	16·0	Rampuri Kh.;	0·1; Tue.	..	1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; 2 dg, ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W;rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Parali,	24·0	Mamdapur;	3·0; Sun.	Vaghala;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	60·0	Chausala;	6·0; Wed.	Chausala;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	55·0	Hirapur;	10·0, Tue.	Bhir;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	Savaleshvar;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; 2 m; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	65·0	Bendsur;	1·0; Tue.	..	0·6	w;n.	Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	15·0	Jamkhed;	6·0; Sat.	Stage;	0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Rameshvar Fr. Srn. Third Monday; 4 tl; m; ch.
Jalna;	40·0	Shahagad;	1·0; Thu.	..	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sāvaragāṅv—Ast.—सावरगांव ..	W; 20·0	6·5; 1042; 195; 512	Local; ..
Sāvaragāṅv—Bhr.—सावरगांव ..	S; 18·0	1·2; 303; 45; 160	Khadki Ghat; 2·0
Sāvaragāṅv—Mjv.—सावरगांव ..	W; 6·0	6·5; 1251; 246; 704	.. ..
Sāvaragāṅv Cakalā—Ptd.—सावरगांव चकला ..	N; 28·0	1·1; 508; 95; 274	Brahmanath Yelam; 3·0
Sāvaragāṅv Ghāṭ—Ptd.—सावरगांव घाट ..	NW; 14·0	8·8; 1090; 231; 578	Local; ..
Sāvaragāṅv Jāgīr—Goi.—सावरगांव जागीर ..	N; 8·0	0·7; 3; 2; 2	.. ..
Sāvaragāṅv Pokhari—Goi.—सावरगांव पोखरी ..	S; 12·0	2·4; 509; 86; 274	.. ..
Sāvaragāṅv Sone—Ptd.—सावरगांव सोने ..	NE; 6·0	1·9; 465; 100; 243	Bendsur; 2·0
Sāyagāṅv—Aji.—सायगांव .	S; 11·0	5·2; 1682; 345; 483	Local; ..
Śeḍāḷā—Ast.—शेडाळा ..	W; 25·0	4·3; 629; 117; 321	Savargaon Maske, 3·0
Śekaṭā—Goi.—शेकटा ..	SW; 14·0	5·6; 1174; 218; 574	.. ..
Śekhāpūr—Ast.—शेखापूर ..	N; 2·0	2·5; 303; 59; 163	Ashti; 2·0
Selagāṅv—Mjv.—सेलगांव ..	SE; 10·0	2·7; 486; 103; 224	Hivara Govardhan; 2·0
Selagāṅv Gāñji-Kj.-सेलगांव गांजी	S; 3·0	1·4; 546; 99; 288	.. ..
Selagāṅv Thaḍī—Mjv.—सेलगांव थडी	N; 17·0	1·3; 321; 61; 130	.. ..
Selāpurī—Mjv.—सेलापुरी ..	W; 3·0	1·8; 401; 84; 171	Manjlegaon; 3·0
Selū—Goi.—सेलू .	E; 14·0	3·4; 707; 127; 391	.. ..
Selū—Mjv.—सेलू ..	E; 21·0	0·9; 416; 85; 189	.. ..
Selū Āmbā—Aji.—सेलू आंबा ..	S; 5·0	2·6; 714; 145; 264	Saigaon; 2·0
Selū Paraḷī—Aji.—सेलू परळी ..	NE; 21·0	2·6; 434; 82; 253	Vadgaon Dadahari; 3·0
Śerā—Aji.—शेरा ..	N; 24·0	3·3; 908; 161; 472	Poharegaon; 2·0
Śerī Bk.—Ast.—शेरी बु. ..	N; 6·0	7·5; 1319; 187; 688	Local; ..
Śerī Kh.—Ast.—शेरी खु. ..	E; 10·0	2·0; 507; 103; 190	Kada; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ahmadnagar; 23·0	Devlali; 4·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch; 2 Cch.
Parali; 60·0	Chaussala; 5·0; Wed.	Raulasgaon; 2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Asd. Sud. 6; 2 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 50·0	Brahmanath Yelam; 3·0; Fri.	.. 16·0	w;rv; str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 60·0	Amalner; 2·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Kaniphanath Fr. Phg. Vad. 14; tl; dg; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 65·0	Bendsur; 2·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur; 8·0	Bardapur; 4·0; Fri.	.. 0·4	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; 5 mq; 3 dg; lib; dp.
Ahmadnagar; 20·0	Karanji Ghat; 7·0; Wed.	.. ..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Umapur; 6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gaibi Urus Ct. Sud. 13 Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; mq; 2 dg; gym; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 35·0	Ashti; 2·0; Sun.	Ashti; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 20·0	Mogara; 2·0; Tue.	.. 14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kaij; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 4 tl.
Parali; 30·0	Manjlegaon; 3·0; Sun. Wed.	Manjlegaon; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Parali; 10·0	rv.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur; 25·0	Ambejogai; 4·0; Thu. Sun.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m.
Parali Vaijanath; 6·0	Parali Vaijanath; 6·0; Mon.	Parali; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dh; ch.
Latur; 12·0	Poharegaon; 2·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh.
Ahmadnagar; 29·0	Kada; 2·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; lib.
Ahmadnagar; 29·0	Kada, 2·0; Sun.	Kada; 1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Sidod—Bhr.—सिदोड ..	N;	4·0	3·3;	602;	96;	346	Bhir;	3·0
Simarī Pāragānv—Mjv.—सिमरी पारगांव.	SW;	10·0	4·4;	967;	210;	535	Sirsala;	7·0
Simpegānv—Goi.—सिंपेगांव ..	S;	14·0	0·3;	148;	19;	87	..	..
Simpeṭākaḷī—Mjv.—सिंपेटाकळी ..	NE;	3·0	3·2;	732;	152;	392	..	..
Sindakhed—Goi.—सिंदखेड ..	SW;	6·0	2·4;	649;	123;	332	Madalmohi;	3·0
Sindaphaṇā Cincolī—Goi.—सिंदफणा चिंचोली.	SE;	20·0	1·4;	290;	65;	159	..	..
Sindhagānv—Aji.—सिंधगांव ..	SE;	21·0	4·2;	1368;	279;	589	Local;	..
Sindhī—Kj.—सिंधी ..	NW;	9·0	11·9;	2259;	424;	1158	Local;	..
Śirāḷ—Ast.—शिराळ ..	W;	7·0	7·1;	1897;	334;	823	Local;	..
Sirāḷā—Goi.—सिराळा ..	S;	8·0	1·6;	270;	53;	178	..	..
Śirāpūr—Ast.—शिरापूर ..	W;	12·0	4·0;	794;	134;	433	Dhanora;	3·0
Sirapūr—Kj.—सिरपूर ..	W;	6·0	1·7;	395;	76;	222	..	..
Śirāpūr Dhumāḷ—Ptd.—शिरापूर धुमाळ.	N;	20·0	4·6;	1140;	222;	576	Nav Gan Rajuri;	2·0
Śirāpūr Gāt—Ptd.—शिरापूर गात	NE;	28·0	2·7;	491;	92;	257	Khalapuri;	3·0
Sirasadevī—Goi.—सिरसदेवी ..	E;	9·0	8·9;	1721;	399;	824	Local;	..
Sirasāḷā—Mjv.—सिरसाळा ..	W;	14·0	9·8;	1694;	333;	544	Local;	..
Sīrasamārg—Goi.—सीरसमार्ग ..	S;	15·0	7·3;	2525;	487;	1236	Local;	..
Śirūr—Kj.—शिरूर ..	W;	12·0	5·5;	1660;	253;	545	..	..
Śirūr—Ptd.—शिरूर ..	N;	44·0	8·4;	2551;	513;	1076	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jalna;	64·0	Bhir;	3·0; Sun	..	0·6	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); Bhairavnath Fr.Ct.Sud.12; 3 tl;m.
Parali Vaijanath;	18·0	Mogara;	4·0; Tue.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	3·0	rv	Cs (c).
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Jalna;	36·0	Madalmohi;	3·0; Tue.	Georai;	6·0	W;w	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Lonalapati;	3·0	rv.	tl; ch.
Harangul;	8·0	Poharegaon;	2·0 Wed	Kumbhari;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; mq; dg.
Parali;	45·0	Bhir;	2·0; Sat.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m; mq.
Ahmadnagar;	36·0	Mirajgaon;	4·0; Wed.	Ashti;	7·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr), Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	Georai;	9·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; mq.
Ahmadnagar;	26·0	Dhanora;	3·0; Tue.	Dhanora;	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct; 4 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kaij;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	100·0	Nav Gan Rajuri;	2·0; Sat.	..	0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	76·0	Khalapuri;	3·0; Thu.	..	9·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); Khandoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 9; tl; mq.
..	..	Local;	.. Fri.	Stage;	0·5	W;w.	Sl (pr), 2 Cs; 3 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Manjlegaon;	14·0	w;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 7 tl; 5 mq; 2 dg; ch; lib; 2 dp (1 vet).
Jalna;	54·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Hirapur;	6·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; Santubai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 5; 7 tl; mq; Cch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shri Dattatraya Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; 2 m; mq; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Hingevadi;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (m); 4 Cs (3 mis, fmg); Kalikadevi Fr. Ct; 5 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; 2 dp.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Śivaṇī—Bhr—शिवणी ..	SE;	5·0	5·9;	1300;	246;	601	Local;	..
Somanāth Boragāṅv—Kj.—सोमनाथ बोरगाव.	E;	14·0	4·0;	767;	153;	379	Local;	..
Somanavāḍī—Aji.—सोमनवाडी ..	SE;	16·0	0·8;	419;	80;	207	Pangaon;	4·0
Sonagāṅv—Bhr.—सोनगांव ..	NW;	12·0	0·8;	223;	42;	116	Ketura;	2·0
Sonahivarā—Aji.—सोनहिवरा ..	N;	8·0	2·1;	401;	75;	234	Nagpimpri;	6·0
Sonavaḷā—Kj.—सोनवळा ..	NE;	16·0	3·6;	864;	163;	445	Adas;	2·0
Sonegāṅv—Ptd.—सोनेगांव ..	E;	5·0	1·5;	401;	69;	216	Bendsur;	3·0
Sone Sāṅgavī—Kj.—सोने सांगवी	N;	8·0	3·8;	1095;	190;	490	Local;	..
Sonī Javaḷā—Kj.—सोनी जवळा ..	SE;	3·0	4·2;	896;	159;	475	Yusuf Vadgaon;	3·0
Sonīmohā—Kj.—सोनीमोहा ..	N;	16·0	4·1;	740;	179;	740	Bhogalvadi;	4·0
Sonnākhoṭā—Kj.—सोन्नाखोटा ..	S;	18·0	3·5;	400;	89;	125	Vadvani;	4·0
Sonnāthaḍī—Mjv.—सोन्नाथडी ..	E;	7·0	3·5;	1134;	268;	572	..	..
Śrīpat Antaravālā—Goi.—श्रीपत अंतरवाला.	SE;	18·0	1·5;	337;	63;	193	Rampuri;	2·0
Śrīpat Vāḍī—Ptd.—श्रीपत वाडी ..	N;	32·0	1·8;	143;	31;	91	Ghatshil Pargaon;	2·0
Sugāṅv—Aji.—सुगांव ..	SE;	14·0	3·7;	1236;	224;	577	Saigaon;	2·0
Sujānapūr—Goi.—सुजानपूर ..	NW;	..	0·3;	6;	2;	5	Dhondrai;	2·0
Sukaḷī—Kj.—सुकळी ..	N;	7·0	1·9;	269;	53;	189	..	..
Sukaḷī—Mjv.—सुकळी ..	NE;	17·0	1·5;	324;	67;	185	Sirsal;	2·0
Śuklatirtha Nimagāṅv—Mjv.—शुक्लतिर्थ निमगांव.	E;	7·0	2·2;	542;	100;	286	..	..
Sulatānapūr—Bhr.—सुलतानपूर ..	S;	22·0	1·1;	240;	49;	152	Limba Ganesh;	6·0
Sulatānapūr—Goi.—सुलतानपूर ..	NW;	12·0	2·5;	334;	78;	205	Bhend Takali;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Jalna;	74·0	Bhir;	8·0; Sun.	Bhir;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 5 tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Pangaon;	4·0	Pangaon;	4·0; Sat.	..	9·0	w;n.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (fmg, c); tl; dg; ch.
Jalna;	60·0	Bhir;	8·0; Sat, Sun.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parali;	16·0	Nagapur;	10·0; Wed.	Ambejogai;	8·0	W;rv	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	22·0	Adas;	2·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	65·0	Bendsur;	3·0; Tue.	..	0·3	w;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Yusuf Vadgaon;	2·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch; dp.
Yedsai;	40·0	Kaij;	3·0; Fri.	Kaij;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	52·0	Ambevadgaon;	2·0; Tue.	Dharur;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jagadamba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; gym.
Parali;	36·0	Vadvani;	4·0; Wed.	Vadvani;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9, Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 3 tl; m; ch.
Jalna;	64·0	Rampuri;	2·0; Sun.	Jategaon-pati;	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	50·0	Kharavandi;	2·0; Sun.	Amalner;	18·0	w;rv.	2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	28·0	Bardapur;	5·0; Fri.	..	2·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 m; mq; ch.
Jalna;	42·0	Dhondrai;	3·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	.. ..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	n.	Cs; tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Sirsala;	2·0; Thu.	Parali Vaijanath;	14·0	w;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	7·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Somavati Fr; 4 tl.
Yedsai;	41·0	Chausala;	1·4; Wed.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Jalna;	61·0	Bhend Tahali;	.. Tue.	..	3·0	W.	tl; mq.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Sulatānapūr—Mjv.—सुलतानपूर ..	NW;	12·0	3·5;	672;	122;	361	..	..
Sulemān Devaḷā—Ast.—सुलेमान देवळा.	NW;	20·0	4·2;	959;	248;	495	Ambhora;	3·0
Sumaṭhāṇā—Aji.—सुमठाणा ..	SE;	15·0	1·7;	605;	101;	314	Bitargaon;	..
Suppā—Ptd.—सुप्पा ..	W;	12·0	6·1;	795;	163;	415	Kuslamb;	2·0
Suraḍī Najik—Mjv.—सुरडी नजीक	NW;	12·0	1·5;	302;	50;	166	Rajegaon;	0·4
Suraḷegāṅv—Goi.—सुरळेगांव ..	SW;	12·0	3·5;	690;	156;	396	Gulaj;	1·0
Surḍī—Ast.—सुर्डी ..	N;	16·0	6·1;	849;	195;	421	Local;	..
Surḍī—Bhr.—सुर्डी ..	W;	18·0	2·2;	654;	141;	415	Parbhani;	2·0
Surḍī—Kj.—सुर्डी ..	S;	8·0	2·8;	927;	176;	437	..	..
Surḍī Bk.—Goi.—सुर्डी बु. ..	E;	13·0	4·3;	790;	151;	433	..	..
Surumagāṅv—Mjv.—सुरुमगांव ..	E;	8·0	1·4;	445;	83;	220	..	..
Susī—Goi.—सुसी ..	W;	10·0	3·5;	739;	131;	382	Madalmohi;	5·0
Tāḍasonnā—Bhr.—ताडसोन्ना ..	E;	16·0	3·8;	1364;	259;	693	Local;	..
Taḍoḷā—Aji.—तडोळा ..	S;	12·0	1·8;	610;	113;	327	Dhanora;	3·0
Taḍolī—Aji.—तडोली ..	N;	19·0	1·5;	342;	63;	169	Nagapur;	4·0
Tāgaḍagāṅv—Ptd.—तागडगांव ..	NW;	20·0	5·4;	1042;	195;	556	Raimoh;	2·0
Tāgaḍakhel—Ast.—तागडखेल ..	W;	25·0	2·9;	228;	45;	150	Devulgaon Ghat;	4·0
Tākaḍagāṅv—Goi.—ताकडगांव ..	NE;	2·0	5·0;	846;	177;	299	Georai;	2·0
Ṭākaḷagāṅv—Aji.—टाकळगांव ..	SE,	18·0	2·6;	650;	113;	300	Renapur;	2·0
Ṭākaḷagāṅv—Goi.—टाकळगांव ..	S;	10·0	1·1;	591;	114;	260	Padalsingi;	2·0
Ṭākaḷasiṅg—Ast.—टाकळसींग ..	S;	7·0	6·3;	1455;	194;	702	Local;	..
Ṭākaḷ Gavhāṇ Tarf Gevarāī—Goi.—टाकळ गव्हाण तर्फे गेवराई.	S;	15·0	1·5;	414;	79;	220	..	..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	Adgaon Pati;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Dhanora;	5·0; Tue.	Ambhora-phata;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr.Ps.Sud.6; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Pangaon;	6·0	Renapur;	3·0; Fri.	Renapur;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	Kualamb;	2·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sayyad Pir Urus Phg. Vad. 5; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	7·0	Rajegaon;	4·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna;	40·0	Umapur;	4·0; Sun.	Umapur;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Bhivanai Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 2 tl; m; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	56·0	Doithan;	3·0; Wed.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Mg; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Jalna;	72·0	Nathapur;	4·0; Sat.	Lonaval;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr), Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl;. m.
Jalna;	50·0	Pimpala;	3·0; Thu.	Georai;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Jalna;	84·0	Pimpalner;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Tivali (Borgaon);	10·0	Mamdapur;	6·0; Sat.	Ambejogai;	12·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Nagapur;	4·0; Wed	Parali Vaijanath;	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	70·0	Raimoh;	2·0; Sun.	Nav Gan Rajuri;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jan Pir Urus; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Karanji Ghat;	7·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jalna;	60·0	Georai;	2·0; Wed.	Georai;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Pangaon;	6·0	Renapur;	2·0; Fri.	Kumbhari;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalna;	54·0	Hirapur;	2·0; Tue.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	38·0	Ashti;	6·0; Sun.	Ashti;	7·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Pir Urus Phg. Vad. 5; tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); 2 gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ṭākaḷ Gavhāṇ Tarf Tālakheḍ—Goi.—टाकळ गव्हाण तर्फ तालखेड	S; 12·0	2·0; 319; 64; 156	.. 2·0
Ṭākaḷī—Aji.—टाकळी ..	N; 18·0	1·1; 300; 52; 128	Nagapur; 4·0
Ṭākaḷī—Kj.—टाकळी ..	W; 3·0	4·9; 1634; 297; 964	Local; ..
Ṭākaḷī Ācārya—Mjv.—टाकळी आचार्य	W; 14·0	4·6; 1031; 195; 628	Sirsala; 2·0
Ṭākaḷī Amīyā—Ast.—टाकळी अमीया	W; 8·0	4·6; 1295; 214; 648	Sarate Vadgaon; 2·0
Ṭākaravaṇ—Mjv.—टाकरवण ..	W; 16·4	8·4; 2371; 471; 833	Local; ..
Tālakheḍ—Mjv.—तालखेड ..	W; 14·0	12·5; 3166; 588; 1484	Local; ..
Taḷanarī—Kj.—तळनरी ..	N; 5·0	3·0; 546; 102; 272	Lahuri; 2·0
Taḷaṇī—Aji.—तळणी ..	E; 9·0	2·3; 743; 131; 390	Ghat Nandur; 2·0
Talavāḍā—Goi.—तलवाडा ..	E; 9·0	24·0; 5248; 1072; 2793	Local; ..
Taḷavaṭ Boragāṅv—Goi.—तळवट बोरगांव	S; 12·0	3·6; 1076; 206; 675	Pachegaon; 4·0
Taḷegāṅv—Aji.—तळेगांव ..	SE; 10·0	5·0; 1015; 143; 431	Hatola; 1·0
Taḷegāṅv—Bhr.—तळेगांव ..	W; 3·0	3·0; 411; 73; 203	Bhir; 2·0
Taḷegāṅv (Paraḷī)—Aji.—तळेगांव (परळी)	N; 20·0	5·0; 789; 147; 371	Nagapur; 1·0
Taḷe Pimpaḷagāṅv—Ptd.—तळे पिंपळगांव	NE; 6·0	4·0; 634; 119; 335	Tamba Rajuri; 1·4
Tāmbā Rājurī—Ptd.—तांबा राजुरी	NE; 5·0	9·9; 1657; 317; 861	Local; ..
Tāmbavā—Kj.—तांबवा ..	N; 5·0	5·5; 1604; 326; 823	Local; ..
Tāndaḷā—Goi.—तांदळा ..	SW; 14·0	4·9; 696; 136; 358	Phulsangvi; 2·0
Tāndaḷavāḍī Bk.—Bhr.—तांदळवाडी बु.	W; 8·0	1·2; 374; 71; 235	Pargaon Sirus; 1·0
Tāndaḷavāḍī Ghāṭ—Bhr.—तांदळवाडी घाट	S; 18·0	2·4; 563; 96; 296	Khadki Ghat; 2·0
Tāndaḷavāḍī Havelī—Bhr.—तांदळवाडी हवेली	NW; 9·0	1·2; 357; 135; 195	Sirsamarg; 2·0
Tānduḷavāḍī—Kj.—तांदुळवाडी ..	NE; 8·0	3·3; 646; 131; 343	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	80·0	..	2·0; Fri.	..	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	9·0	Pangari;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	w.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Sonpeth;	4·0; Mon.	Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	33·0	Kada;	3·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. (c); Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Fri.	..	3·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 6 tl; 2 mq; dg; ch; dp.
Manvat;	35·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; dg; dh; 1 lib; 4 dp. (1 vet).
Parali;	48·0	Lahuri;	3·0; Wed.	Kaij;	5·0	W.	Cs; 2 tl.
Ghat Nandur;	2·0	Ghat Nandur;	2·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Jalna;	44·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Georai;	9·0	W;w.	5 Sl (pr); 2 Cs (2 c); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8 to Vak. Sud. 4; 9 tl; mq; 2 dg; lib; dp.
Jalna;	58 0	Kukadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	Masala Pati;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Ranudevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 3 tl; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	6·0	Ghat Nandur;	6·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq.
Jalna;	65·0	Bhir;	2·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ranubai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2 tl; m; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	5·0	Parali Vaijanath;	5·0; ..	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	Patoda;	6·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Patoda;	3·0; Thu.	Stage;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; gym; ch.
Jalna;	60·0	Phulsangvi;	2·0; Mon.	Umapur;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Jalna;	80·0	Rajuri Bk.;	5·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	3 tl; ch.
Parali;	60·0	Chausala;	5·0; Wed.	Raulasgaon;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym.
Jalna;	62·0	Sirasmarg;	2·0; Mon.	Hirapur;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Dharur;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Offices; Distance (4)	
Tapavan—Mjv.—तपवन	E;	16·0	1·1;	258;	52;	152	Sirsal;	2·0
Tape Nimagānv-Goi.-तपे निमगांव	E;	18·0	1·7;	213;	68;	114	Takarvan;	3·0
Taratagavhāṇ—Goi.—तरटगव्हाण	SW;	15·0	1·2;	676;	129;	370	..	..
Taratagavhāṇ—Ptd.—तरटगव्हाण	SE;	29·0	1·0;	95;	14;	61	Arvi;	2·0
Tatāpūr—Aji.—ततापूर	SE;	10·0	2·0;	443;	81;	210	Bardapur;	2·0
Taṭaboragānv—Kj.—तटबोरगांव	SE;	..	2·1;	558;	91;	275	Apegaon;	2·0
Telagānv Bk.—Mjv.—तेलगांव बु.	S;	12·0	4·1;	739;	157;	405	Nitrud;	4·0
Telagānv Kh.—Mjv.—तेलगांव खु	W;	13·0	1·3;	362;	64;	193	Kaudgaon;	1·0
Telaghaṇā—Aji.—तेलघणा	E;	13·4	1·0;	201;	67;	108	Nandagaul;	3·0
Ṭembhūrṇī—Ptd.—टेंभूर्णी	NW;	34·0	2·4;	644;	131;	348	Ghatahil Pargaon;	4·0
Ṭhākar Aḍagānv—Goi.—ठाकर अडगांव	E;	8·0	4·9;	1180;	219;	672	..	..
Theralā—Ptd.—थरला	NE;	9·4	3·2;	776;	146;	393	Rohatvadi;	2·0
Theṭegavhāṇ—Kj.—थटेगव्हाण	N;	..	0·9;	105;	21;	61	Dharur;	5·0
Ṭhombaḷ Sāṅgavī—Ast.—ठोंबळ सांगवी	W.	24·0	2·8;	461;	77;	254	Kuntephal;	5·0
Tigānv—Mjv.—तिगांव	S,	12·0	5·8;	748,	171;	399	..	..
Tiḷasmukh—Mjv.—तिळसमुख	NE;	13·0	1·8;	363;	51;	186	Pohaner;	3·0
Tintaravaṇī—Goi.—तिंतरवणी	E;	18·0	8·0;	1673;	308;	967	..	..
Ṭokavāḍī—Aji.—टोकवाडी	NE	17·0	2·4;	988;	198;	387	Local;	..
Udaṇḍ Vaḍagānv Bhr.-उदंड वडगांव.	S;	14·0	2·6;	808;	164;	417	Local;	..
Ujanī—Aji.—उजनी	E;	20·0	8·0;	4302;	829;	2200	Local;	..
Ukirḍā Cakalā—Ptd.—उकिर्डा चकला	N;	25·0	1·1;	529;	103;	287	Brahmanath Yelam;	5·0
Ukirḍā Piṭhī—Ptd.—उकिर्डा पिठी	N;	19·0	2·5;	391;	68;	224	Nirgudi;	2·0
Ukhaḍa Pimparī—Goi.—उखंड पिंपरी	S.	15·0	2·3;	520,	103;	265	Sakshal Pimpri;	0·4

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Parali Vaijanath; 15·0	Sirsal; 2·0; Thu.	Parali; 16·0	w;rv.	Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 2 tl; ch.
Jalna; 66·0	Takaravan; 3·0; Fri.	.. 6·0	rv.	2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Umapur; 7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhageshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl.
Jalna; 76·0	Khalapuri; 3·0; Thu.	.. 9·0	w.	tl.
Ghat Nandur; 6·0	Bardapur; 2·0; Fri.	Bardapur; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Murud; 8·0	Ranjani; 2·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parali Vaijanath; 27·0	Kuppa; 5·0; Thu.	Manjlegaon; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl; dh; dp.
Jalna; 75·0	Talkhed; 3·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; ch.
.. 3·0	Ghat Nandur; 2·0; Sun.	Ghat Nandur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar; 45·0	Kharavandi; 4·0; Sun.	Hingevadi; 16·0	w;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
.. ..	Bendsur; 2·0; Tue.	.. 0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 50·0	*Dharur*; 5·0; Fri.	.. ..	rv.	..
Ahmadnagar; 20·0	Ghogargaon; 8·0; ..	.. 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Manjlegaon; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Parali; 12·0	Sonapeth; 3·0; ..	Manjlegaon; 13·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Umapur; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Parali; 3·0	Parali; 3·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
.. 90·0	*Local*; .. Mon.	*Local*; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); 2 tl; m; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Pangaon; 6·0	Kingaon; 6·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	w;rv.	7 Sl (6 pr, m); 3 Cs (3 mis); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 13 tl; m; 6 dg; gym; ch; dp.
Ahmadnagar; 50·0	Brahmanath Yelam; 3·0; Fri.	.. 14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nagoba Fr. Vak. Sud. 9; 2 tl; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Jalna; 78·0	Nav Gan Rajuri; 4·0; Sat.	.. 0·1	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jalna; 52·0	Sirasmarg; 2·0; Mon.	Hirapur; 8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Umāpūr—Goi.—उमापूर ..	W; 14·0	17·5; 3880; 770; 1600	Local; ..
Umarad—Bhr.—उमरद ..	NE; 7·0	1·6; 338; 63; 196	.. ..
Umarad Jahāgīr—Bhr.—उमरद जहागीर.	NW; ..	2·2; 570; 122; 287	Pargaon Sinas; 2·0
Umarāī—Kj.—उमराई ..	E; 15·0	2·4; 730; 136; 387	Lokhandi Savargaon; 2·0
Umarī—Bhr.—उमरी ..	NE; 4·0	0·7; 106; 21; 52	Atharvan Pimpri; 3·0
Umarī—Kj.—उमरी ..	NW; 5·3	6·9; 1138; 206; 728	.. ..
Umarī Bk.—Mjv.—उमरी बु. ..	SE; 10·0	3·2; 1133; 231; 628	.. ..
Undarakhel—Ast.—उंदरखेल ..	NW; 22·0	3·3; 478; 88; 195	Ambhora; 2·0
Undrī—Kj.—उंद्री ..	NE; 10·0	5·2; 1208; 275; 569	.. ..
Upalī—Mjv.—उपळी ..	S; 14·0	5·6; 1207; 150; 624	Local; ..
Vaḍagāṅv Dādāharī-Aji.—वडगांव दादाहरी.	NE; 20·0	5·7; 964; 195; 535	Local; ..
Vaḍagāṅv Daulā-Ast.—वडगांव दौला.	NW; 25·0	7·1; 1760; 250; 922	Local; ..
Vaḍagāṅv Ḍhok-Goi.-वडगांव ढोक	S; 2·0	4·8; 892; 170; 461	.. ..
Vaḍagāṅv (Gundhā)—Bhr.—वडगांव (गुंधा)	E; 13·0	2·4; 999; 185; 607	Pimpalner; 3·0
Vaḍagāṅv (Kalasambar)—Bhr.—वडगांव (कळसंबर).	SE; 16·0	2·2; 333; 75; 197	Yelamb Ghat; 5·0
Vaḍagāṅv Sulī-Goi.-वडगांव सुली	SW; 8·0	2·5; 496; 85; 284	.. ..
Vaḍajharī—Ptd.—वडझरी ..	N; 10·0	4·8; 781; 167; 418	Dombari; 2·0
Vaḍakhel—Aji.—वडखेल ..	N; 16·0	2·1; 446; 116; 269	Nagapur; 5·0
Vaḍālī—Ptd.—वडाळी ..	S; 20·0	2·4; 439; 94; 188	Ghat Nandur; 3·0
Vaḍavaṇī—Kj.—वडवणी ..	S; 22·0	8·9; 2996; 603; 454	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dh; ch; 4 dp (1 vet).
..	..	..	.. ..	Bhir;	7·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); Ranubai Fr. Vak. Sud. 8; 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; gym; ch.
Jalna;	66·0	Rajuri Bk.;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr).
Ghat Nandur;	16·0	Adas;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Jalna;	70·0	Bhir;	6·0; Sun.	Bhir;	4·0	w.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	10·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	18·0	Chinchwandi Pati;	7·0; Fri.	Ambhora-phata;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct; 2 tl; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Chandan Savargaon;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	Manjlegaon;	14·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jaydibadev Fr. Ct Sud. 15; 5 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	5·0	Parali Vaijanath;	5·0; Mon.	Parali;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; 3 mq; dg; dh.
Ahmadnagar;	15·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Chinchodi-pati;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Vak. Vad. 5; 5 tl; 2 mq; 8 dg; gym; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Georai;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Jalna;	73·0	Pimpalner;	2·4; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Barshi;	40·0	Yelamb Ghat;	5·0; Fri.	Bhir;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Georai;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Dombari;	2·0; Mon.	Dombari;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Nagapur;	4·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmadnagar;	67·0	Shirur;	8·0; Mon.	Local;	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Shavashidbua Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Parali;	40·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 4 Cs; Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; 2 mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 4 dp.

Village Name	Direction ; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists	Post Office ; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vāḍhavaṇā—Bhr.—वाढवणा ..	N; 26·0	1·6; 529; 103; 240	Limba Ganesh; 7·0
Vāgabeṭ—Aji.—वागबेट ..	NE; 18·0	0·7; 306; 59; 111	Belamba; 1·0
Vāghāḷā (Paraḷī)—Aji.—वाघाळा (परळी).	N; 26·0	4·8; 638; 113; 318	Nagapur; 4·0
Vāghāḷā (Paraḷī)—Aji.—वाघाळा (परळी).	S; 4·0	4·0; 1026; 119; 530	Saigaon; 2·0
Vāghaḷūj—Ast.—वाघळूज ..	W; 12·0	4·1; 833; 124; 361	Local; ..
Vāghe Bhābhaḷagāṅv—Kj.—वाघे मामळगांव.	W; 14·0	15·3; 3028; 584; 1452	Local; ..
Vāghīrā—Ptd.—वाघीरा ..	E; 8·0	4·0; 984; 189; 487	Local; ..
Vāghoḷī—Kj.—वाघोली ..	NE; 10·0	1·6; 269; 43; 162	.. ..
Vāghorā—Mjv.—वाघोरा ..	NW; 10·0	4·5; 1192; 223; 635	Mali Pargaon; 2·0
Vahāḷī—Ptd.—वहाली ..	W; 14·0	4·1; 649; 109; 343	Savargaon Ghat; 1·0
Vāhegāṅv Āmalā—Gui.—वाहेगांव आमला.	NW; 14·0	3·7; 1321; 277; 641	Local; ..
Vāhirā—Ast.—वाहिरा ..	W; 20·0	8·3; 1134; 198; 722	Local; ..
Vaidyakinhī—Ptd.—वैद्यकिन्ही ..	E; 8·4	4·8; 636; 126; 392	Vaghira; 2·0
Vaijāḷā—Ptd.—वैजाळा ..	E; 8·0	1·6; 250; 40; 76	Daskhed; 3·0
Vākā—Mjv.—वाका ..	SE; 16·0	3·6; 535; 114; 217	Sirsala; 3·0
Vākaḍī—Aji.—वाकडी ..	E; 15·0	0·8; 171; 29; 115	Patti Vadgaon; 1·4
Vākaḍī—Kj.—वाकडी ..	SE; 9·0	0·9; 132; 30; 76	.. ..
Vākanāthapūr—Bhr.—वाकनाथपूर	E; 10·0	1·6; 271; 51; 121	Kurla; 3·0
Vākī—Ast.—वाकी ..	W; 8·0	3·8; 374; 75; 194	Shiral; 2·0
Vālā—Aji.—वाला ..	SE; 12·0	2·9; 695; 125; 368	Hatola; 1·0
Vālevāḍī—Aji.—वालेवाडी ..	SE; 12·4	1·0; 392; 76; 237	Hatola; 1·4
Valīpūr—Bhr.—वलीपूर ..	E; 17·0	1·9; 222; 35; 139	Tadsonna; 1·0
Vāḷūñj—Ast.—वाळूंज ..	S; 5·0	3·6; 766; 151; 382	Pargaon Jogeshwari; 2·4
Vāṇagāṅv—Bhr.—वाणगांव ..	S; 16·0	2·2; 638; 100; 328	Morgaon; 3·0

Railway Station ; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Yedasi;	60·0	Chausala;	6·0; Wed.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	3·0	Parali Vaijanath;	3·0; Mon.	Local;	..	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Nagapur;	4·0; Wed.	Parali Vaijanath;	16·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Latur;	27·0	Ambejogai;	5·0; Tue, Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl.
Ahmadnagar;	20·0	Dhanora;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	55·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Yelamb Ghat.	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	60·0	Bendsur;	3·0; Tue.	..	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ct. Vad. 13; tl; m; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Chandan Savargaon;	6·0	W;w.	tl; dg.
Partur;	24·0	Rajegaon;	2·0; Mon.	Mali Pargaon;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; m, mq; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	50·0	Amalner;	4·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	25·0	Ghogargaon;	7·0; Sun.	..	5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Vsk; 3 tl; mq; dg.
Yedasi;	80·0	Bendsur;	3·0; Tue.	Stage;	0·3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Yedasi;	80·0	Jategaon;	5·0; Thu.	Vaidya-kinhi;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Sirsala;	3·0; Thu.	Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	W;w.	tl.
Ghat Nandur;	3·0	Ghat Nandur;	3·0; Sun.	Ladzari;	2·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	2·0	w.	tl.
Jalna;	50·0	Kukadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	w;rv.	Cs (c), 2 tl; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	34·0	Mirajgaon;	2·0; ..	Ashti;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Onkiraj Fr. Kt. Sud. 8; 2 tl.
Ghat Nandur;	5·0	Bardapur;	3·0; Fri.	Bardapur;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Pangaon;	5·0	Ghat Nandur;	7·0; Sun.	Bardapur;	5·4	W;w.	tl.
Jalna;	..	Pimpalner;	2·0; Thu.	Bhir;	17·0	rv.	Cs (c); tl; dg.
Ahmadnagar;	42·0	Ashti;	5·0; Sun.	Ashti;	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Barshi;	50·0	Chausala;	4·0; Wed.	..	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Vānaṭākalī—Aji.—वानटाकळी ..	N; 1·0	5·6; 875; 158; 418	Nagapur; 3·0
Vāṅgadarī—Aji.—वांगदरी ..	S; 12·0	3·2; 1150; 210; 642	Motegaon; 2·0
Vāṅgī—Bhr.—वांगी ..	SE; 6·0	5·1; 874; 132; 489	Shivani; 2·0
Vāṅgī—Mjv.—वांगी ..	SE; 10·0	7·5; 1660; 341; 672	Local; ..
Varabagāṅv—Aji.—वरबगांव ..	SW; 6·0	20·2; 918; 176; 459	Lokhandi Savargaon; 5·0
Varapagāṅv—Kj.—वरपगांव ..	SW; 8·0	4·6; 1479; 279; 596	Malechi Chincholi; 2·0
Varavaṭī—Aji.—वरवटी ..	NE; 6·0	3·4; 982; 186; 546	Giroli; 1·4
Varavaṭī—Bhr.—वरवटी ..	S; 3·0	1·9; 593; 105; 305	Palvan; 2·0
Vārṇī—Ptd.—वार्णी ..	N; 44·0	6·2; 1111; 228; 576	Shirur; 2·0
Vāroḷā—Mjv.—वारोळा ..	W; 13·0	5·3; 919; 172; 479	.. ..
Velatūrī—Ast.—वेलतूरी ..	W; 20·0	4·4; 430; 87; 228	Savargaon; 3·0
Yelaḍā—Aji.—येलडा ..	N; 7·0	7·4; 1194; 232; 519	Ambejogai; 6·0
Yeḷambaghāṭ—Bhr.—येळंबघाट ..	N; 20·0	25·1; 5562; 1065; 2722	Local; ..
Yevatā—Kj.—येवता ..	NW; 8·0	8·5; 2217; 416; 1256	Local; ..
Yusūph Vaḍagāṅv—Kj.—युसूफ वडगांव	S; 6·0	8·7; 2224; 458; 1024	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Parali;	8·0	Nagapur;	3·0; Wed.	..	1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 2; 3 tl; ch.
Latur;	15·0	Poharegaon;	4·0; Wed.	..	5·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Jalna;	70·0	Bhir;	6·0; Sun.	Bhir;	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramkunda-devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	15·0	Local;	.. Fri.	..	4·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Narayanbua Fr. Vak. Sud. 7; 4 tl; m; ch.
Ghat Nandur;	18·0	Mamdapur;	3·0; Sat.	Lokhandi Savargaon;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parali Vaijanath;	60·0	Malechi Chincholi;	2·0; Thu.	Kaij;	8·0	w;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; dg; ch; 2 dp.
Parali;	18·0	Ghat Nandur;	12·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Jalna;	68·0	Bhir;	5·0; Sun.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	59·0	Shirur;	2·0; Tue.	Amalner;	9·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Stage;	0·6	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Margiai Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 4 tl; dh; ch.
Ahmadnagar;	26·0	Devalali;	4·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	12·0	Ambejogai;	6·0; Tue, Sun.	Ambejogai;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Pir Urus Ps. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Parali;	60·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khuda-baksha Pir Urus Mg. Vad. 2; 13 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Parali Vaijanath;	45·0	Lahuri;	3·0; Wed.	Massa Jog;	4·0	w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 8 tl; m; ch; dp.
..	..	Local;	.. Sat.	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Shri Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 6 tl; mq; ch.

LIST OF THE DESERTED VILLAGES IN BHIR DISTRICT

Name of the Village	Name of the Village
Āḍahiṅgaṇī—Kj.—आडहिंगणी	Khopaṭī—Goi.—खोपटी
Ḍāvaragāṅv Kh.—Mjv.—डावरगांव खु.	Mānakāpūr—Goi.—मानकापूर
Devhāḍā—Aji.—देव्हाडा	Murśadapūr—Ast.—मुर्शदपूर
Dhotrā—Bhr.—धोत्रा	Pāṇḍegavhāṇ—Ast.—पांडेगव्हाण
Gaṇapūr—Bhr.—गणपूर	Śahājānapūr—Goi.—शहाजानपूर
Jalālapūr—Aji.—जलालपूर	Somathaṇa—Mjv.—सोमठाणा

APPENDIX

CONVERSION FACTORS

Length

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres
1 foot = 30·48 centimetres
1 yard = 91·44 centimetres
1 mile = 1·61 kilometres
1 nautical mile (U. K.) = 1,853·18 metres
1 nautical mile (international) = 1,852 metres

Area

1 square foot = 0·093 square metre
1 square yard = 0·836 square metre
1 acre = 0·405 hectare

Volume

1 cubic foot = 0·023 cubic metre

Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·55 litres
1 seer (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre
1 Madras measure = 1·77 litres

Weight

1 tola = 11·66 grams
1 chhatak = 58·32 grams
1 seer = 933·10 grams
1 maund = 37·32 kilograms
1 palam = 34·99 grams
1 seer (24 tolas) = 279·93 grams
1 viss = 1·40 kilograms
1 maund (Madras) = 11·20 kilograms
1 candy = 223·94 kilograms
1 ounce = 28·35 grams
1 pound = 453·59 grams
1 hundredweight = 50·80 kilograms
1 ton = 1016·05 kilograms

Temperature

T° Fahrenheit = 9/5 (T° centigrade) + 32

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Length

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
100 centimetres = 1 metre
1000 metres = 1 kilometre
1852 metres = 1 nautical mile (International)

Area

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres = 1 are
100 ares = 1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

1000 millilitres = 1 litre
1000 litres = 1 kilolitre

Weights

1000 milligrams = 1 gram
1000 grams = 1 kilogram
100 kilograms = 1 quintal
1000 kilograms = 1 tonne
200 milligrams = 1 carat

ABBREVIATIONS FOR METRIC UNITS

(1) Decimal Multiples and Submultiples

Prefix	Value in terms of Unit	Abbreviation
kilo	.. 1000	k
centi	.. 0·01 (10^{-2})	c
milli	.. 0·001 (10^{-3})	m
micro	.. 0·000001 (10^{-6})	u

(2) Weights

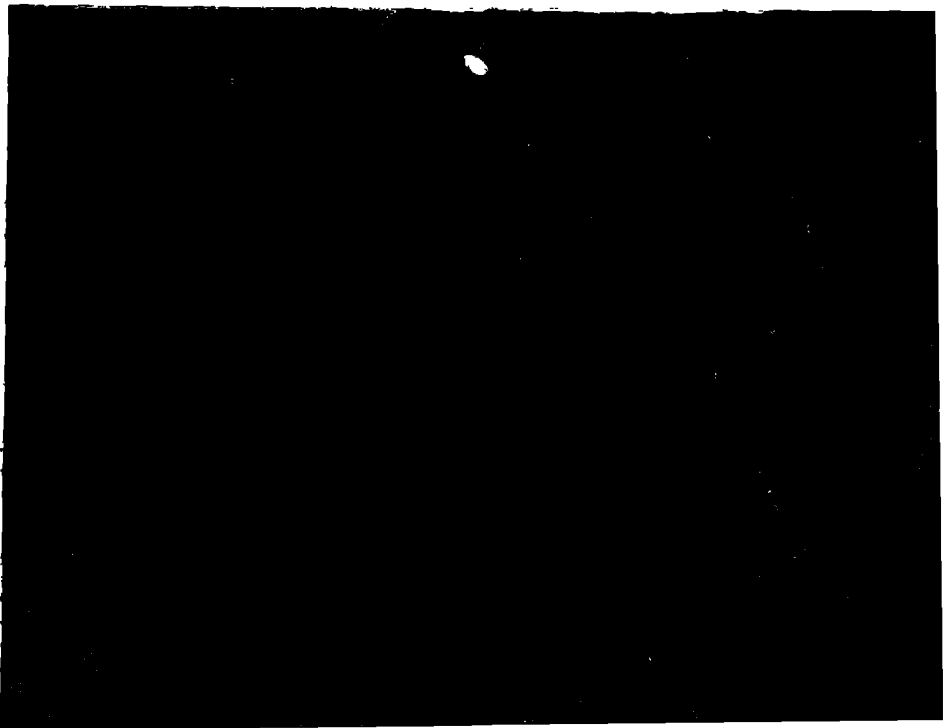
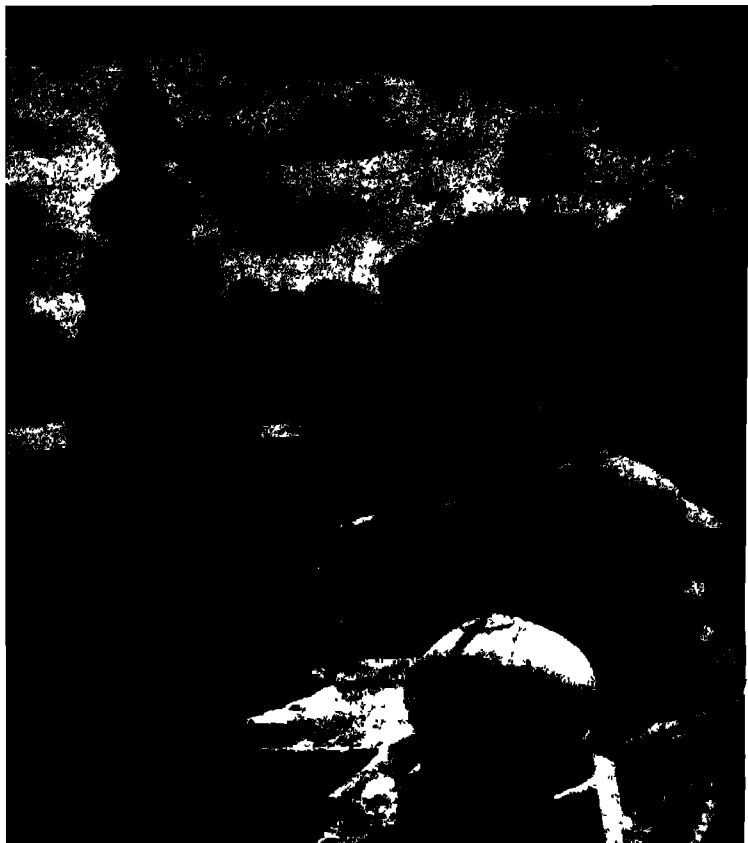
Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
tonne	.. 1000 kg	t
quintal	.. 100 kg	q
kilogram	.. 1 kg	kg
gram	.. 1 g	g
milligram	.. 1 mg	mg
carat	.. 200 mg	c

(3) Capacity

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
kilolitre	.. 1000 l	kl
litre	.. 1 l	l
millilitre	.. 1 ml	ml

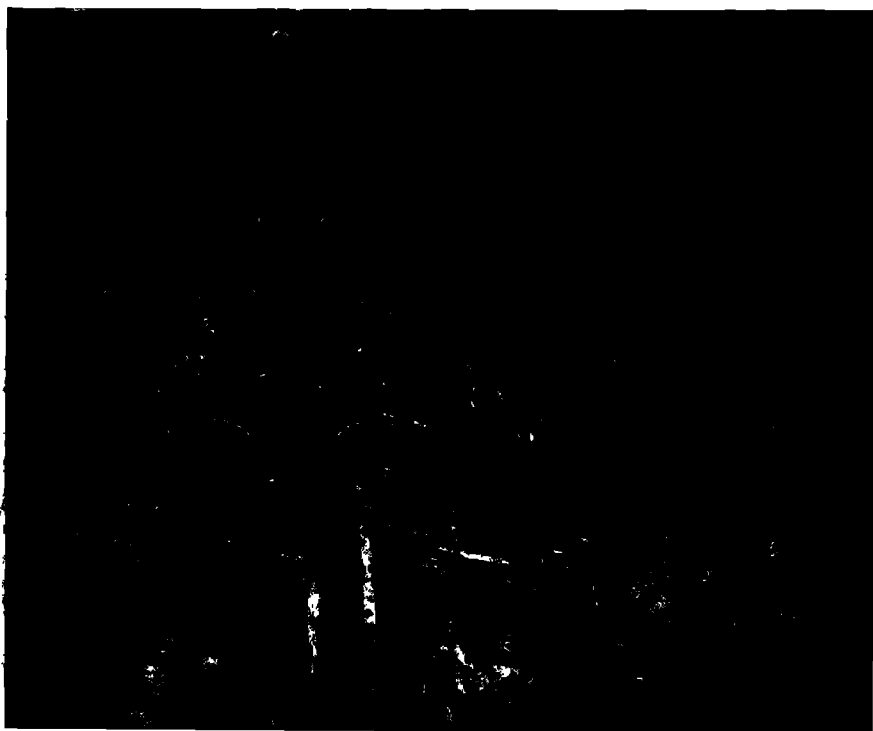
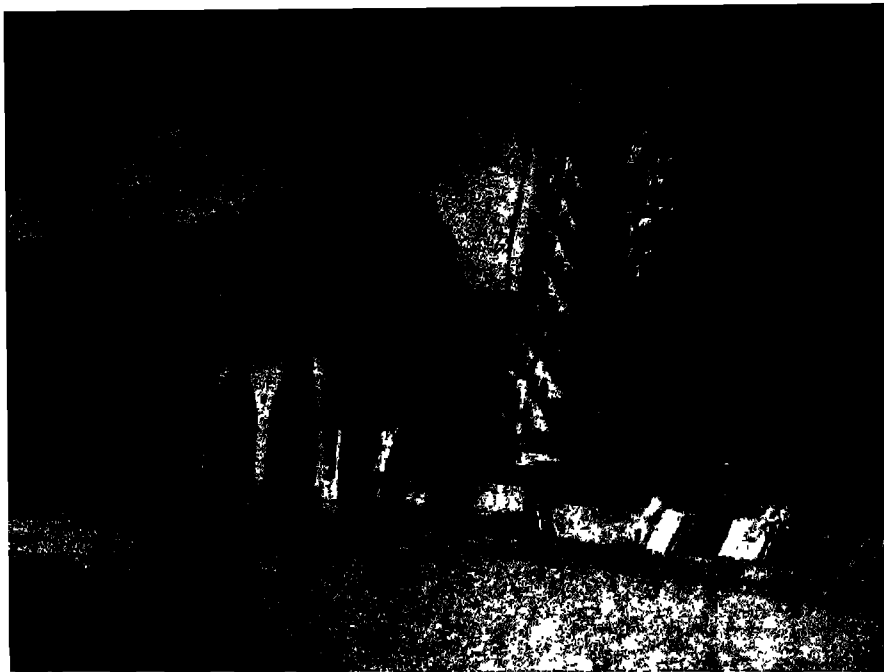
Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
(4) Volume		
cubic centimetre ..	cm^3	cm^3
cubic millimetre ..	mm^3	mm^3
(5) Length		
kilometre ..	1000 m	km
metre ..	1 m	m
centimetre ..	1 cm	cm
millimetre ..	1 mm	mm
micron ..	1/1000 mm or 10^{-3} mm	um
(6) Area		
square kilometres ..	1,000,000 m^2	km^2
square metre ..	1 m^2	m^2
square centimetre ..	1 cm^2	cm^2
square millimetre ..	1 mm^2	mm^2
(7) Land Measure		
are ..	100 m^2	a
hectare .	100 a	ha
centiare ..	m^2	ca

Kankaleshwar Temple, Bhir

Carved Ceiling of Kankaleshwar Temple, Bhir

Yogeshwari Temple, Ambejogai.

Bendsura Dam, Pali, Bhir

Shahenshahavali Dargah, Bhir

Yogeshwari Temple Shikhar, Ambejogai.

Vaijanath Temple, Parali.

Chhatrapati Shivaji's Statue, Bhir

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